

Printed for J.& J. Bonnicke, C. Rivington S.Birt, J. Osborne, & Comyns, & Wicksteed, & Ward & R. Chandler. & J.& J. Tonson ____



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A

NEW VOYAGE

TO

ITALY.

WITH

Other Countries:

A S

GERMANY; SWITZERLAND; SAVOY; GENEVA; FLANDERS, and HOLLAND:

TOGETHER

With Useful INSTRUCTIONS for those who shall Travel thither.

In Two VOLUMES.

The FIFTH EDITION, with large Additions throughout the Whole, and adorned with several new Figures.

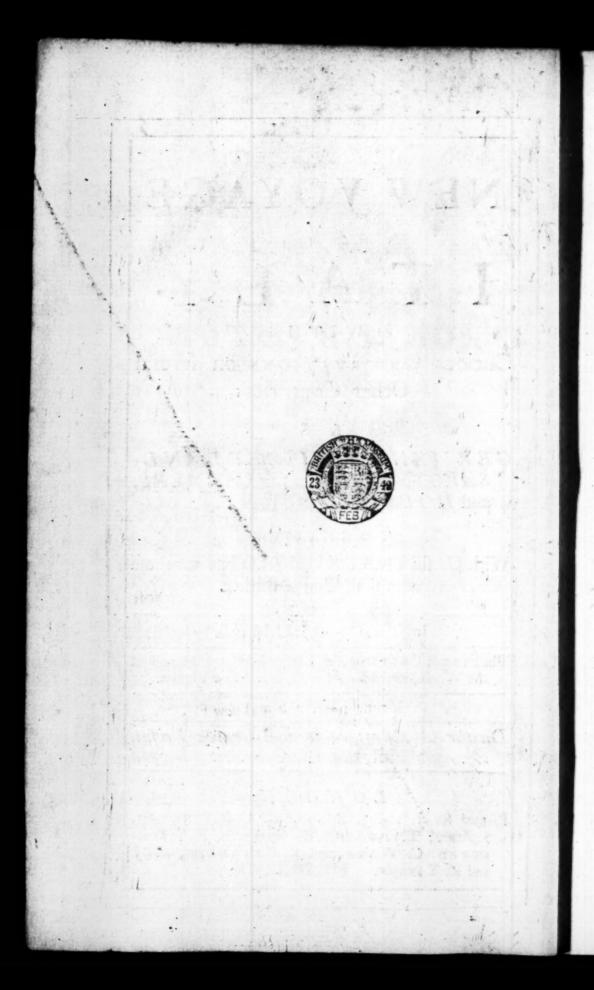
VOL. I. PART I.

Dicitur & nostros cantare Britannia Versus.

Martial Lib. XI. Epigr. iv.

LONDON:

Printed for J. and J. Bonwick, C. Rivington, S. Birt, T. Osborne, E. Comyns, E. Wicksted, C. Ward, and R. Chandler, and J. and R. Tonson. MDCCXXXIX.



The Right Honourable

CHARLES,

EARL of ARRAN;

VISCOUNT TULLO;

BARON of WESTON;

AND CLAGHERNAN:

CAPTAIN
Of a Troop of GUARDS:

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

In the ARMIES of

HER MAJESTY,

My Lord,

Since you did not distain favourably to receive these Memoirs, notwithstanding their Imperfections, the first Time I had the Honour of presenting them to A 2 YOUR

Epistle Dedicatory

YOUR LORDSHIP; I have Reason now to hope that after their having the Advantage of gaining some Approbation from the Publick, and their being augmented by a confiderable Number of Observations, You will vouchsafe to let me publish them again under Your ILLUS-TRIOUS NAME. I fay under Your Name, MY LORD, and not under your Auspicies, according to the usual Language, and improper Notion of the greatest Part of those that write Dedications: For it is certainly in vain, and even wrongfully, that they took the Custom in these Sorts of Epistles, to demand Protection for their Books, of the greatest Lords to whom they dedicate them. When these Books are worthy of Esteem, they have no Occasion of being protected; and

Epiftle Dedicatory.

if they do not deserve it, not all the Potentates of the World would be able to secure them from that Contempt which is their merited Portion.

YOUR LORDSHIP will also fee that I have not conformed my felf to another Practice, which is no less universal among the Writers of this Age, to over-load those with Elogies, to whom they address their not confidering that the Works; more those Persons deserve Praises, the less they take Pleasure in receiving them. And it is indeed a Sort of Offence, to those we would honour, to display their Virtues before their own Eyes. For this Reason, MY LORD, I must not enter now into that vast Field which lies open before me, by following the common Method. I shall seek, and A 3 zealoufly

Epiftle Dedicatory.

zealously embrace, at any other Time, the Opportunity of doing Justice to all the excellent Qualifications which I have fo often obferved in You, from Your very Youth, the Conduct of which Your most illustrious Grandfather the DUKE of ORMOND was pleased to commit to my Care: But I am too particularly acquainted with the extraordinary modest Disposition of Your Mind, to tire You with any Sort of Encomiums. I should be afraid that my Book would meet with the same Disgrace as that did, which a * Great Prince would never fuffer to be placed in his Library, which was open to all the Learned; because, as he said, though, perhaps with too scrupulous a Deli-

^{*} Saint Louis.

Epiftle Dedicatory.

a Delicacy, That Decency would not allow him to extoll himself, by thus exposing his own Praises in a Book whose Dedication was so full of them.

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I WILL add nothing, MY LORD, to what my Pen has already noted concerning your High Birth: All the World fufficiently knows it. Neither will I insift upon the Glory that YOUR LORDSHIP has acquired by Your Valour, during these last long Wars; following by fuch a Conduct the Foot-steps of Your NOBLE ANCESTORS. But, MY LORD, if I forbear mentioning these Things, for fear of displeasing You, give me Leave, I humbly intreat YOUR LORD-SHIP, to fay that it would be an extream Satisfaction to me, to be able to express my Gratitude, for all A 4

Epistle Dedicatory.

the Favours Your Goodness has so many Times shewed me; and how great a Part I always take in every Thing that concerns your Person; there being nothing so pleasing to me, as to see YOUR LORDSHIP enjoying more and more Content and Happiness. I shall be, as long as I live, with a most profound Respect,

that YOUR LORDSHIP has acquired by, A. A. during

Your Lordship's

Most Humble, and

I humbly introduct YOUR LORD-

able to express my Gratifedo, for ad-

Most Obedient Servant,

Maximilian Misson.

of their flats, of Authors are, in hi

TO THE

READER

OSEPH PAMELIUS, an ingenious Man, has composed some Dialogues, in one of which he descants upon and declaims against * Prefaces in general; and particularly against those who make them. He complains likewise, among other Things, of certain Writers that spend their Lives in composing unprofitable Books, not to fay foolish ones, and make a shew of those Trifles in their Prefaces, with as grave an Air, as if they were treating of the most important Matters in the World. He cannot bear, for Example, the Treatifes of Musonius, and Laurentius, De Meretricibus Veterum. Favorinus and Manaplius are insupportable to him, when they digrefs to make an Encomium on a Quartan Ague. He laughs at Allatius, the modern + Apion, for tormenting himself to find out Homer's Country, &c. Prefaces

ELECT CODE 4000 LINE AND VICES

Præfationes inutilia tibi videntur pondera: Mirum equidem, cum eas nusquam ponderes, neque perpendas. Vanæ sunt, fateor, Cæcis, & Surdis. Lud. Albinus: De libris Scribendis.

That is to fay; Prefaces are useless to those only who never read them; and are resolved to stand fast in their Reproaches and Prejudices. It is in vain to speak to the Deaf, or write to the Blind.

[†] Pliny reports, that the Grammarian Apion called up the infernal Powers, to know which was the Place of Homer's Birth. Lib. II. C. xxx.

Prefaces of these Sorts of Authors are, in his Opinion, more ridiculous than the Treatises themselves; because they shew that they have employed a great deal of Time, with Deliberation, to think on those Things that were not worth their Attention; and which could not be made tolerable by those that produced them, but by excusing themselves, on Account of a sudden Whim, on some unexpected Occasion.

THO' the Authors that have fpent some Part of their Leisure, on these Recreations of Literature, do not deserve that severe Censure, we must confess that it is grounded upon some Reafon. One might hearken to that Critick, if his contradicting Humour, did not make him place in the Rank of despicable Books, several Works which are very agreeable, and very useful; as among others, are those Historical Relations, which are published under the Title of Voyages. 'Tis in vain for him to fay, that all these Books are filled with Fables; and that we shall not find one in a Thousand of them, that is approved of by the Nations whose Countries and Manners are so described, for want of Travellers not having a sufficient Knowledge of both; and because that they are also often willing to disguise Things. Every one sees the Answers, that may be made to these Resections; which, if they were just, would be destructive of all Works imaginable; fince nothing can be perfect. He that travels to see the World; to confider the different Objects in it; to represent, or draw to the Life, those which he has made a good Choice of; and to discourse of them judiciously, always

To the READER.

always according to the most exact Truth: If this Traveller is a learned Man; if he is an universal Scholar; if he is Master of the brightest. Parts; he meets in his Travels the most favourable Opportunity of exerting them all; and the Relation he will give of them, let our Critick fay what he will, may deferve a very great Esteem, notwithstanding perhaps some Defects. But besides, as it is not just to expect that the Productions of Men of Letters, should be all of equal Value, so 'tis no more reasonable to deprive them of the Use of Prefaces, upon any Occasion whatsoever. If what they write is not abfolutely mean, nor altogether unworthy Printing, as certainly the little Treatifes fo much despised by the Author of whom I am speaking, are not; it would be with Injustice that we should be so partial as to hinder those that write, from alledging their Reasons; and we should be in the Wrong to condemn them without giving them Leave to explain themselves. For tho' the Things that wife Men undertake, are not always very useful; they ought however to make them with Care, as they ought also to shew the Use of them, when what they do is defigned for the Publick. I hope then, Reader, that how indifferent foever the Work is which is here prefented you anew, after the kind Reception that you have feveral Times before vouchfafed to give it, you will not refuse to cast your Eyes, not only upon the Advertisements contained in these first Pages, but also upon those that you will find in the two little Discourses that follow,

one of which was placed at the Beginning of this Relation, in the first Edition which was printed in *Holland*; and the other was added some time after.

WE alter in Proportion as we advance in Age; the Body changes, and fo does the Mind too. To what Purpose would our Readings, our Meditations, and our Experience serve us, if they did not bring us some new Light, and free our Minds from feveral Prejudices? How could we grow better, if we were always the fame? I have then altered or changed some of the Things that are the Subject of these Letters; not being now in 1714, the same that I was in 1688, when I collected the Materials for them, with many light Conceits of a Man come fresh from the Universities. If I have not made greater Changes, according to my new Ideas, which indeed I believe to be now the best; 'tis because I did not think it absolutely necessary: This Edition had been too much different by those Alterations, from the preceding ones. Among the Things that are added in this; some Persons to whom I communicated these Additions before they were printed, told me that according to their Opinion, fome of them were above the Sphere of these sorts of Books; especially the Theological Matters. But that Thought I am fure, has nothing in it, only Appearance. There is no Subject, that may not naturally enter into Letters; and these are Letters. whom does it belong to prescribe Subjects of Entertainment between two Friends that hold a Commerce of Letters together? And I add,

that it is the same Thing with Relations, even though they should appear in another Form than that of Letters. The most judicious Travellers have not forgot to speak of the Religion of different Nations, which they have visited: And as they have had the just Liberty to fill their Memoirs both with those Matters, and whatever else presented it self to their View or to their Knowledge, so might they also reasonably publish those very Memoirs, in which these several Things have been taken Notice of upon every Opportunity that offered itself, du-

ring their Travels.

But to return to Letters, we must still say, that many Persons do not enough observe the very great Difference that they ought to make between the Description of a Country, and the Familiar and free Relation that a Traveller gives of that Country in his Letters, without undertaking any Sort of Treatife or Differtation. A Description, in the first Place, requires us to forget nothing that deserves Observation in the Subject we pretend to describe; and secondly, it does not permit us to deviate from the same Subject. But the Advertisements that are to be seen from the Beginning of these two Volumes, never promifed any Description that a Traveller who makes but a little Stay in the Places which he vifits, might not reasonably I communicate, as I am travelling, undertake. to those whom I write to, what Things soever I meet with, that are either remarkable or diverting; but without tying myself up from mentioning any other Things to them in my Letters, (8)

Letters, but those; as also without obliging myself to entertain them with every Thing that could be met with in the Places through which I pass. So that, they would do a Thing as little reasonable in pretending to regulate, or fet down the Subjects of my Entertainment in my Letters, as if they should take upon them to enter into the Knowledge of other Sorts of Conversations, which I might have with the Perfons whom I conversed with: And it ought to be sufficient for the Reader to make him accept of what is communicated to him by a Traveller, that his Letters contain nothing but what is true, and more or less deserving Attention; provided that his principal Defign, conformable to the Title of his Book, be to relate fingular Matters of Fact, that the Opportunity of travelling has furnished him with. I had already taken Notice of something like this, in one of the former Editions; but one is obliged to infift, and repeat, when those to whom he fpeaks, have Prejudices that spring up again, or when their Memory fails them.

I HAVE done what I could to fave the Anachronismes, or Inconsistencies upon the Point of Time, when I inserted certain Changes, or certain Facts which have happened some Years ago; but if any Irregularity of this Nature has slipped through Inadvertency, I hope that

Fault will be easily excused.

Among the Additions, there are some Things to be met with which do not agree with vulgar Notions; but that does not concern those of my Readers, whose Esteem I here propose

to cultivate; fince they all, as well as I, speak the Language of that celebrated Author, whose * Words I have cited upon the same Subject. The Pleasure that Persons of right Sense, and free from Prejudice, enjoy together, when in a mature Age; they communicate with full Liberty the sweet Fruits of their long and serious Inquiries; their Pleasure, I say, then is fo taking to them, and produces in their Minds so happy a Tranquillity, that the various Murmurs of the Populace are not able to give them any Concern, unless by raising in them Sentiments of some Compassion for their blind Cenfures. I call the Populace and Vulgar, upon this Occasion, all that fervum Pecus, whose vile Opinions have no other Support but their Prejudices. And for the Persons of another Rank, who for want of understanding me throughly, may perhaps be offended at the Liberty I have taken in certain Reflections, I defire them to cast their Eyes upon the Article marked in Page 447 of the second Volume, where without doubt, they will find enough to fatisfy themselves, and to do me Tustice.

If the Peace has given any Calm to our Isles after the bloody Conflicts they have had with our Great Neighbour, it has left us involved in such Dissentions, and intestine Animo-

fities

Such is my Character, &c. See Vol. II. Page 59. Nonquam volui Populo placere; nam quæ ego scio non probat Populus, & quæ probat Populus, ego nescio. Seneca, Epist. 29. —Quærendum non est quod Vulgo placet, pessimo Veritatis Interpreti. Id. de Vita beata, L. ii.

fities as deprive us of an entire Happiness; and these lamentable Misunderstandings seem fo to inflame our Minds, that the most moderate Persons can hardly hinder themselves from lifting under one of the Banners of this fad Discord *. One is even looked upon, by the May 1714. Generality of the People, as not being in the Fashion, when he does not take upon himself, and with Warmth too, one of these factious Names which my Pen disdains to set down, of W. or of T. as if wife Persons could not approve or disapprove of Things, and practise or reject them, according as they are good or bad, without making any Use of those + ridiculous, odious and fatal Words. What our Ideas are upon this melancholy Subject, and our Defires for the common Good, without ever having any Thought to displease any Body, the Reader may see it, in the Pages 327, and 328, of the fecond Volume.

> Terms of an English Author] were of scandalous Signification, in the Opinion of those who first invented each of them. For they, in the Government of Scotland, first used the Name of W. which they applied to those who generally kept their Meetings in the Fields, and their common Food was fow'r Milk: From that Sort. of Diet, they were called W. for Wbig, in Scotland, fignifies fow'r Milk, or fow'r Whey. And the Word T. was first used by the Protestants in Ireland, and by them intended to fignify those Irish common Robbers and Murderers, who stood out-law'd for Robbery and Murder. But now, O strange Thing! those hateful Names are owned, and gloried in, as Titles of Honour; tho' they be fatal Instruments of the great Destroyer: 'A TONNOW, Rev. ix. 11. Divide, & Impera. A good Patriot of England, let him take what Name he pleases, is a zealous Member of the true apostolical Christian reformed Church; and a faithful Subject to the supream Monarch, to whom he confesses that a perfect

Obedience is constantly due; according to his imperial Prerogatives fettled by the Laws of the Land, and his own folemn Oath, for

the publick Happiness and Peace .- Mattb. v. 9.

+ The Words W. and T. in their original Use, [these are the

AFTER

Lond.

To the READER.

AFTER speaking of the Alterations and Additions, I will not diffemble any Matter; I could willingly have retrenched entirely feveral Things, which appear to me now not to be very necessary: But one must observe that these Retrenchments cannot be made, after a Book has had a certain happy Course; especially when there has been feveral Impressions of it, and in different Languages. The Publisher may take away what he pleases in one Edition, but he cannot absolutely suppress the same, because it still remains in another; and some will have what is retrenched, whether good or bad, rejecting the Editions in which those Things are wanting, as being imperfect. These Volumes then must go on in their Way, very near as they have begun. If some Comptrollers say, that it had been best to let it alone as it was the first Time; I will not much contradict them, in that Opinion. And truly I can fafely affirm, that I should never have touched it more, my Mind being fince employed in other Thoughts, if I had not been much follicited by Persons particularly concerned in it; and if I had not found spare Hours enough for these Amusements, in a country Retirement, which kept me some Time far from London, and my Study.

Some sensible Persons that saw the Proofs of this Edition, as they were printed, told me that they did not approve of my filling the Pages with so great a Number of marginal Notes; and as this critical Remark may be made by others, it will be proper to answer it here.

Vol. I. Those

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Those Persons say, that these Notes are troublesome, because they turn away the Reader's Attention, and interrupt the Thread of the Discourse; and I own it is true: But however if this Reason was to prevail, it might be objected against all the Books, whose Number is infinite, in which the like Notes are placed, to enrich the Text, and to clear up the Difficulties of it. The Esteem, and good Use that is daily made of fo many Commentaries, as well on the Bible, as on other Books, do not agree with this Complaint: And in vain would they fay that these Notes are proper, when they are not made by the Author himself; for it is quite the Contrary. It is certain that the Conjectures of our Moderns have spoiled the Works of the Ancients, without excepting the facred Books themselves. If we could discover now a-days some original Manuscripts of Tacitus, or of Horace, of Moses, or of Esdras, with Abundance of Remarks of their own making, our Cenfurers would not certainly take a Fancy to object that all these Remarks would be troublesome and perplexing to the Readers: at least, we may fay, that they would be much in the Wrong to talk so: And if the Comparison is not just in the Persons, it is so in the Thing, and in the Manner. Taffo has published some Pieces of his Poetry, with his own Commentaries. Ménagé has done the same Thing in his Amænitates Juris: And Mr Bayle has put Annotations upon Annotations in his historical Dictionary. One may have good Things to fay upon a Subject, which how good foever they might

To the READER.

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might be, would make the Discourse languishing, and diffused, if introduced as by Force into it; but they may be placed judiciously in the Margin, where the Reader finds them, and makes use of them with Pleasure. There are fome Books that are not bad, but because their Authors could not have the Heart to lofe some Thoughts, or Facts, which appearing to them to be worthy of a Place in their Works, they have put themselves under a Necessity of introducing them into the Body of the Book, instead of placing them in the Margin. Let us fay then, that indeed there are some little Inconveniences in the Use of Commentaries; but let it be acknowledged at the same Time that it is just so in almost every Thing we do, and even in those that are really necessary. For certainly it is very troublesome to pull off our Cloaths every Night, and to put them on again every Morning: Eating and Drinking fo frequently is another Work very troublesome, that takes up a great deal of Time and Pains: Nevertheless we do not conclude from these Difficulties, that we must make a Shift without these inevitable Things: More or less do not alter Maxims. But befides, I have another Anfwer, which is unanswerable, to make to those that are afraid of being troubled with the Annotations they will find here: 'Tis in a Word, they need only to let them alone; which is indeed easy to be done. The Discourse is compleat, and coherent in the Letters; let them then read only the Letters, if they have a mind to read them; and they may let alone the Notes

if

To the READER.

if they won't have them. And as I have obferved for some Time past, that young Travellers have made use of this Relation, I own I have sometimes put, on purpose for them, certain Things in the Margin, which I should have neglected, had I only had a Regard to other Readers.

THOSE that do not understand Latin, complain also of their finding too much of it here; but it would not be reasonable that those that do understand it, should lose what I communicate to them, because others do not know how to make use of it. There are some Pieces which I have translated; but I have left the greatest Part of those, whose Grace consists no less in the Expression than in the Thought.

As for those Quotations from the Greek and Latin Poets, which several labour to introduce in great Numbers, into their Writings, there are but very sew of them to be found in these Letters. Mr Ménage calls them Eruditions: And * Gabriel Naudé, who also holds, as every one knows, a considerable Place among the Learned, loved to checquer, as he expressed it, his Discourses with those fine Sentences; by marrying his own Conceptions with those of the Ancients, to prevent the Inconveniency of languishing and thin Periods: Pretending also, that all those Passages from Authors of great Name, were Arguments

^{*} In his Book intituled, Apologie des Grands Hommes soupeconnez de Magie. What he says is true, that we ought to cite those from whom we borrow the Thoughts we make use of; but those Quotations have no Relation to the pretended Authorities, which he so boasted of, and of which we are here speaking.

Arguments of great Authority, like Oracles, and very strong Proofs of what he advanced. One. may indeed make an agreeable use enough of fome Allegations of this Nature. We are not displeased to shew that some learned and famous Men of the old Ages have thought as we do. And when their Expressions are strong and happy, they serve by Way of Ornament to ours, provided we cite them but very sparingly, and much à-propos. But as for Authority, they have none at all; 'tis a falle and even a dangerous Imagination. In Things that are Matters of Fact, the more Witnesses there are, the more Proofs there are; and then, the Witnesses are indeed true Authorities: But in Matters of Speculation and Examination, there is no Proof at all to be drawn from the Opinion of any Man whomfoever. All those Persons whom they call Fathers; all those Assemblies that they term Councils; all the Homers and Virgils; all Mankind joined together may all reason ill; and indeed we have seen at all Times Mens false Opinions universally received in the World as fo many Truths. Nothing then is more proper to nourish Error, than the ill Use of these Sorts of Authorities. And besides, 'tis taking his Reader for a Dupe, to pretend to make him believe they are very learned, by shewing him all these fine Sentences, fince there are very large Collections of these Sorts of Things to be had, from whence the Ignorant may draw a great Store of them, and make in that Manner a great Shew of Antiquity, without ever having any true Acquaintance with it. a 3

As I am far from having a perfect Know+ ledge of the English Tongue, I cannot affirm that I have mended all the Faults of the Tranflation, which was formerly made in my Abfence, and without my Knowledge: but I have corrected a great Number of them; and I am mistaken, if there remain many of those which may be faid to be of any Importance. However, I believe I may demand of my equitable Reader, that if he meet with any Passages that do not please him, and where 'tis not improbable but that the Fault arises from the Translator, he will be so just as to suspend his Judgment, 'till he has feen my Words in my own Language. For the best Translations are defective, even when it happens, which is very rarely, that they are more elegant than the Originals: "Tis impossible that a Translator should always rightly enter into the Author's Thoughts, when the Work is of any Length: And especially when that good Man, Fami, non Famæ consulit.

In the former Editions, I have taken Notice of some Reflections that had been made in publick Writings, upon several Particulars that are contained in these Letters; and it is proper now to do the same Thing here, tho'less for my own Defence, than for the Satisfaction of the Readers: For it is certainly the indispensable Duty of all Historians, either to acknowledge that they were misinformed, or to resute those that contradict them.

I. THE learned and famous Mr Simon, Author of the critical History of the Old and New

New Testament, and of a great Number of other Works, would have been willing that I had not brought the * Popels JOAN again upon the Stage, in my Letters written from Rome: And has attempted, in his + Bibliotheque Critique, to raise anew some of the Difficulties that have already been objected against the Truth of that curious Fact; but on the other Side, as this fevere Critick does not attack our Letters in any other Place, and even as he does honour them by faying, that they are in every Country and Language, a Book of Gold, to those that sell them; his Censure is not a Sign of his despising them. He has been very far from being angry, as others have done, with that Ridiculum of Horace, [Ridiculum acri, &c.] which I have now and then made use of against certain superstitious Practices; he that has several Times plainly told us, that he was a Caraite Chrestein, and a Catholique. Epuré, always filled with a perfect Contempt for all Sorts of things that serve to keep up popular and false Devotions. See the first Volume of his Lettres Choises, p. 44 and 68. and elfewhere.

II. Some Time ago, a Friend of mine wrote me word from Holland, that a certain Priest of the Romish Sect had published a French

a 4 Translation

* Mr Frederick Spanbeim, Professor of Divinity in the University of Leyden, undertook also to prove the Fact of the Popess, some Time after the Publication of these Letters.

⁺ He has published this Bibliothèque taking the new Name of Saint-Jore; See farther, Tom. II. Pag. 129, the several othe Names, under which this Author has sometimes disguised himsel

To the READER.

Translation of a little Italian Book, which is a fmall Abstract of the Lives of the Doges of Venice; and that this Man takes an Occasion to speak undecently of the worthy Mr Amelot, and of us, because of certain Truths that both of us have written with some Freedom, concerning that Country. If that Book happens to come into England, and it should fall into our Hands, we may perhaps consider it a little, and fay fomething more particular of it in fome other Place: But fince it feems to be condemned to the * Scombri of Horace and Martial; and none of those that publish Journals of Literature, having yet vouchsafed to mention it; I may very well fay of the Cenfures of this Author, what the same Martial said of the despicable Verses of a certain Diaulus; without giving myself the Trouble of refuting him any other Way.

Versiculos in me narrant scripsisse + Diaulum: At Non scribit cujus Carmina nemo legit. Lib. iii. 9.

I WILL then content myself with adding a Word concerning the || Book of Mr Leguat, a good and honest Gentleman, in which they affure

^{*} Damnatus ad Aromatopolarum tabernas, - Scombris Molestas dabis tunicas, Lib, III. Epigr. 2. - Carmina quæ legunt cacantes, Lib. XIII. Ep. 26. - See Perf. Sat. I. Verse 63. And Horat. Epist. i. L. 2. - Quicquid chartis amicitur ineptis

⁺ Sic, in quibusdam Codicibus MSS. ut monuit Vir bonus & doctus—Magliabechi.—Vulgo, Versiculos in me narratur scribere Cinna, &c.

Voyage & Avantures de Mr Leguat, &c.

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affure me that the Priest speaks much otherwise than he ought to do. It seems, say they, that he grounds his unjust Liberty upon the Account he has seen of Mr Leguat's Book, in the Journal that is intituled, Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres; in which the Author of the said Nouvelles uses very ill, without any Reason, both Mr Leguat, and the Relation he has published.

THESE Sorts of Journals ought not to be turned into defamatory Libels no more than Sermons. The Journals of Paris, Amsterdam, Leipfick, Trevoux, or any of the rest, have nothing in them but what is civil; and the good Republick of Letters, is not at all pleased with reading fuch flandering News. It would be a strange Thing indeed, that the most innocent and commendable Persons should be inevitably exposed to the Mercy of malicious Preachers and Journalists, of the like Character, because their Satyrs generally go unpunished. Some Reasons which are not necessary for me to explain here, oblige me to fay in Favour of Mr Leguat, that the Relation he has published, is faithful and true; as reasonable Persons also agree that it contains many Circumstances, which are very extraordinary, and worth relating; I am equally certain of both. Objections that are made against an Epitaph, and two other small Particulars of that Nature, in his Book, are fit only to shew the Inconsideration of those that make them, as well as their great Unkindness. As it has often happened, that the Writer of the abovefaid Nouwelles has ridiculed some Books of which he

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has made Extracts, so he took a Fancy, judging of others by himself, that Mr Leguat was pleased to play upon the Abbot de Choisy, in quoting some Words out of one of his Books. But he ought not to give such a traducing Turn to Mr Leguat's Conduct, which was very innocent. I know upon his secret and sincere Protestation, that he never had the least Intention, in his mentioning the deserving Gentleman I just now named, to say any Thing that could be taken in a disadvantagious Sense, and might derogate from the great Esteem he has for him.

III. WITHOUT retracting what I have just now faid of the * Journal of Trevoux, the Reverend Fathers that compose it, will give me Leave to make some Reflections here upon their Article of Tome IV, Pag. 220, of the Holland Edition. I must say then, 1. That I do not approve of the Method of those who begin by believing, and afterwards feek for Proofs; so that those Gentlemen do me Injustice, in faying that several Places of my Relation are written for those who blindly believe: I never had the least Defire to be hearkened to, by Persons whose Minds are thus disposed. 2. Those Fathers fall into another Mistake, in accusing me of taking Pleasure in speaking ill of the Court of Rome. Far from finding any Sort of Satisfaction in speaking ill of that most famous Court, I would fain, with all

^{*} This Journal is now made at Paris by some learned Jesuits, under the Title of Histoire des Sciences & des beaux Arts.

To the READER.

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all my Soul, fay a great deal of Good of her; but I have not written one Word of any Thing that ought to be applied to the Court of Rome, properly speaking. If 'tis speaking ill of that Court, to make some Remarks upon the Adventures of the Santa-Cafa; upon the Martyrdom of Father Garnet; upon the Trophies of the Vatican for horrible Massacres; and upon some Relicks, and other such Things, I ingenuously own, that I have often run the Hazard of displeasing the Court of Rome: But not to please her upon all Occasions, and to speak ill of her, are different Things: And befides, I could make a long Lift of good Catholicks, whose direct Pasquils have been more severe, than my complained of Reflections, upon feveral Maxims and Practices of that holy Court. 3. Those mistaken Writers wrong me still farther, by infinuating that I also take a general Delight in drawing disadvantagious Pictures of Things that are in Italy. 'Tis the Interest of those that publish the Relation of their Travels, to relate agreeable Facts, as far as it is possible, that they may gain the better Attention; and according to this Principle, which is not unreasonable, I have commended with Pleasure Things worth Commendation, but without Flattery or Exaggeration. And fince a Man may be permitted to speak of himself in Prefaces, I will here add, that I have willingly adopted one of Father Boubour's Devices, Sponte Favos, agrè Spicula. Upon this Account, I have spoken well of feveral Persons, according to my Inclination

clination and Duty. I have made an honourable Mention of the * two Popes that I have feen; of + this present Pope, and of some || others: Without ever blaming, as I know

of, any Man living.

And tho' certain Principles commonly received, and openly taught by the Jesuits, have sometimes driven on this Pen into some Reflections against Things that are blameable in my Opinion; however I praised some, and taxed none of those Gentlemen. Let us add, that a plain Jesuit with all his Equivocations and Maxims of such a Moral, &c. is a Man much less dangerous, than a pretended anti-jesuitical hypocrite Teacher, that publickly reproves those Maxims, but continually practises them, and worse.

I HAVE spoken advantagiously of the Country; the Air; the Fruits; the Churches; the Houses; the Libraries; the Paintings; the Cabinets of Rarities; and an hundred other Things besides: Must we necessarily cry up every individual Thing, every Object in Italy? Must we prefer Tivoli to Versailles? The Tyber to the Seine? &c. &c. Must we say of the Italians what their unfortunate Boccalini ridicu-

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^{*} Innocent XI, and Innocent XII. + Clement XI.

Martin V, and Adrian VI, of whom I have spoken according to their personal Merit. Who denies that a Pope may be a good Man, though very much mistaken in the Notions he has of his Papacy? This last, I mean Adrian VI, may be put in Competition with the most commendable Projectors of a Reformation in the Church of Rome. See hereaster, Vol. I. pag. 65. and the sour Pages following.

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ously said of them, that they only have their Brain in their Heads; whereas other Nations have it in their * Backs.

I HAVE also met with I don't know what other Censurer, which has accused we with not loving the Venetians: But this Imputation is also false and ridiculous: And even I may fay, that a Man of fevere good Manners, on certain Regards, who has passed his Life in Venice, is to be more valued than another Man of the like Character, that has been educated in the most reformed City: And the Reason is, because the First has been put to the Trial, in these particular Respects, of engaging and vanquishing the most dangerous and frequent Temptations. Besides, 'tis the most improbable Thing in the World, that, unless a Man is deprived of his Senses, he can hate a Venetian as a Venetian; a Frenchman as a Frenchman; and so of all the rest of the Inhabitants of the Earth. Men are not valuable, or despicable, but by their personal Qualities: I have never faid any Thing that is incompatible with the Encomiums, which I could make with Pleafure upon the excellent Men that Venice has often produced, and does still produce every Day. The Names of those that are not unknown to me, would encrease this Volume: But I cannot forbear faying here, that the most virtuous and noble Sylvester Valier, who was elected Doge when I was there in 1694, is the

^{*} Gli Oltramontani hanno il Chervello nella Schina, e gli Italiani l'hanno nel Capo.

the Man I ever faw, or heard of, who enjoyed amongst his Patriots, the most universal Esteem, Love, Respect, and Applause, as being above all Praises. And fince this Mention of a Doge doth present me with the Opportunity of adding a Word, I must advise here a certain Critick, that he was extreamly mistaken, when he thought that some Particulars which I have related of the Dignity, or Office of the Doge of Venice, were in any Manner reflecting on the Honour of the Republick: He might rather think the contrary, and confider that if some Men brought up from their Infancy, under the Notions of a despotick and unlimited Power; according to which another Man, at their Head, may arbitrarily dispose of their Possessions, Families, and Lives, &c. The Venetians have other Principles.

THE Authors of the Journal of Trevoux, have been misinformed concerning another Fact, of which I shall take Notice here, fince I have an Opportunity of doing it. I declare that the Book which they mention, Page 323, of their third Volume, and which is attributed to me, as they fay, by the general Consent, is none of my Works. I had fome Share in the Edition, that was made of that Rhapfody; and perhaps it will be proper for me to declare in another Place how the Thing happened; but in the mean Time, I still say, that I am not the Author of that Book. It contains some Facts, which I will neither deny, nor affirm; and which also are not worth any Inquiry: I find several Things in it that are true, but which

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were not necessary to be mentioned: And I could make two or three Volumes of remarkable Particulars that ought to be inferted in it, feeing the Project of the Author. I shall take Notice of one, which is so much the more worthy of Observation, as few Persons have any Knowledge of it, and are even prepoffeffed to the Contrary: And that is, that King James II was not installed in the Royalty on his Coronation-Day, after the Manner of his Protestant Predecessors: Which Circumstance is to be noted in the Account given by the Author of the King's Coronation. The Delicacy of his Conscience, and the Designs he had then in View, obliged him to change the Form of the Ceremonies: So that his M. neither received the Communion, nor took the usual Oaths and Engagements. Every one fees the diverse Consequences of this Matter of * Fact; and especially how some misinformed Writers have inconfiderately infinuated that this Prince, who acted fincerely, according to his religious Principles, had violated his folemn Promife.

IV. This is the Place where I defigned to entertain my Reader for some Time, with certain Passages of the Relation that D. Bernard de Montfaucon, a Benedictine Monk, has published of his Travels in Italy, under the Title of Diarium, &c. But it is impossible

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^{*} Soon after the Coronation, an exact History, or Account of that Ceremony was printed, and distributed to many Persons of Rank, by the King's special Order; but, I think, never sold. I have these Particulars from that authentick Book.

to give even an Abstract of the Things that I have prepared, in these present Volumes, which are already swelled to a larger Bulk than they ought to be. My Defign was not to undertake a general Criticism of the Diarium; a Work of too great a Length, and that would agree with few Readers. I shall even be short upon fome fmall Matters about which that Author has thought fit to contest, though after a tacite Manner. But fince he makes a Shew of a Differtation, with a Sort of Ostentation, to the Eyes of the * Turba Eruditorum, whom he pretends to inform after a decifive Manner, concerning that famous Manuscript, which is kept so preciously in the Treasury of St Mark, I dare promise to shew very plainly, not only that the various Proofs that are cited by that fo learned Man, to contradict me, are by no Means conclusive: but also, that in the Endeavours he has made to restore the Reputation of this discredited, and perished Relick, his Zeal has made him + advance Maxims, Suppositions, and Facts not to be maintained; and even contradictory to his own Principles. And as I have formerly applied myself with Care, to fearch after those Things which have been the Occasion of his publishing a Volume by the Title of Palæographia Græca, I shall communicate fome Observations upon that Book, that I hope may give some Satisfaction to those who fanfy this Study to be really of great Use.

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^{*} See the Diarium, Page 56. Line 4. + See hereafter, Vol. II. Pag. 596. and the Word Montfaucon, in the Table.

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HE of whom we have already spoken, who writes, or did write not long ago, la Suite des Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres fof which the famous Mr Bayle was the first Contriver; and who always has fought after every Opportunity of disobliging, by a miserable Return of * Revenge, a Person which never gave him the least Offence whatsoever; that Writer, I fay, will clearly see, in our Remarks, on the Diarium Italicum, the ill Success of the Defign he had, when, in giving an Extract of that Book, he affected to advertise the Publick, or those that read his Nouvelles, that I was the Person whom Father Montfaucon attacked and contradicted: For truly, this Father points at me, without mentioning my Name.

THE same Writer of the said Nouvelles, will acknowledge, that the Conduct he has used upon this Occasion only proves that he did not understand these Matters. If he had understood them, he would perhaps have turned his Resections upon the salse Arguments of Father Montfaucon, and not against me. Equitable Readers will consider then, that no Conclusions ought ever to be drawn from the satyrical Passages of the Writer of this Journal; against the Persons whom he takes the Liberty

It would not be very advantagious, either for him, or other Persons whom he knows, if one should oblige him to explain the Reason of his ill Humour, &c. Si quis occentassit malum Carmen, sive condidisset, quod infamiam facsit, sive Flagitium alteri, capitale esto; said heretofore the Laws of the Twelve Tables: They pronounced Sentence of Death, against these Sorts of Incendiaries, as well as against others.

not to do to others what he would not have others do to himself, according to the Precept of the Gospel: He ought then never to forget the several Things which he complains of in his Remonstrance, after a very lamentable Manner, to his Superiors, when he demands Justice of them, against an Author of a certain Writing, in which he pretends, that an ill Character

is given of his wronged Person.

V. I HAVE also been told of two other Books, in which some Passages in my Relation are contradicted. In one of them, which is intituled, Memoirs de Florence, de Modene, & de Parme, or fomething like that: The Author, fay they, excepts against what I have written concerning the Church called San-Pietro in Grado, between Pifa and Legborn; and the Things that I have related about that Matter. He also pretends, against me, that the Tower of Pisa was made leaning on Purpose; because, fays he, " The Stories are upon an horizontal " Plan:" But he advances what he has never feen, and what is not so; for I have viewed the Thing at two different Times. The Reader may fee what I have written of thefe two Articles, in the second Volume of this Edition, Pag. 260, &c. and Pag. 263. This Writer conceals his Name. They have communicated to me a Passage of his Book which is so much the more fingular, as the Author is a good Catholick, and great Friend to the Monks. We will insert here that Curiosity, to shew him

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the Value we fet upon his fair Ingenuity; and how far we are, by doing fo, from any recrimination for his Criticisms. There are, says he, " a great Number of Scholars in the Univer-" fity of Bologna, as well Laymen, as Priests " of every Order; and it is for the Amuse-" ment, or Diversion of these Students, that " there are at least Twelve thousand Filles de " joye, [Whores] enrolled, and registered in " the Book of their Society: Without reckon-" ing the obliging Girls in great Number, who " will not have their Names inferted in the Ca-" talogue." I place, adds he, the religious " Order, and Friar-Students among those for " whom the Diversion of Women is PRE-" PARED, though the Thing is not ap-" proved of by his Holiness's Vicars, &c."

VI. THE other Book contains, as I hear, a Relation of what the Author has been able to observe, in his passing through some Provinces or States of Germany. This learned Man having an Occasion to mention somewhere the * Eleven thousand Virgins, he says that we ought to believe the History of them; and that he verily believes it, though it appears to him to be a little puzzling; + but he cannot fansy,

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There were, say they, Eleven thousand and eleven; but they commonly say, Eleven thousand for Shortness, as we say the Septuagint for the seventy two Interpreters.

[†] This Author doth not remember the numberless curious Histories of this Nature; which, however, he has certainly read in the Golden Legends of the Bishop of Gennes, Jacobus à Voragine: In the Book of Conformities between St Francis and J. C. In the Christian Alcoran, by that Patriarch: In the pious Recreations,

that the good honest Priests of Verona, Mon of great Learning, to be so simple as to carry in Procession the Asinine Relick, which I mentioned, Vol. I. p. 199. though there is nothing more certain. His Zeal for the Church of Rome, of which he is a devout Member, has raised in him an Indignation at our exposing the Ridiculousness of this fine Story, and that of the Worship which is paid with great Ceremonies, to the Skin and Bones of this four-footed Saint; who so gravely and miraculously transported himself from Jerusalem to Verona: And in this Passion, as he takes Care to hide his own Name, and to disguise that of his Bookseller, he vents himself, as they tell me, in very bold and pious ill Language. These Sorts of Writers that conceal themselves, in speaking against Truth and Decency, put me in mind of what Barlaus, one of our best modern Poets, says to them very elegantly.

and in those of Angelin Gazée: In the Gospel of the Jacobins; the Cordon du Rosaire; the Proto-Evangelium; the Micropresbution; the Mirabilia Mirabilium; the Speculum Historiale; the Collection by Casarius, and the History of Gregory de Tours; the Glossaium Latinitatis by Du Cange, upon the Feasts of Asses, and Fools; &c. &c. He does not remember the Ass of Rimini; the Whale of St Maclou; the Dog of Corbie; the Sisters Grass-hoppers; the Sisters Frogs; and the Brother-Wolf; the Loin of Veal that was eaten and made whole again; Thomas Becket's Bird; the Swallows and Mackerels of Mr St Bennet and of St Francis, &c. &c. &c. The samous Stephen Pasquier complains of placing Beasts upon the Altars, in the Room of G. [Pasquier's Letters, Book X. Lett. I.] What I might add of that p osane, sacrilegious and monstrous Practice of the Romish Sect in Portugal, Spain, and other Places, is afterwards quoted from a Book of a zealous Roman Catholick, printed at Paris. See Vol. II. Part I. p. 355, in the Margin.

Si vis latere ut sordidissimus Cimex; Ut Aranea; ut Locusta vepribus densis; Ut Coluber; ut sub turribus malus Bubo, Latere perge; dummodo boc feras dici, Odisse Tenebras Optimos, Malos Lucem.

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I SHOULD end here with the Apostrophe of good Barlæus, if in order to give the Character of our Critick in a material Point, I did not think fit to transcribe some of his own Words, * I had rather, fays he, " to give a pious and " confenting Faith to what is told me, than to " bear the Trouble of waiting for any Convicti-"ons, before I come to any Determination. As this Philosopher is Master of himself to believe any thing that he pleases without Proof, we must not much wonder if he denies also what he has a Mind to deny without Reason. After his venting abundance of Choler against those that laugh at certain Relicks, and rebuke feverely fome superstitious Practices, he recollects himfelf, appearing very thoughtful, and expects no less, says he with Concern, "than that they will " not spare him, when they come one Time or " another to criticise upon his poor Book:" But however pray see, dear Reader, how he is now spared; Melto vale, e poco costa, à male parole buona risposta.

If the Difference of what is commonly called ‡ Religion, has put three or four such Wri-

See Vol. II. p. 460, and the twenty Pages following.

^{*} They assure me, that these are his own Words, in Part II.

p. 82. This Book, say they, is written in a Style whose sequent
and singular Irregularities are very diverting, as well as the greatest Part of the Observations in it. This anonymous Author carefully, hid, couragiously takes upon him to censure the States-General.

ters into an ill Humour with me, and made them take some unjust Liberties in their little Satyrs, the World will give me Leave, I hope, to fay here, that I may find a great deal of Comfort, in having a Number of grave and good Authors, that have been pleased publickly to honour me with * fome Approbation. I dare not here give a List of all those that came to my Knowledge, tho' I could + justify my Conduct in doing so by many Examples; and even maintain it upon the Principle of a just Gratitude: But I cannot forbear taking Notice in particular, of the obliging Terms in which Mr Addison has been pleased to express himself, in his Preface to the ingenious and learned Relation that he has published. For if, it is not honourable to be praifed by those that are not Praise-worthy themselves, as faith our || Balzac, 'tis also impossible not to find a just Satisfaction in the advantagious Testimonies, that are given us by Persons of Wit, and Merit.

† Neque enim vereor ne jactantior videar, cum de me aliorum judicia, non meum profero. Plin. Secund. Lib. ix. Epist. 23.

After Cicero: Ea est profecto jucunda Laus quæ ab his proficiscitur, qui ipsi in Laude vivunt. Ep. ad M. Cat. Fam. L. vi.

^{*} I see that Monsieur de Fresnoy, whose very good Book is just come to us from beyond Sea, is one of the most savourable: But I wish he had not made a mistaken Complaint of our Dealing with his Catholicks. To speak freely, his best Way was to have concurred with us, and all those, some of his own Sect, who are endeavouring to discredit such Superstitions, rather than to countenance them. See Methode pour étudier l'Histoire, par Mons. Langlet du Fresnoy, Doseur en Theol. A Bruxelles; 1714.

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PREFACE

TO THE

First FRENCH Edition.

WHEN I undertook the Voyage defcribed in the following Letters, I refolved to keep an exact Journal of the most remarkable Things that should fall under my Observation; and some of my Friends having engaged me to communicate my Remarks to them, from Time to Time, my intended Journal was insensibly changed to Letters.

Account of the Reasons that oblige me to suffer this little Work to appear in Publick: But, perhaps, it will not be improper to inform him, why I thought fit to send it abroad in it's native Dress. The Style of the Letters being concise, free, and familiar, was also in all respects most suitable to my Design. When an Author undertakes to give a particular Description of any Subject on which he writes, he is obliged to acquaint his Reader with all it's Circumstances, and to omit nothing that relates to it. But there is a very wide Difference between an exact Description of a Coun-

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xxxii The first PREFACE.

try, and the Remarks which a Traveller may

think fit to communicate in a Letter.

So that if it be objected, that I have forgot to mention several Things that deserved to be taken Notice of, I shall content my self with making this short Reply, that, he who promises nothing, cannot be justly accused of forgetting any Thing. These are familiar Letters, in which I do not in the least oblige my self to insert all that might be said of the Places mentioned in them: Only I relate what I have seen or heard from Persons of unquestioned Credit; and, in short, what I

thought fit to mention.

IF it be further pretended, that I treat of fome Things which were generally known before; I answer, That if all those who repeat the Observations of others must be condemned without Mercy, by the same Sentence most Books that are extant must be doomed to the Fire: For the new Discoveries of a whole Age would scarce fill a small Volume. Every Man has a different Way of expressing his Thoughts, and of representing the Subjects of which he treats; which allows him the Privilege to move the Bufiness again. But not to insist on that Plea; the Reader will find in these Letters an Account of Things that happened in my Time, and of fome late Alterations, which I cannot be supposed to have borrowed from those who wrote before me: So that the Book, which I now offer to the Publick, may justly claim the Title of a new Work. And I'm confident, it will be acknowledged as fuch, by all unprejudiced Persons, who shall consider, either that I have added feveral new remarkable Circumstances, or that I have established Ideas that are more exact than those I had received from the Relations of others; or, that I give a quite different Account of the same Subjects that they have represented, before I spoke of them. And though I could not wholly omit fome Passages that had been formerly taken Notice of by other Authors, without spoiling the Connexion of the Parts of my Work, and depriving the future Traveller of Part of the Advantage which I hope he may receive from it; yet, upon a careful Examination, it will be found that many of my Observations are really new in all Respects.

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I could not leave the Places through which I passed on the Road, without examining and enquiring into the most remarkable Things that were to be found in them, and without giving some Account of them. But since the main Design of our Voyage was to see Italy; and since I have chiefly insisted on Observations I made of that Country, I thought sit to give that Title to the whole Work, which agrees

properly to the principal Part of it.

Or those who travel into Italy, some have made it almost their only Business to enquire after it's Antiquities. Others have applied themselves wholly to the Study of Painting and Architecture. There are some who minded nothing but Libraries and Cabinets of Curiosities. And others spent their Time in visiting Churches and Relicks. But my Curio-

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fity was more universal, and would not suffer me to confine my Enquiries to one Subject; which gives my Letters the Advantage of Variety, which, I hope, will not seem unplea-

fant to the Generality of Readers.

WHEN I found my self under a Sort of Necessity to consent to the Publication of this Work, I thought myself obliged to make it useful to those who should afterwards undertake the same Voyage: And therefore I have inserted several Passages in these Letters, which I did not think sit to mention when they were only directed to particular Friends: And, in Pursuance of the same Design, I have subjoined an Appendix at the End of the Book, containing Advices, or Instructions to a Traveller.

To fatisfy the Defires of those with whom I entertained a Correspondence during my Travels, I was forced to give them an Account of every Thing that I observed, without omitting even the least considerable. But since the Curiofity of most Readers extends not so far, I was foon perfuaded to comply with those who advised me to cut off several Passages in my Letters, which perhaps would not have been esteemed deserving the Reader's Attention. For those who have the Happiness to be Masters of an universal Wit, and of an equally folid and nice Judgment, are capable of making Advantage of every Thing, and are usually fooner pleased with them, than those who are less beholding to Nature for the liberal Diftribution of her Favours towards them. If it be still urged, that I have left several Passages which

which might have been cut off with the rest; I must beg Leave to tell those pretended Criticks, that they are very much mistaken, if they imagine that nothing ought to be admitted into Works of this Nature, but what is great and important. These are neither Sermons nor Negotiations of Embassadors; and that which might be justly called a Trifle in a Discourse upon a lofty Subject, deserves another Title in fuch a Relation as this, and especially in a Letter. Besides, there are some mean and feemingly trifling Things, which, for all their Meanness, are yet very pleasant and diverting. The Publick has received some Relations very favourably, which take Notice of the smallest Circumstances, not forgetting even the Signs of Taverns; neither indeed is it just to oblige a Traveller to relate nothing but Prodigies. 'Tis true, he ought not to fill his Journal with infipid Observations; but there is hardly any Thing on which an exact and ingenious Person is not capable of making Reflections.

I HAVE observed, that those who speak of Italy, are usually sull of Prejudices, in Favour of that fine Country. Most young Travellers being persuaded, that they shall find there an infinite Number of surprizing Rarities, go thither with a Resolution to admire every. Thing they meet: And all the Relations we have of it, seem to have been designed for Panegyricks. The Fame of that Part of the World has been raised so high, and so strongly established, that 'tis esteemed an unpardonable

xxxvi The first PREFACE.

able Crime to lessen it's Reputation. Grandeur, for Example, and the almost infinite Magnificence of the celebrated City of Rome, with the ancient Charms of Bajæ and Capua, inspire the Generality of Mankind with a Veneration for a few Pieces of Marble, which are the only Remainders of their Ruins; tho 'tis certain, that those Places, if we consider them in their present Condition, are not at all preferable to a vast Number of others, which are not so much as taken Notice of in the World. But there is also another Reason, which doubtless contributes very much to confirm Travellers in their Prejudices; and that is, the usual Manner in which the Italians speak of every Thing in their Country. 'Tis certain, that the People of that Nation have for much Fire in their Imagination, and their Phrases are naturally so strong and significative, that they are fometimes apt to speak of Things with too much Force. 'Tis true, they have many foft and gay, not to fay apish and childish Expressions; but when they change their Style, they are apt to run to the other Extream, and, on a fudden, lose themselves in wild and unnatural Hyperboles. This Humour of the Italians by Degrees infects those Strangers who refide among them; and in Conjunction with their former Prejudices, prompts them to make long and lofty Discourses on the most inconfiderable Subjects. The Observation of this Fault in others, made me very careful to avoid falling into the same Errors: I examined Things cooly, and suffered those perpetual Admirers

mirers to evaporate into sublime Figures, and Exclamations of Wonder, without regarding their pompous and superlative Expressions. But though I had not the Complaisance to admire every Thing which they extolled, I hope I shall not have the Missortune to be accused of being possessed with a Prejudice, opposite to that which I blame in others; for the equitable Reader will easily perceive, that I take Pleasure to do Justice to those Things as well as to those Persons which I think deserve Praise.

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I WROTE these Letters without consulting the Authors who have treated of the fame Subject before me: For besides that the Hurry of travelling made fuch a Defign impracticable, I could not have received much Benefit by it, fince, as I intimated before, I intended only to relate what I faw, or learned, without engaging in a particular and exact Description of the Country. I thought fit to make this ingenuous Declaration, that if any Passages in this Work be found to be inconfistent with the Relation of others, I may not be accused of taking Pleasure to contradict them; for I only give a fincere and natural Account of my own Observations, or of what I heard from Persons of unsuspected Credit, without the least Defign to offend any Man whatfoever.

I HOPE every candid Reader will make a Distinction between those Things which I affirm positively, and those which are ushered in with a 'tis said; though even in these Cases I have related nothing but what is grounded on

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the general Opinion, and was never contradicted by any with whom I have had Occasion to converse: Tho', after all, I would not be obliged to warrant the Truth of these common Reports, which very often prove to be common Lies.

To avoid the Confusion occasioned by the various Length of * Leagues and Miles in Germany; I usually express the Distance of Places by the Number of Hours that are commonly fpent in travelling between them; and if at any Time I make use of the Word League, I un-The Italian derstand an Hour's Journey. Miles are generally known, and need no Explication; only the Reader may take Notice, that two Miles in Piedmont make almost three after the ordinary Way of reckoning; and that the Miles of Lombardy are the shortest of all. I shall only add, that when I measure any Distance by a certain Number of Paces, I mean the Steps I usually make in walking.

*According to Mr Casimir's Calculation, the Italian Mile is Five thousand Roman Foot; and the English Mile Five thousand four hundred and fifty four.

According to the Calculation of Mr Picard, of the Academy of Sciences, a Degree contains twenty great French Leagues; and Leagues at Sea: Twenty five common Leagues: And twenty eight Parifian Leagues and a Quarter: Sixty three Florence Miles and 30; and Threescore and thirteen English Miles and 700.

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THIS PREFACE was added to the Former, in the Third French Edition of these LET-TERS, in 1698.

CEVERAL Persons to whom I commu- The folnicated the Intention I had to inlarge this lowing Panew Edition, being of Opinion, that, as my out of the Reflections had appeared defective, in respect Two last of what they call Politicks, and the Govern-ditions, ment of those States through which I have tra- had been velled; and that I have scarce taken any parti- forgot in the Engcular Notice of the Libraries, nor of the Man- life, by inners and Customs of the People; they there-advertenfore thought it would not be amiss to insert vol. II, feveral of those Things in those Additions. pag. 218, However, the Reader finding, notwithstanding this Advice seemed reasonable, that I have not closely followed the same, will doubtless expect that I should say something here in Justification of my Conduct.

To observe in general, that a State is monarchical or democratical, that a Prince has fuch or fuch Prerogatives, that there are in the Republick a certain Number of Councils, composed of certain Persons, &c. this, without any farther Particulars, is flat, infipid, and useless,

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useless, when one speaks of neighbouring; and consequently known Countries. And to give Account of the Things fecreted, one must make it his particular Business, and endeavour to represent all Things exactly; as Monsieur Amelot, for Example, has described the Government of Venice. But doubtless, a Man who travels through forty or fifty different States, in twelve or fifteen Months Time, has neither Time nor Conveniency to undertake fuch a Task; and it would be very unjust to exact such a Thing from him. Stranger ought not, nor is not able to dive into the Maxims and Interests of Princes, or the mysterious Intrigues of the Ministry; because he can very seldom, if ever, meet with an Acquaintance that is able or willing to give him a right Information of those secret Things. A Traveller has a thousand other Things upon his Hands, and has not the hundredth Part of the Time required for such an Enterprize. I know how it hath happened to feveral Persons, who affecting to be Politicians; in that Regard, have precipitately delivered the chimerical Speculations, which they have creduloufly taken upon Report. We must then leave fuch Penetrations to those who have Time and Conveniency to fearch into Secrets; as for Example, to Embassadors, and other publick Ministers, who reside in the Places, fend their Spies, wheedle fome, and bribe others with Money. It is, in my Opinion, very imprudent to meddle with fuch Things, and THE

run the Risque of saying nothing, but what's

* false, or uncertain.

THE World then can expect but little, ro, non lo upon this Sort of Politicks, from those who farebbe il travel as we did. But it is true, that in the Opportunity which presents itself to them in the Courts of Princes, to observe certain Circumstances, and even, sometimes, new and fingular Adventures, they may make Use of these Sorts of Things, by the skilful and judicious Applications which they may make of them. But those Strokes, that ought to be very delicate, are not always perceived; and as every Body does not fee them, it often happens, that those whom we had in View, in our fecret Cenfure, either do not really feel any Thing of what touches them; or elfe, they make as if they did not perceive it: fo that one may fay, in both Respects, that Narratur Fabula surdo; witness the New And one may even fay, that Telemachus. these Reflections, notwithstanding the Dexterity of him that makes them, irritating those that are concerned in them, become frequently more hurtful than they are profitable. I leave it to the understanding Persons to judge of the feveral Things they will meet with in these Letters, concerning this Sort of political Reflections.

I WILL here add by the By, that it is a very great Error in Abundance of Persons, to imagine that those that lead a private Life, VOL. I. ought

ought never to concern themselves with the publick Affairs of their Country. Every one ought to act more or less, and to contribute according to his Power, towards the general Good, in his Sphere and Condition. Private Persons have no other Way than that of Request, and Representation, unless they love that of Flight better; but it is lawful for them to speak, either by Petitions, or by Advice: And if what they fay, be reasonable, they ought to be hearken'd to: For it is an Axiom of the natural Right, among all Nations in the World, that Quod omnes tangit ab Omnibus tractari debet. Whoever has a Right to the Sun, and the Air, whether he be an Hermite, or a Minister of State, has also a Right to use his Endeavours to support the publick Good, as being one of the Members of the Body: 'Tis his Duty to do fo, for his own just Interest. Peace and War are the Affairs of every Citizen, as well as of those who are at the Helm of Government. The Fleets are his Fleets, and the Armies are his Armies, fince he contributes towards them; and fince upon their good or ill Success, depends either his Ruin or Prosperity: If the Prince's Ear ought to be open to hear either his Complaints, or his Evidences, or his Discoveries, it is reasonable it should also be open to his good Council; and then Politicks, and Religion, that is to fay, what regards the Tranquillity of the prefent Life, and the Happiness of the Life hereafter, are the two great Employments of the Mind

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The fecond PREFACE.

Mind of those that are wise. Men pass their Days lamentably in the Search after Things which are vain, how fine soever there Appearance may be; and let alone those that are

necessary.

I SHALL here take Notice of another Rashness, of which many Travellers are guilty: They frequently presume without any Examination, or sufficient Information, to ascertain, the Revenues of Princes; after they have rid Post through some Part of their Dominions. To pretend to decide such Things, when there is not the least Probability that one could have informed himself of them, is to love rather to be heard by simple and ignorant People, than to acquire the Approbation of sensible Men.

THE Libraries are not so inaccessible as the Closets of Kings and Privy-Councils; for they are commonly publick: but yet they do not expose all their Rarities to the View of every one. All Manuscripts are not to be seen by all Comers: And they often refuse, particularly in Italy, or at least shun to shew a Traveller, if he has not a very strong Recommendation, those Things from which they believe any Advantage may be drawn against the Roman Religion. I have endeavoured two feveral Times to fee an Anastasius which is certainly in the Library of St Ambrofius at Milan, and wherein I know is to be found the History of Pope Joan. But having been obliged to answer to the Question, Quid sentis de Fide Catholica ? C 2

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Catholica? That is to fay, Of what Religion are you? Or rather, not having answered any Thing, they told me, that that Manuscript was not to be feen. If one therefore would make fome Discoveries, or draw some curious Collections from the Manuscripts that are in the Libraries, he wants Time and Conveniencies which those who travel, as it appears by the Date of my Letters that I have done, cannot obtain. He must have a great deal of Leafure; he must get a particular Acquaintance with the Library-keeper; he must not be fuspected by him, especially if Matters of Religion be in question; and besides, he must meet with a true Library-keeper, that is to fay, with an officious and learned Man; whereas, commonly, if he stays but a little while, he is received at first by a Sort of Doorkeeper, who hath neither Understanding, nor any particular Knowledge of the Library; and who is always frowning and gaping till he has received the Testons, or the Julios that are usually given him. Who shall impartially confider this, will, I hope, in some Measure be contented with what I have been able to give him, and will not upbraid me with Reproaches; which would be the more unjust, because if I have made no better Advantage of the Libraries which I have feen, I am the greatest Loser. Neither will they draw an unreasonable Consequence from the little Knowledge that I could have acquired of them, against the other Observations which I have

I have made, and of which I speak positively, as if I could not be better informed of one Thing than of another. There are some Things that must be fought after to know them, and that, with Care and Pains; there are fome Things that must be enquired after, which are easily found; and there are others, that offer themselves to View, so that one has no other Trouble than to look upon them. 'Tis true, that I have scarce pried into the first, for want of Time, and other requisite Means; but it was easy to me to come to the Knowledge of several of the others; and above all, to confider and to describe what has prefented itself to my View. For this Reason I carefully made a Distinction in the Beginning of this Book, between a Description and a Relation.

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As to what relates to the Manners and Customs of People, 'tis plain, that if one designs to do them Justice, and to speak nothing of them but the Truth, he must have had much Conversation with those of whom he undertakes to speak; and above all, if he intends to descend to Particulars. That which has made me very circumspect, and very close upon this Point, is the ill Judgment that I fee many People have made in the Relations they have published. For Example, if Dr Sprat, late Bishop of Rochester, had been asked about what Sorbiere hath faid of the Manners of the English, and of several other Things which that Traveller hath observed in Engc 3 land, France.

land, he would have faid, that that Man fanfies Chimeras, and knows not, most Times, what he fays. And if one should ask M. M. what he thinks of what D. P. H—hath * writ * In his of the Customs of the French, he would have Survey of still a less Esteem of him than the Doctor had of the other. To speak fincerely, 'tis pity that that Man, who is otherwise learned, and deferves good Esteem, should be so blinded with innate Prejudice against the French, that he conceives but wrong Notions of them. He judges of every Thing that is done in France by what he finds upon his Arrival at Diepe: And his Antipathy being constantly working on him, like a burning and raging Fever, one may fee that it is against his Nature, when he is forced to speak well even of those who have done him Kindnesses; and that he is in his Element, when in general, and according to his Custom, he speaks ill of all, I never met with any Man fo terrible upon this Point, tho' at the same Time, I have seen few People but who are fick of the same Distemper when they come to speak of the Manners and Customs of foreign Nations. I dare fay, that the Silence which I have almost always observed upon this Point, does not proceed from the Fear I have had of the ill Effects of my Prejudice, being, I believe, as much upon my Guard, as any Man can be, against that Enemy of Reason and Truth; and my Exile having on the other Hand made me fensible enough, that I have no parti-

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cular Country here below: But I thought, that not having had Time enough to confider those Sorts of Things attentively, I could not undertake to speak much of them without running the Risque of falling into many Mistakes.

I AM also upbraided with other Neglects. I have scarce met with any Body but who has told me, that I had forgot fomething very remarkable; or that I have spoke very indifferently of some Things that deserved great Praises. I answered those People, First, that I had forgot nothing at all, seeing I had not undertaken any Description, as I have already given Notice enough: And, Secondly, I have represented to them, that it was none of my Fault if their Fancy was so depraved as to look upon common Things as if they were so many Wonders. Thus, when a German of Frankfort feemed to me to be very much furprized, that I had taken no Notice of the new Lutheran Church there; and that a Swiss of Bern testified as great a Surprize, that I had not made the least Mention of the Sculptures on the Portal of the great Church there, so much admired by the thirteen Cantons: I told the first, that if I had been obliged to mention all the Edifices that I had feen, which much furpassed the Lutheran Church at Frankfort, both in Largeness and Magnificence, I must have enlarged my Book to feveral Volumes: And I defired the other to confider, that those Sculptures that the common People of Switzerland

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land extol fo much, were but in very little Esteem with People who understand these Things. Every one commonly has a good Opinion of what is his own, and of what he has at home; of what he has admired, or heard to be admired from his Infancy: Or, one praises that which he knows to be most deferving, without informing himself if there be any other Thing more Praise-worthy than what he knows. Thus, a Clown, who has never been out of his poor Cottage, fanfies that the old ruined Castle of the Lord of the Manor, and the old Tapestry which has hung there an hundred and fifty Years, in Spite of Rats and Spiders, are the finest Things in the World. It is not the same with a Man who hath been a little abroad. When one has feen many Things of the same Nature, he takes no Notice of some of them, and speaks of others by the just Comparison he makes of them together. If I should praise the Churches of Antwerp fo very much, where should I find Terms for those of Rome and Naples? One must therefore distribute Praises according to the different Merit: He who never faw a Steeple but that of his own Village, must not say, that it is the highest in whole World.

Some People have also said, that there are many Things in this Relation, which, according to their Judgment, are not so important as to deserve to be mentioned. I thought I had said enough in the Presace, that precedes this, to prevent such an Objection; but I desire

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the Reader to peruse what I have further added, to remove these Censures, in my Letter to Mr Waring at the End of the First Volume.

Most of the young Gentlemen who are fent by their Parents into Italy, are Children who think more of eating, playing, and fleeping, than to enquire much about Rarities. Those who are of that Humour need no other Advice but this, to carry good Wine, a Bed, and Cards along with them; or rather, not to go from home, where they can have all those Things more conveniently than in any other Place. But there are some others who are of a much different Disposition, who love to instruct themselves carefully in every Thing; and who paffionately feek after all poffible Means for their Instruction; and greedily embrace the fame, when found. The Object stirs up their first Defire, and excites such a Curiosity in their Mind, that they would willingly swallow down all the Books that treat of Towns, and other Places which they vifit, to be exactly and the more informed of them. 'Tis for their Sake, that I have added abundance of Things in this new Edition; and particularly in the Advices which I had already given to Travellers; hoping that those Things will be fatisfactory to them, and fave them a great deal of Time.

I DON'T believe it is necessary to enlarge my felf very much here, to give the Reader an Account of several new Pieces, which he may find at the End of these Volumes. The Division

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This is faid of the third French Edition.

of the * three Tomes, having thro' Inadvertency, been made very unequal, the Bookseller defired me to give him fomething to add to the least, in order to make it near as big as the two others. The Truth is, that my first Design has been to satisfy him: But here I cannot but be perfuaded, that this Mixture of Things, which have all Relation to some one of those mentioned in the Body of the Work, and which ferve to confirm or illustrate them, will be as favourably received as any other. I had a Mind to have added a short Differtation upon the Unicorn, upon Account of what I have faid of that pretended Animal, when I mentioned the famous Cabinet of M. Settala. But I understand, as I am writing this, that the Impression of the Book is finished, so that I find myself obliged to refer it to another I shall only tell the Reader here, that I was deceived with Olaus Magnus, and some others, when I gave the Name of Horn, in the first Edition of this Book, to that which was really the Tooth of a Fish. For I don't think that Camerarius is in the right, to embrace the Opinion of Bodin, who believes, that the Teeth of the Elephant itself ought to be called Horns; because, as he says, their Root proceeds from the Brain. Therefore that Thing which is vulgarly called the Horn of the Unicorn, is a Tooth, and comes out of the Jaw-bone of a Fish, which is very well known in the North Seas, by the Name of Towak, as Olearius fays. And we must not confound this Fish with another

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other that has a Sort of straight Horn in the Middle of his Forehead, and which is described by many Naturalists and Travellers. By this I acknowledge the Error I have been drawn into; but after all, perfift in what I have already faid, that the Unicorns are nothing but Chimera's. I know that Mefficurs Bartholin, the Father and the Son, who are, equally curious and learned, have endeavoured to prove the Existence of that Animal; and I have confiderately read what they have writ of it: But, I hope, they'll give me Leave to fay the fame of their Proofs and Reasons, as I have taken the Liberty to fay of those of Blondel against the Shee-Pope.

THAT Woman puts me in mind of a Thing which I shall willingly insert bere, seeing it now offers itself, and which may be reckoned one of the strongest Arguments to convince the World, that the Female Pope is not a Chimæra like the Unicorn. 'Tis an Abstract of the Chronicle of the ancient Monastery of Canterbury, founded by the famous * Augustin, who was fent . He was into England by Gregory the Great, and also afterwards was called the Apostle of Kent. Immediately made Archbiafter the Year 853, in the Catalogue of the Bi- shop of shops of Rome, the Chronicle mentions these Words, Canterbu-

Hic obiit LEO Quartus, cujus tamen anni usque ad Benedictum tertium computantur, cò quod Mulier in Papam promota fuit.

AND after the Year 855.

JOANNES. Iste non computatur, quia Fœmina fuit.

BENEDICTUS Tertius, &c.

AN English Divine of extraordinary Learning and Merit, bath lately writ a Book, which is not yet printed, to prove that there was a female Pope, wherein he makes use of the Strength of this Testimony admirably well; and makes it appear, that those belonging to that Monastery had a frequent and intimate Commerce with Rome: And that those Words which I have just now quoted after him, were registered at the Time specified by the Date.

As the Additions in these Two Volumes, have been made at several Times, we see now it has happened through Forgetfulness, that some sew Matters, or Reslections almost the same, have been brought in twice; for which small Mistake, we beg the Reader's Indulgence, and desire him not to take these two or three Kinds of Repetitions, as if they had been made with any Defign: And especially that which concerns a modern Author, in the Second Volume; Pages 22, and 597.

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To D. W. Efq;

LETTER I.

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OLLAND is a Country so near, and fo well known to yours, that I should, perhaps, have faid nothing of it, had not your express Commands obliged me to it. In Compliance therefore with your Desires, I will endeavour to give you an Idea of this uncommon Country; with some particular Remarks concerning the Cities I shall have occafion to fee. But I must first tell you, that there are so many Things in Holland that deserve to be feen by every curious Person, and can hardly be feen any where elfe, that I think it impossible you should decline making a Voyage thither. The Passage over is but short, and you will have a thousand Vol. I.

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a thousand Opportunities to render it convenient. Therefore, being persuaded, that you will not fail, one Day, to fatisfy fo reasonable a Curiosity, I shall not entertain you so largely as I might, with an Account of those charming Provinces, wherein I have formerly, for some time,

fojourned.

A s we approached these Coasts, we perceived, even at the nearest Distance, the Tops of the Trees, and of the Steeples, as if they iffued out of a Land funk under Water; for Holland is univerfally flat and low, as a continued Meadow. It is cut into Canals and large Ditches, to receive and drain the Waters, which otherwise would make the Land too moift; and there are but few Places that can be ploughed. A Country like this is not naturally habitable; yet Industry, constant Labour, and the Love of Profit, have brought it into fuch a State, that there is not in the World, one so Rich, and so well

* Puffendorff. peopled, proportionably to it's Extent: * Some Others pretend affirming, that the little Province of Holland that the Seven alone, contains more than Two Millions and Provinces to-gether do not Five Hundred Thousand Souls.

contain more than Two Millions of Inhabitants. It is difficult for a private Person, and especially for a Stranger, to be well informed of these kind of Things. See Passes.

The Cities are, as it were + linked together; + The United Provinces have and we may fay that they are all of a sparkling one City of the Beauty. The more we consider them, the more agreeable we find them. || Great Care is taken Amfterd m. Above Twenty

of the second Rank, which may be compared with the great Cities of France, after Paris More than Thirty of the Third, which are equal to Parma and Modena. Above Two Hundred great Boroughs, and more than Eight Hundred

Villages. G. L.

There is no less Curiosity and Neatness in their Ships, than in their Houses. This Cleanlines extends throughout : You may find it in the Stables, where the Cows Tails are tyed up with a little Cord to the Roof, left they should defile themselves. They wash all, and scour all the Walls, Moveables, dUtenills in the Houses. It would be well if they could wash the Water it felf, which is, indeed, very thick and nafty in many Canals,

to keep their Houses neat and fine, both within and without, they wash them, and paint the very Bricks over from time to time; so that they always look new. The Doors and the Windows are commonly of hewn Stone or Marble; the Inside of the Shops, and lower Rooms, even with the common Tradesmen, are also generally lined with fine square Delst Tiles. All the Glass-Windows shine like Crystal: Every Window hath it's Shutters, which being usually painted red or green, make altogether a Mixture most pleasant to the Sight.

The Streets are fo clean, that the Women walk abroad in Slippers all the Year. The Canals are often adorn'd with two Rows of Trees, which make a delightful Shade, and a lovely Walk on each fide of the Streets. This is, in fome measure, a general Idea, not only of the Cities, but also of the Towns and Villages; for the same Order and Neatness is to be seen through-

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THE most usual way of Travelling, is by the Canals; and nothing can be more convenient. The Boats are drawn by Horses, and go off at Set Hours. You are feated as quietly in them as if you were at home, and sheltered both from Rain and Wind: So that you may go from one Country to another, almost without perceiving that you are out of the House. When the Canals are frozen, the Skates and the Sledges ferve instead of the Boats; and this new way of Travelling is a new Pleasure. Those who slide skilfully on Skates, will out-run the Post-Horses, and even some will undertake to go a League in less than Ten Minutes. Thus you see how commodious the Canals are, but this is not the only Use: For they serve to drain the Waters; and are also weful for Traffick, and the Carriage B 2

of Goods as well as Persons. The Earth which they take out, raises the Banks, and makes the Ways more convenient for those who travel on Foot; they serve both for Inclosure and Ornament. In some Places they have some sorts of Fish.

ABUNDANCE of Things are naturally wanting in Holland: But foreign Countries plentifully supply them with Corn, as well as Wines, and all the other Necessaries and Conveniencies of Life. All the World knows how far their Trade extends: And it may well be said, that as it partly gave the original Strength to this State, so it is still it's principal or only Support. Every Man in Holland is a kind of amphibious Creature, equally accustom'd both to Sea and Land. I

*The Number remember I have read in a good Author, That of Veffels, in this sole Province hath more *Shipping than all

Opinion, is the rest of Europe.

esteemed so great, that it is thought to equal all the rest of Europe together. Card. Bentivoglio. Puffendorf saith the same; and others have written, that the United Provinces have more Ships than Houses. I cannot think any Person hath exactly calculated them; every one speaks as he imagines, or hath heard; so that little heed, is to be given to Discourses of this Nature.

It is true, that if, on one fide, the Sea is the Cause of all the Riches of Holland, it must also be confess'd, that it hath sometimes caused terrible Damages. It is stopp'd with Banks of Earth, which they call Dams, and all Care imaginable is taken to maintain them. They have Mills to empty the Water, and use all imaginable Industry to prevent Mischief, or to remedy it when

of April 1420. it happens. Yet some Places of these Banks are or 1421. vid. often broken, and the Inundations have made Chronicon most surious Ravages. So that, with respect to hundred thou- the † Sea, they may well use the Device of a sand People were drowned at Dort, and thereabouts. 1446, There were Fisten Parishes drowned. Seb. Munster. The Sea carryed away 121 Houses of the Village of Scheveling. An. 1574. J. Parrival. At present the Church is near the Sea, whereas formerly it was in the midst of the Village.

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Torch invert. That which feeds me kills me. This is the fatal Mischief of Holland, a dreadful Inconveniency, of which all that can be faid is, That they labour to help it as much as they can; but, after all, they can never restore the drowned Cities, nor the Lives of many Thousands of Men, who have, from time to time, perished by these

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Ir is not without some Regret that I disturb your former and more pleasing Idea's; but I fanfy that, to comprehend Things well, we must know both what's for, and what's against them. This Defect is not accompanied with many others. 'Tis true, the Air is no where very good. Sometimes in the fairest Weather it suddenly becomes cold, and this unequality admits of no great Difference betweenthe Summer and Winter Cloaths. * The Impositions are great, which . The Gabel partly cause the Dearth of Victuals: But the of Salt is the People of this Country, who are born under that least confidera-Yoke, and whom their great Trade hath made ble; Salt costs live at ease, scarce think of it. I confess I should or Three-pence not long admire those continued Meadows of the Pound of which Holland is composed: They seem fine fixteenOunces. enough for a few Hours, but one grows weary Imposts are on of their perpetual Uniformity: And I am per- Wine, Beer, fuaded the Variety of your Country of Kent must and Corn. please you better.

W E were at once furprized and charm'd at the first thing which we observed at our Arrival at Rotterdam. This City having this fingular Qualification, that many of it's Canals are broad and deep enough to receive the greatest Vessels; nothing can be compared with the pleasant Mixture of Chimnies, Tops of Trees, and Streamers of Vessels. One is astonished at the Port to behold so beautiful a Confusion; and can hardly tell whether it be a Fleet, a City, or a Forest; or

rather

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ROTTER- ROTTERDAM was not reckon'd as one of the Cities of the Province called Principal, because it hath not been always in fuch a flourishing Condition as it is at present; yet, without doubt, it ought to be esteemed the second of the first Rank, whereas now it is but the first of the second. It's Port is very commodious and fair, being always filled and encompassed with Shipping, and it's Trade increases daily. It is large, populous, rich, and pleafant, and as I mention'd before, with few Exceptions. Since the Country is flat, I need not tell you that the Cities are fo too.

> THE Magazines for the Equipping of Ships, the Town-house, and that of the Bank, are very fine Structures. When we went to fee the Glass-house, we found them at Work on little enamell'd Bowls, and I know not how many Children's Baubles, with which they drive a great Trade amongst the Savages. Also near this, we faw the curious Works in Paper of the Sieur Van Vliet; as Ships, Palaces, and whole Landscapes in a fort of Baffo relievo; all, as they fay, done and

in-laid with the Point of a Pen-knife.

1687.

THERE are at * present two French Churches at Rotterdam; which the Magistrates take a particular Care to fee furnish'd with Ministers of exemplary Merit. It is certain, that this City is become famous for it's learned Men, as well as for it's Trade and Beauty. It is from hence we had that useful and esteem'd Work, Les Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres. I might even fay, a Work which is very much to be lamented, fince the Indisposition of the Author gives us reason to fear he will be no more able to apply himself to fo painful an Undertaking; I am inform'd,

that

that Mr Bassage de Beauval intends to continue it. He is endow'd with a great deal of good Literature and extraordinary Wit, and all the Sagacity that is necessary to make a right Judgment of Books.

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THE brazen Statue of Erasmus is in the Place They erected called the Great Bridge. This Statue is on a Pe- his Statue in destal of Marble, encompassed with Rails of Iron. Wood, Anno 1540. One in Erasmus is in a Doctor's Habit, with a Book in Stone, Anno his Hand. Hard by, you may fee the House in 1557, and at which he was born; it is very little, and the last that of following Distich is written on the Door following Distich is written on the Door.

Ædibus bis ortus, Mundum decoravit Erasmus, 1622. Artibus ingenuis, Relligione, * Fide.

is to be feen at present) Anno

* Nicodemica.

THERE are so many Opinions concerning the Time both of the Birth and Death of Erafmus, that it has feemed absolutely impossible to Monsieur Bayle, to decide so intricate a Controverfy. Those who made the Inscriptions that are to be feen on the Pedestal of the abovemention'd Statue, tell us, that he was born Offober 28, 1467; and several other Authors are of the fame Opinion. But notwithstanding the Regard we ought to have to the Credit of this Inscription, I must own that I am not convinced by it; and perhaps I may, at another time, give you the Reasons that make me queftion its Authority in this Point. The Epitaph at I read it fe-Basil (which, by the way, is falsely cited by seve-over, and coral Persons, tho' it may be very easily read) runs pyed it with thus, MORTVVS EST IIII. + EID. IVL. Care. IAM SEPTVAGENARIVS. AN. A CHRI- T. Intead of Idus. STO NATO M.D.XXXVI. This fam septuage-narius is a loose way of Expression; nor do I know Epitaph herethat any Person has fixed the Time more particu- under, in the larly. However, 'tis certain this Illustrious Au- Artic. of Bafil. thor

thor was born at Rotterdam, and not at Turgaw, as some have written; and 'tis no less certain, that he dyed at Basil, and not at Friburg, as Parrival affirms, after several others. Monconys affures, us, tho' I know not upon what Authority, that 'twas Erasmus who invented the Use of Turs. 'Tis at least a Hundred Years ago since Julius Scaliger wrote, that Three hundred Years before, they burnt Turs in Holland; and it would be a difficult Task to prove, that the Use of it was not yet earlier.

LECKER- BEING, for some Reasons, induc'd to go to KECK. a Village called Leckerkeck, three small Leagues distant from hence, upon the River Leck, I will impart to you three or sour small Curiosities I observed there.

THE Lord of the Place told us, That the Salmon Fishing, the Fifth part whereof only belongs to him, yielded him formerly Twenty thoufand Livres per Annum, and oft-times more. And that the Salmon having taken another Way, by degrees, that Revenue is fo strangely diminished, that for feveral Years it has scarcely defrayed the Charge of the Fishery; so that that Gentleman would have given it over, if he had not been obliged to maintain his Right. Formerly also the Salmon swarm'd before Dort in such Multitudes, that the Maid-Servants of that City made their Bargains, according to the common Saying, not to be compelled to eat it above twice a Week; but at present they are rid of that Trouble.

W E went to see a Country-woman there, who, last Year, was brought to bed of Six Sons: There were Four of 'em baptized, and the eldest of 'em lived Four Months. This is very true.

A M A I D of the same Village carryed a Musquet Seven Years, without being discovered.

She

Part I. to ITALY. ROTTERDAM.

She went always by the Name of La Bonte, by which Name she was mustered; and at present she is a Servant in the House of the Lord of that Place.

Som E Years fince dyed in this Place Gerrit Bastiaansen, a Fisherman, who was Eight Foot high, and weighed 500 Pounds, tho' he was very lean. We were in his House, the Doors whereof are very high, and where they shewed us some of his Cloaths.

INSTEAD of entertaining you with an Account of the pretended Foundation of Rotterdam by one Reterius, Son to a King of the Sicambri, mentioned by Trithemius, in his History (I had almost said Romance) of the Origin of the Gauls; I shall take this Occasion to advertise you, once for all, that I'm resolved to take no Notice of fuch uncertain and unattested Stories which may be justly ranked among Fables. The Roter, or Rotter, is a little River that falls into the Canals of Rotterdam; and, doubtless, gives it's Name to the City: But whether this River takes it's Name from the pretended Roterius, or from some Town that he had formerly built near this Place, is a Question which I leave to be decided by those who have either Leifure or Inclination to examine fuch Controversies.

I OBSERVED one Thing in this City, which is too singular to be forgotten. The Tower of the great Church, which leaned to one side, was set up streight, as you may see by the Inscription engraved on Brass, at the bottom of the Tower on the Inside. It is in Dutch, but I send it you in English.

IN the Year 1651, the 25th of September, they began to open the Foundations of this Tower, and they drove in huge Piles round it, because the said Tower lean'd upon the great Nave of the Church, on the North-

ROTTERDAM. A New Voyage Vol. I.

East Side: They streightened it about Three Foot and a half, from the North-East to the South-West, and by this Means it became firm and upright: This was finished in the Year 1655, the 22d of April, by

Nicholas Jeremy Persoons, Architett.

'Tis a high and massy Tower: So that this nice and bold Undertaking was of very great Consequence to those People that dwelt near it. The great Steeple at Delst, which is pretty near the same Figure, leans also on one side: But I know not whether they would be willing to run the Hazard of the like Workmanship: In that case, the Inhabitants towards whom the Tower leans, would do well to remove themselves out of it's reach. Dion Cassius, in the Sixteenth Chapter of the Life of Tiberius, relates something like it, and that the Architect was ill rewarded for his Pains and Ingenuity.

THE Post-Hour obliges me to finish this Letter: Be persuaded, that I will omit nothing which I believe proper for your Satisfaction. And if my Leasure will not always permit me to give you a particular Account of every thing, assure yourself, that whatever I write shall be without Partiality, and sounded upon careful Information. I am,

Rotterdam, Octob. 6.

SIR,

Yours, &c.

LETTER II.

SIR,

E came from Rotterdam to Delft, in less DELFT than two Hours, by the Rotterdam Boat. 1075, by God-Delft holds the third Rank in the Affembly of frey the Crookthe States of Holland. I will give you no other Backt Duke of Description of it than what I have told you of Lorrain. the Cities in general, the Idea of which you must always call to mind. They shewed us the Tomb of Prince William, who was Affaffina- By Balebefer ted in this City. I cannot forbear fending you Gerard, or Sethe Epitaph of that Great Prince; the Restorer rach of of Religion in the Low-Countries, and the Foun-Franche der of the Republick : And I do it so much the Comte, Anno the more willingly, because this Monumental In- 1584. The scription is seldom to be met with, in the Re- 52 Yearsold. lations that have been given of this Country; which, perhaps, proceeds from the Difficulty of reading it. The Tomb, worthy of that Hero, is in the new Church.

> D. O. M. Et

Æternæ Memoriæ GULIELMI NASSOVII Supremi Aurausionensium Principis,

Patriæ Patris:

Qui Belgii Fortunis suas postbabuit, Et suorum

Validissimos Exercitus, Ære plurimum privato, Bis conscripsit, bis induxit.

Ordinum Auspiciis Hispaniæ Tyrannidem propulit. Veræ Religionis Cultum, avitas Patriæ Leges, Revocavit, Restituit:

Ipfam

Ipsam denique Libertatem tantum non assertam MAURITIO PRINCIPI

Paternæ virtutis Hæredi, Filio Stabiliendam reliquit.

Herois verè pii, prudentis, invicti, Quem Philip II. Hisp. Rex, Ille Europæ Timor, timuit; Non domuit, non terruit:

Sed impio Percussore, Fraude nefanda, sustulit. Fæderat. Belg. Provinc. Perenni Memoriæ Monum.

P. C.

fee the Palace of the Statholder, the Grand Place, and the great Hospital, with the Garden.

THE arfenal and the Town-House are the prin-You may also cipal Buildings which they shew to Strangers. It is but a good League from Delft to the Hague, following the Course of the Canal. You pass not far from Reswick, and Voorburg, which are very pleafant Villages; and all along you meet with Houses of Pleasure, Walks, and delightful Gardens.

W E scarce meet with any Historian that mentions the City of Delft, without speaking also, with Admiration, of what was observed not very long ago there, of two Storks (the Male and the Female,) who, after many fruitless Endeavours to fave their young ones that were in their Nest on the Top of a Chimney, the House being on Fire, resolved at last to cover them with their own Bodies, tho' with the Hazard of their Lives, even to defend them from the Flames, or else to perish all together. I could easily maintain the Probability of this unquestionable Fact, by a great many other well attefted ones, that I have met with in Hiftory; but I shall only here take Notice of two Things: The one is, That from thence came the Merapunds Nouss which Aristophanes speaks of, as also the Armmadipyer. The other is, That the Word Stork, in the Holy Language,

Language, is derived from one of those that signify Benignity, Kindness, Mercy, as being the true Characters of that Creature. St Ambrose, and all the Naturalists as well as he, call it Pia Avis.

THO' the Hague has fome of the Privileges HAGUE. of the Cities, yet it is put in the Rank of the Boroughs, because it is not walled, and sends no Deputies to the Assembly of the States-General: Yet we may say, that, in respect of it's Largeness and Beauty, it deserves as much Honour as the best Cities.

* THE Prince of Orange refides here, (1687) *The lateKin and keeps a very fine Court. Here the States- of England. General + affemble, and the Ambaffadors, and + You may see other Ministers of Foreign Princes, have their the Place of Residence. The People are more polite and this Assembly, and the other fociable than in other Places: The Coaches are Hall, where numerous: The Houses and Walks are very the States of fine, and the Air is very good. In a word, 'tis Holland meet. most certain that the Hague is an inchanting Place. The Wood is one of it's chief Ornaments: For, as I told you, it tires one to feenothing but Meadows; and therefore to walk The Sieur Refin a Wood in Holland, gives a double Satisfac-nerus, a Gention. You have also the Walk by the Sea-land, who fide to the Village of Scheveling, whither you dwells at the may go in Half an Hour, by a strait Path-way Hague, hath a cut cross the Downs. There is a good Fishery among other at Scheveling. There you may fee a Chariot Things, are a with Wheels and Sails, which the Wind drives great number by the Sea-shore; so firm and even is the Sand of very curious shells. on that Coaft.

BETWEEN the Hague and Scheveling, there is a little House of Pleasure belonging to Since created Mr Benting, who is very well known to you. A Earl of Port-Grand Pensionary of the Hague (he that was Mon-land. sieur de Wit's Predecessor) weary of the Affairs and Business of the World, caused this little fine

House to be built, with very delightful Gardens, and retired thither; and as he was both a Philofopher and a Poet, this Solitude agreed much better with him, than his former State of Life. He named this Place Sorgvliet, (pronounce Sorflit,) that is to fay, Out of Care. A Term equivalent to the Curifugium of Emmanuel Tesoro, and gives us the fame Idea as that of the famous Paufilipus.

> Stet quicunque volet potens Aula culmine lubrico. Me dulcis saturet Quies, &c. Seneca.

THIS same Place has received several Improvements and Embellishments, since it's being in the Pofsession of it's new Master.]

TAE Situation of the Hague deserves indeed, in a peculiar manner, to be diftinguished from that of any other Place in Holland, because of the Variety of it's Landscape, having the Wood on the North, the Meadow on the South, some Arable Lands Eastward, and the Downs and Sea to the West.

I T's Trade is inconsiderable, in respect of the Cities, which have Havens, or great Manufactures; yet a great deal of Business is transacted in this Place. Besides, there are many rich and noble Families which live on their Revenues or

Employments in the Army, or Court.

THE great Concourse of Persons of Quality, is the Cause that it is always furnished with Masters, requisite for the Instruction of young Gentlemen in all forts of Exercises. The Academy *The Chapel especially is in great Reputation. There is one of this Palace of the finest Manages I ever beheld, and the Rider is a very skilful and honest Man-

THE Prince of Orange is lodged * in the Palace of the ancient Counts of Holland. To speak Truth.

now is made nse of for the French Church.

Truth, there is nothing extraordinary in this Pa- Now belonglace. That which is called the * Old Court, where ing to the K. the Princes of Orange formerly dwelt, is a more + In the Neighregular building. + The Houses of Pleasure bourhood of are very beautiful.

WE had the Curiofity to go on purpose to the Riswick, and Village of Loosduynen, to see the two brazen Ba- La Maison du

fons, in which, 'tis faid, the Three hundred Six- Bois.

ty-five Children of the Countess of Heneberg, This History is Daughter to Florent, the Fourth Count of Hol- to be found in Erasmus, Viland, were baptized.

Erasmus, Vites, Guicciar-

din, Christora', Camerarius, Scriverius, Guill. Heda, Gay Dominick Peter, Author of the Annals of Flanders, and in many others, who speak of this Birth, as of a thing very well attested; and, as they believe, true. The Annals relate, that the 365 Children were baptized by the Bishop Don William, Suffragan of Tryers, and that both they and their Mother died on the

fame Day, which was Good-Friday, Anno 1276.

Surius, Garon, and divers Chronologers, relate an History of a Lady of Provence, called Irmentrude, Wife of Isembard, Count of Alters, who being brought to bed of Twelve Sons, would have caused Eleven to be drowned in the River. They add, That Isembard meeting the Woman which carried them, asked her what she had in her Basket; the Woman answered, They were little Whelps, which she went to drown. Isembard was resolved to see them, and having discovered the Matter, he took the Children and put them to Nurses, and when they were grown up, presented them all alive to his Wise; in Memory of which, saith the History, or the Story, that Family assumed the Name of Whelps, which it still retains.

J. Picus Mirandolanus II. writes, That a Woman of his Country, named Dorothy, brought Twenty Children into the World at two Births, Nine at one, and Eleven at the other. See the Prodictions Histories of P. Boaistuan.

one, and Eleven at the other. See the Prodigious Histories of P. Boaistuan.

Albertus Magnus speaks of a German Woman, who was brought to bed of One Hundred and Fifty Children. It would be no hard matter to produce a considerable number of like Examples, which some think true, and many false.

You know what hath been faid of this Lady; Camerarius, that having reproached a Beggar-Woman for Grave and having too many Children, the poor Creature in thor, relates answer, wished her as many as there were Days many Instances in the Year; which within the Year accordingly of the Efficacy happened; for the Countess was brought to bed cations. Medit. of these Three Hundred Sixty-sive Children, Hist. To. 1.1. who, as I have said, were all Christened, and the v. c. 6.

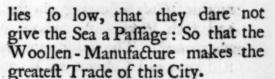
fame

fame Day bury'd in the Church of Losdun. This History is described at large there, in a great Picture, on the Sides of which the two Basons are fixed. We must not forget that the Boys were named John, and the Girls Elizabeth. Marcus Cremerius relates, that a Polonian Lady, the Wife of Count Virboslaus, upon such an Imprecation, was brought to bed of Thirty-six Children.

I A M loth so soon to part with the Hague, which, without Contradiction, is a fine pleasant Place; but I must say something of Leyden and Haerlem, before I finish my Letter. Think not, that when you leave the Hague, and come to Leyden, you fall into a desart Country; every thing hath it's Value, and that of Leyden is not small. 'Tis true, all the Cities of Holland have a sort of dazling Beauty; and we cannot praise one, without saying so much of it, that we want new Expressions for the other. Nevertheless, I should be glad to be able to give you some new Idea of the Beauties of Leyden.

LEYDE N, an ancient City.

THIS City hath not fo many Coaches as the Hague, nor so much noisy Business as Rotterdam: But perhaps it's Quiet is far more charming. It is a great City; but, however, Repose reigns there; and in it you may enjoy all the Sweetness of a Country Life. 'Tis no wonder to observe an extraordinary Neatness, where there is so little Bufiness and Disturbance. Nothing comes near that of it's Houses; and we may compare it's fine Streets to fo many Alleys of a well adorned Garden. Yet it must be confessed, that the Inhabitants of Leyden would willingly consent, that their Streets should be less clean, and that they would fustain a little more Trouble, on Condition they could be Masters of a good Haven. I have heard Projects have been contrived about it; but 'tis faid, that their Land lies



You know * Leyden is very anci- *Some believe ent, and there are still left some that the Burg Marks of it's Antiquity. But that is a work of which at present renders it most Others attri-Famous is the + University. They bute it to the Physick-School; and in the Ana-pretends it was tomy Hall you may fee a great built by the number of Skeletons of Men and Counts not a-Beafts: Many natural Rarities, and hove four or five hundred other Curiofities; as Plants, Fruits, Years ago. Animals, Arms, strange Habits, There is a La-Pictures, Mummies, curious Works, byrinth on the Urns, Idols, &c. I fear you would the Mountain, hardly give credit to the Story of which is agreea Prussian Peasant which is there able enough, as Painted: He had fwallowed a very also a Well. large Knife; fo that they were for- + The number ced to cut open his Stomach to get of Scholars is it out, after which he lived eight or thereabouts. Years. The University

HERE is the Shape and Bigness Daniel Beeker, of that Knife (as it is there drawn) hath published an account as near as I could guess at it at of that Accisome Distance, not being able to dent, with reach to measure it; I am sure I curious Reslexhave rather lessened, than enlarged ions, under the it: At the fide of it, is written cultrivoro Andreas Grunbeim Boroffus, An- Prinfiaco. norum 22, deglutivit Cultrum bu-

hath divers Privileges: "Twas founded Feb. 8. 1575.

jus magnitudinis, Anno 1635, 29 Maij. It is added, that Dani. Schuabius took out the Knife the VOL. I.

ninth of July following, in the Presence of such and such Physicians, whose Names are there mentioned. The Knife, to my Knowledge, is still kept in a Cabinet of Rarities at Konigsburg's I have feen an Account of the * like Nature, in was swallowed the Emperor's Cabinet at Vienna.

* This Knife by another Peafant in Bokemia, An. Weeks in his

In the Midst of the Hall is an unfortunate Thief, whom they derided to Extremity, after 1602. It has they had hanged him. They fixed his Skeleton a ving been nine Straddle upon that of an Ox, because he had Stomack, they been a Cow-stealer: They made Shooes of the cut it out fate- Skin of another Thief, and a Shirt of his Bowels.

THE Phylick-Garden is not far from hence. A great number of Rarities are still to be feen in the Gallery of this Garden, and in the Cabinet called the Indian-Cabinet, to which this Gallery leads. I observed, among other Things, an Ape, and a Cat, which came into the World with + Wings: The Hand of a Mairmaid: A Stare with long Ears; a Vegetable Priapus, which is a very curious Plant: A Monster which iffued out of a Hen's Egg: A Piece of Money of Paftboard, made at Leyden, when it was belieged by the Spaniards in 1574. And a Serpent brought from Surinam, on whose Skin are several natural Figures, which refemble some Arabick Characters. I make this last Observation, because our Guide very much admired this little wonder of Nature. But to speak freely, I find nothing singular in this, no more than on the Back of common Mackerels, or in the Greek Letters, which are a Tragedy re- formed, as fome fanfy, by the Turnings and Windings of the Meander. There is so universal, and fo odd a Diversity of fuch Conformations in the World, that 'twould be easy to find the like Figures on the first Thing we meet with, if we would give our felves the Trouble to look for them.

+ There are many flying Cats in the Province of Malabar. Taffoni. On one fide of this Coin is this Inscripbertatis ergo; and on the other, Pugno Pro Patria. Every feven Years there is presented, relating to that Lunous Siege.

to ITALY. LEYDEN. Part I.

THE greatest part of the Animals, Infects, and fuch other Things, are hung up in Vials fill'd with certain transparent Balfams, by which they

are preserv'd from Corruption.

THE Library which was founded by William I. Prince of Orange, has been confiderably encreafed by those of Helmannus Secundus, Philip à Leydis, and the famous Joseph Scaliger, who has left to it, at least two hundred Manuscripts in diverse

Oriental Languages.

Going out hence, we went to fee the great Church, which is a vast Pile; and afterwards we took Boat for Haerlem. But before we proceed on our Voyage, I must needs give you some account of the unfortunate Destiny of the Rbine, of which there are some small remains at Leyden. The Glory of other Rivers encreases proportionably to the length of their Course; but this ferved, that great and famous River, dwindles to nothing, the branch of and is utterly loft before it comes into the Har- the Rhice, bour. After it hath been constrain'd to divide which take to it self at Meeting with the Skenk Fort, where little above one half of it's Waters take the Name of Wabal: Arnbiim, and The Mel robs it * of another great part, a little carries the above Arnbeim. Yet it goes on to that City, Name of the tho' much weakened; and at seven or eight properly the Leagues from thence is again oblig'd to separate Wel. It is a at the City of Düerstede: It's principal Branch Chanel which there takes a new Name, and is called the Leck; Drufus digged; and the poor little stripped Rivulet, turns to the near to a place right; retaining still it's Name of Rhine, and pas- now called feth on to Utrecht, where it is divided a fourth Doesburg, to time. The Vecht breaks off at that place, and make a comtakes it's course to the North: And the little this place bethread of Water which is yet called the Rbine, tween the Wapasseth quietly to Worden. It comes to bid it's ters of the last farewel to Leyden, and faintly finishes it's Rbine and the course, by losing the small remainders of it's Tiel. Waters,

inunication at

Waters, in two or three Canals, without having the Honour to enter into the Sea. The Scamander, the Simois, and some other renowned Rivers, which are not worthy to be compared to the Rhine; have met with the same reverse of Fortune: The whole furface of the Earth is subject to These Catastrophes put continual Alterations. me in mind of what Ovid fays,

Vidi ego, quod fuerat quondam solidissima tellus. Esse fretum; vidi factas ex æquore terras, &c.

We are not ignorant of the cause of the Rhine's Fate; it was an Earthquake which shook * In the Year the Downs, and * filled the Mouth of this River, and forced it to return to feek a new Passage. The Leck was then scarce worth notice, but the Waters of the Rhine, which were driven back and overflowed the Country, swelled, inlarged, and deepened the Leck's Chanel; and the entrance to the Sea hath ever fince been shut against the ancient course of the Rbine. This poor River, which I had feen running the greatest hazards in the Lake of Constance, and throwing it self down the Precipice, near Scaffbausen, at last, loses both it's Reputation and Waters, at the Village of Catwick.

> 'Tis related by feveral good Authors, that the Tract of Land called Zeeland, was at that time divided into the divers Islands we see now: and that those Lands, Woods, and Meadows, that were between Amsterdam and the Texel, were overflowed and covered with those Waters now remaining, and known by the Name of the Zuyder-Sea.

> THEY still preserve somewhere in Leyden the Board of the famous Taylor + John Bocolde, called John of Leyden, (because born there) Head of the Anabaptists, King of Munster, &c.

860, or according to John Gerbrardus a Leydis, in the Year 840. This Author represents that Storm as most terrible and dreadful.

+ Or Bucold.

I T is near five Leagues from Leyden to Haerlem, HAERLEM. but the Villages and pleafant Houses which you fee on the right and left Hand all along the Canal, make the way feem short. Haerlem is large and very agreeable; and there is even one Conveniency in it that is wanting at Leyden; for it's Waters are quickened, by the little River Sparen, which joins it felf to it's Canals, and gives to some a course, and to others some Circulation. The Linen, and Tape which are made at Haerlem, have for a long time been it's chief Trade: But I hear that at prefent they have a great Manufacture of filk Stuffs. * The Great . It was dedi-Church, and the Town-house, are the stateliest cated to S. Ba-Buildings: And it's Wood of tall Trees, with it's von. It is the long and strait Walks, is one of it's principal Or-largest in all the Province.

IT boafts to have given Birth to Laurence Cofter, who, if you will believe them, was the first Inventer of Printing. But you know, Sir, that John Guttenburg of Strasburg, disputes that Invention with Coster: and that the pretended Conjurer, John Faustus of Mentz, will give place to neither. And besides, this Invention is attributed to John Mantel, and to Conrad and Arnold, Brothers, and Burgesses of the same City of Mentz; as also to Peter Scheffer, Peter Gernsheim, Thomas Peterson, Lawrence Jenson, a second John Guttenburg, and feveral others. 'Tis strange that History is so intricate, and entangled with Fables, that we cannot discover the Truth of so late a Transaction: But if you confider the Nature and Circumstances of the Thing, you will soon perceive the Cause of this Confusion. For the Reason why we find the Names of all those Printers in the Books that were first printed at Haerlem, Mentz, Spire, Strasburg, and other Places, is because they were all Partners; and those who contributed to the

naments.

the Charge, resolved to have a Share in the 'Tis probable, that every one of them Glory. claimed the Honour of the Invention; and fince the Controverfy could not be eafily decided, even at that time, 'tis not reasonable to suppose, that we should be able to give a clearer View of it at fuch a Distance.

This new Secret was quickly divulged, and the Invention was communicated to the principal Cities in Europe. I will not pretend to give an account of the Persons by whom it was propagated: Such an Enquiry would engage me in a new Labyrinth, for the Imitators make sometimes more Noise than the Inventers. Nor is the Time of this Invention less uncertain than the Author: I verily believe, that every Year is mentioned as being the first Epocha of Printing, from 1420, till near the End of the fame Century. * Cofter, as far as I can perceive, had the greatest Share in the first Invention; but neither he nor Faustus was the Author of the finest and most useful that have been Improvement of it. For they engraved their Characters in Wood, as it is sometimes used at present, so that every Plate became useless, + as foon as the Impression was finished, fince the Letters could not be separated. The Way of caffing Letters was not invented till fome Years after; and I think the Honour of this Invention is almost unanimously ascribed to one John Mentel. Aldus Manutius, that learned Venetian Printer, found out the Italick Characters, which perhaps received that Name from the Country where they were invented. He was also the first who printed in Greek and Hebrew. shall conclude this Digression, with observing, that as there is nothing so advantagious, which is not attended with some accidental Inconveniencies; fo the Invention of an Art which was

· There are no Books of Faustus's Impressions so ancient as those Printed by Cofter.

+ The advan tage of these Plates was in their being always ready for new Impresfions.

fo useful to the learned World, ruined the Trade of those who lived by transcribing Books.

Among the divers Rarities which are to be feen in the Town-House of Haerlem, they keep, with particular Care, in a Casket of Silver, and wrapped in Silk, the first Book (according to those of since the first Haerlem) that ever was printed: It's Title is Spe- Edition of this culum bumanæ Salvationis: It hath many Figures. Book, I have The keeping of this Book is entrusted to several that something Magistrates, who have every one his own Key has been alof the Place where it is, which renders it not tered there. eafy to be feen. The Statue of Laurence Cofter is likewife to be feen in this Place. The following Inscription was put in Letters of Gold, on the Door of his House, with these Verses:

MEMORIÆ SACRUM.

Typographia Ars Artium omnium Confervatrix hic primum inventa circa annum, 1440. Vana quid Archetypos & Prala Moguntia jactas? Haerlemi Archetypos Prælaque nata scias. Extulit bis, monstrante Deo, Laurentius Artem; Dissimulare, Virum, dissimulare Deum eft.

IF what Trigaltius, and other Travellers have Tavernier affaid, be true, that Printing is of so antient Usage sures us. that in China, it is very probable, that those who first the Persians made Use of it in Europe, were but Imitators of the use of them. Guy Panciroll does affirm it, and Count Printing.

Moscardo, who quotes him, seems not to question the Truth of it. * Mezeray, our famous French Historian, is also of the fame Opinion, in the Life of Charles the VII. And all those who have written concerning the Kingdom of China, agree in that Point; chiefly + John Mendoza Gonzales, who tells in his History of that

The Turks will not allow the Use of Printing, no more will the Perfians, nor other eaftern Nations, except the Chinese.

+ An Augustin Friar of Toled, Bishop of Popaian in America, and afterwards of Sigari.

Country, that he had feen a Chinese Book printed 500 Years before printing was known in Europe. I know that the Accounts we have of these remote Countries, are not always to be depended upon; most being stuffed with ridiculous or impossible Stories. Such I take the Description the famous Marco Paulo has given us of the City of Quinfay; whose Circuit, fays he, is an hundred Italian Miles. It has One Million Six Hundred Thousand Heads

all England.

*Morethan in of Families, that is to fay, about * Eight Millions of Souls; twelve Thousand stone Bridges, which are fo broad and high, that the biggest Ships fail under the Arches, without striking down their Masts; a Palace ten Miles wherein are twenty magnificent Around, partments; in each of which Ten thousand Persons may conveniently live. This is so extravagant, that one would be guilty of too groß a Credulity to believe it; but on the other Hand, we should be as unreasonable, if we did from thence deny our Belief to Facts probable in themselves, and duly attested. Likely Sir William Petty had no great Faith in this Author, for else he would not have faid, and endeavoured to prove, that London is the largest, and most populous City in the World.

Meyer, John de Beka, and several other Historians report, that in the Year 1403, or 1404. a Mermaid was brought to Haerlem, which, by a furious Tempest, was thrown on the neighbouring Shore: That they accustomed her to eat several forts of Meat, but her principal Food was Bread and Milk; that they taught her to Spin; and that she lived many Years. Others write, that this Mermaid was fent from Embden to Haerlem. 7. G. à Leydis adds, that she would often steal away to return to the Water, and that she had

an odd Kind of Speech (* Locutionem ejus non in- (They did telligebant, fed nec ipfa nostrum intellexit idioma.) not understand her Speech, and that she was buried in a Church-yard, benor she our cause she had learned to + salute the Cross. He Language.) also says, that he knew Persons that had seen her. + In the Year

a very devout Dog at Corbie, who affisted at Mass with great Modesty, and in all the decent Postures. He Religiously observed Fish and Fast Days, and bited such Dogs who pissed against the Walls of the Church, or barked during Divine Service, &c. Paulini. Vid. the VI Volume of the Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres.

We might have again taken the Conveniency of the Canal that runs streight from Haerlem hither, but it being a little too late when we came from thence, and we willing to get hither as soon as we could, we thought it better to make use of a Chariot. The Carriage was a little uneasy, because those Chariots are not hung; but to make amends, they went a great deal swifter than the Boat. I am,

SIR,

Amsterdam, Od. 15, 1687.

Yours. &c.

LETTER III.

SIR,

WAS not without some Regret, that I sent AMSTERyou my last Letter from Amsterdam, without giving you some Account of that samous
City: But I sansied I should do well to refresh
my Memory with it's Idea, that my Relation
might be more exact. In the mean Time, I intreat you to remember, that I did not promise
to give you an intire Description of any Place:

It would require a long Continuance in Places of which I speak, to observe every Thing that is Remarkable in them, and a large Volume to write all.

AMSTERDAM is without Doubt one of the most beautiful, rare, and important Cities in the World; and 'tis certain, that it answers in every Point, the great Reputation it has: But that one should be more surprised with it's Beauty, it would be best not to have known before-hand. the other Cities of Holland. I confess, that after I had feen the Haven of Rotterdam, and the Beauties of the Hague and Leyden, I was but little furprized at the first Sight of Amsterdam: I found nothing there which might much diffinguish it from those other Cities. Nay, I must freely tell you, that the Multitude of Carts and Sleds, whose Number increases daily by the vast-There are some ness of Trade, so cumber and dirty many of the Streets, that it is not very pleafing to those that immediately come from other Towns, which can shew more Neatness and Tranquillity.

Streets which are clean cnough.

THERE is no Comparison to be made between the Greatness of Amsterdam and London, since, according to the late Calculation, there are feven or eight hundred thousand Souls in London, and Amsterdam contains not above Two hundred Thousand, even the fo great a Number of French Refugees are lately fettled there. Nevertheless, Amsterdam yields not to any City in the World for Riches, or Extent of Trade. *This Compa- know the * East-India Company alone is so powerful, that it hath made Head against Princes, without interrupting the Course of it's Traffick. 'Tis equalty foreign to my Defign, and beyond my Capacity, to give you a particular Account of the prodigious Trade of this City; but I cannot

ny was cftablished in 1594.

cannot forbear acquainting you, with the Character I received of it some Days ago, from one of the principal Merchants of this Place; and I wish I could reach the Force of his Expressions. Know, faid he, that you are now in the perpetual Fair of the Universe. The Number of our Ships is much fuperior to that of our Houses: They bring us from all the Corners of the World, all that the Creator has produced for the Pleasure and Profit of Mankind. The other Harbours in our Provinces have each a particular Commerce; but we comprehend all. Amsterdam is the great Magazine of Europe; and if there were not a London in the World, we might fay without Vanity, that there was not any City that durft pretend to rival us in Trade.

This famous City is all founded on Piles in the Midst of a Marsh: It is built on the South of the River Te, whose Mouth is an Arm, or a Or Tye. little Gulf of the Zuyder-zee, on which the prodigious Number of Ships resembles a vast Forest.

THE * Fortifications are not flight, and besides, there are Arsenals, and Sluices, to drown all the Country about: So that it may be justly accounted a very strong Place. + The Town-House is a stately Fabrick of hewn Stone; it's Length is One Hundred and Ten Paces, and it's Breadth Eighty Four. They afthat the Foundation fured me, cost as much as all the Superstructure. It's Architecture is highly esteemed, yet I fanfy it ought to have a fair Gate, instead of those low and narrow Doors, which debase the Entrance into this most splendid Palace; it were also to be wished,

Twenty-fix Baltions. The Ditches are eighty Paces broad, deep and full of running Waters the ordinary Garrison is eight Companies of 200 Meneach: the Captains must be Amsterdamers. Besides, there are 60 Companies of Burghers, of 250 Men each. The Gates are shut at 90 Clock. They are partly guarded by the Citizens, and partly by the Garrison. The Keys are put into an Iron Chest, in Custody of the Citizens, and the chief Burgomaster keeps the Keys of the Chest. G. L.

+ It is faid this Building coft three Millions.

that the open Place before it were more neat and Here are kept the vast Sums of which the Fund of the Bank is composed. The Doors are Proof against Petards; and for the greater Security, a certain Number of Burghers walk the Rounds every Night.

It is called the New Church. It was formerly dedicated to St Catharine. The Organs cost One hundred thousand Crowns. The Tomb of Ruyter, is a Piece worth your View. They defigned to erect a very high Tower by the Church, but that Work was never perfected, because the Building sunk as fast as they raised it.

THE * principal Church, is not fo large as those of Leyden and Haerlem. It is to be considered, that Amsterdam, about Four hundred and fifty Years ago, was only a Village of Fishermen: And this so renowned City, in our Age, was but in a very indifferent Condition when the Church, of which I am speaking, was built. In it they shew you the Pulpit, and tell you that it, toge-

ther with it's Canopy, cost Twenty thousand Crowns. It is made only of Wood, of Gothick Carving, very full of Ornaments. On the glass Windows of this Church, is painted the History of the Emperor Maximilian the Second, who

Gules, charged with three Salteers Argent.

+ Anno 1488. + honoured the Arms of the City with an Im-Nor, One Pale perial Crown, in Acknowledgment of the good Offices he had received from it. The Kings of Spain have granted to Madrid, Toledo, Burgos, and feveral other Cities, the Privilege of bearing a royal Crown over their Coats of | Arms: They have also conferred the same Honour upon feveral Families; and particularly, John Cervallone, Baron of Oropeza, received this Favour from Notwithstand- Charles the Fifth. The Portugueze Jews here are extraordinary rich, and their Synagogue is a ** ftately Building, whereas that of the High-Dutch Jews is but mean and contemptible.

ing, erected An. 1671. ing the Inquifition against the Fews in Spain and

** It is a fquare Build-

Portuga', a Partugueze Jew (Don Jerome Nunez de Costa) was Agent of Portugal, at Amsterdam. And another (Don Emanuel de Belmont) Resident of Spoin. This last received the Title of Count from the Emperor.

As we went along they brought us to one of the * Houses of Correction for the young De- * Rasphuys. bauchees; where they are constrained to work: There was one in a dark Cellar, where he pumped incessantly, without which the Cellar would have been filled with Water in a quarter of an Hour, and he, by Consequence, in Danger of drowning. Every one hath his Occupation and They have a-Task, which he must punctually perform un-bolished the der the Penalty of whipping. Some are there use of the for their Lives, others only for a Time. There fince the first is also the like + House for Courtesans, but they Edition of this treat them with less Severity: This House is not Book. very full. It is a double Misfortune to about a Score of poor Creatures who are kept in this + Stinbuys. Prison to do Penance per force, while some thoufands of their Comrades have their Tails at liberty: For, to speak the Truth, if these unhappy Recluses have deserved such a Treatment, it is most certain, that there are many others in the Town, who deferve it more than they, tho' they are not thus shut up.

The Roman Catbolicks have the same Liberty here, which they enjoy through all the Dominions of the States: But I can assure you, that A Modern their Number is not near so great in this City, Author, who as some would perswade us. I had the Fortune lived a long time at Anto discourse with a very intelligent and curious sterdam, Person, who hath examined this Matter; and he writes, that affirms, that the Roman Catbolicks, and other there are in Sectaries together, do not make a fourth Part of 13000 the Inhabitants of Amsterdam.

Roman Catholicks, and

as many Lutherans, 4000 Anabaptists, 80 Families of Armenians, 50 of Quakers, 450, or more, of Portugueze Jews, 100 of High Dutch Jews, è molti Particolari che vivono senza Religione. There is a Chapel for the Sons of the Church of England; and two English Meetings: One of Prefbyterians, and the other of Independents.

I KNOW

I know not whether you have heard of a kind There is 130 of Convent of Nuns, called * Beguines, who are of them. They still tolerated here: There are a great many of Cloyster. Their them in the Spanish Netberlands. But Because I Church may believe you are not acquainted with this fort of eafily contain Society, I will give you the Character of it in 1200 People. few and general Terms: It is composed of Mai-Calvifius reorder of the are groung them forme of all Sorts of Co are among them some of all Sorts of Qualities Beguines was and nothing is required to make them capable Instituted in the Year 1207 of Admittance, but good Testimonials, and an by one called Estate sufficient to maintain them at their own Begges; or ac. Charge. Every Beguine may have her House, cording to and necessary Conveniencies by her felf, or they fome others, may join feveral together, according as Kinby a Woman Named Begdred or Friendship may incline them. ga. 'Tis not Place of this Society bears the Name of the Beecrtainly guinage, which is commonly like a little Town known who inclosed within another, and furrounded with that Woman was, fince there a Wall, and a Ditch. There is a Church in this are feveral Inclosure, where the Beguines are obliged to be Women who have born that present at the Hours appointed for publick Devo-Name. M. S. tions. Their Habits are black, and fomewhat pretends, that fantastical. They regulate their Expences as the was the they please, as well for their Table as Furni-Daughter of Pepin I. but tis certain, ture. They receive and pay Visits when they They quit the Beguinage when they pleafe. that the Instihave an Inclination to marry, or on any other tution of the And it may be faid, that this Re-Occasion. Order of Begaines is of a treat, far from the vowed Constraint of that of much later Convents, is a very fweet and reasonable Manner Date. of Living.

SINCE I have touched upon the Article of Religion (concerning which I forbear to observe; for the Sake of Brevity, abundance of remarkable and particular Things relating to this Government;) I shall only say here, that their High-Mightinesses the States General, allow to every

one that lives under their Protection, an entire Liberty of his own Conscience; highly condemning the horrible Practice of that Inquifition which is used in not only the Pope's Dominions, but also in some other Countries, with so much Impiety and Barbarity, even against the Rules of good Policy it felf; as Experience and right Reason make it plainly to be seen in Holland. This wife and glorious State, does not only allow all their Subjects the just liberty of Thinking, and Believing, according to the meafure of their Knowledge, (a thing which we cannot pretend to hinder by Force, without being guilty of an Absurdity;) but generously take the part of Strangers, who groaning beneath that Oppression, come to implore their Assistance, and to beg their Intercession, in order to obtain this just Freedom. Their High-Mightinesses have lately explained themselves upon that matter in Publick, in a Letter written to the Lords of the Canton of Bern, with fo much Goodness and Perspicuity, in favour of those very good People, commonly known by the Name that's given 'em, of Mennomifts or Pietifts, that I willingly embrace this favourable Opportunity of inferting here, that excellent Letter, which gives a just and certain Idea of the true Sentiments of those Sovereign Lords, according to the Authentick Expression of their own Mouths. This generous Declaration of theirs, deferves to be written in Golden Characters on durable Brass; to serve as a Lesson and Example to Princes that tyrannize over the Souls, as well as the Bodies of their Subjects, in requiring Impossibilities of 'em ; and haften, according to their Principles, the eternal Ruin of those whom they persecute, and whose Blood they dare to shed.

A COPY of a Letter from the High and Mighty States-General of the United Provinces, to the Laudable Canton of Bern, in favour of the Persecuted Anabaptifts (or Mennonifts,) March 15. 1710.

NOBLE, &c.

HE Anabaptists, who live under the Jurisdiction of our State, have represented to us with great concern and grief of Mind, · That they understand by Letters and certain Information, That their Brethren of the same Perswasion in Switzerland, and especially in your Canton of Bern, are oppress'd with heavy and fevere Persecutions for the Exercise of their Religion: Infomuch that at this time a great Number of Persons, both Men and Wo-' men, are imprisoned, and are threatened, not only with leffer Punishments, but even with the Gallies, Banishment, and Death it self. Upon which account they beg our Interceffion in favour of their Brethren, for alleviating their Sufferings, and preferving the Liberty of remaining in Safety in their Country, in the free Exercise of their Religion. We have for many Years examin'd the Conduct of the · Anabaptists, and have found them by Experience, to be good and faithful Subjects in our ' Country; of a quiet, plain, and fincere mane ner of Life, not meddling with any Matters but what belong to them: On which Account ' we neither could nor ought to refuse to so good

Brethren. WE hold, as well as your Lordships, the · Reformed Religion for the best and true Religion, and we could wish that the Anabaptists here, and with you, could be brought over to it.

" Subjects our Intercessions in favour of their

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And we are of Opinion, that no other Means are to be employ'd to obtain that End but Rea-

' fon and Conviction; and that Compulsion ought " never to be us'd in Matters of Conscience;

over which God has referv'd to himself the ' Jurisdiction: To whom alone every Man must

give an Account in due time, as well of his Opinions as of his Actions and Omiffions.

' And fince you, as well as we and other Potentates professing the Reformed Religion, do fo often, and with very good Reason, complain of the Persecution suffer'd by our Brethren in

those Countries, where an Insupportable Hierar-

' chy has got the upper Hand; it does by no " means become us to fall into the fame Me-

' thods of perfecuting those, who, though dif-

' fering from us in some Particulars, yet admit

' the Word of God for the fole Rule of their ' Faith and Manners. But it is much more ad-

viseable to use Christian Forbearance and To-

' leration towards them, that the Enemies of the

' Reformed Religion may not have any Pretence

' from the Example of fuch Persecutions prac-

' tis'd by any Reformed Potentates against those

that differ in some things from their Sentiments,

to justify their severe and cruel Persecutions of

our Reformed Bretbren.

' IT feems very strange and surprizing to us, that any should offer to punish others with Ba-' nishments, Prisons, Galleys, and Death, on ' account of their Religion; on which they think their eternal Salvation depends. We think that all Men should be left free to themselves ' in those Matters, provided those who are of ' any other than of the publick Established Religion do nothing that can tend to the Prejudice

of the Commonwealth. And it appears to us, That in that Respect, there is less to be ap-

prehended VOL. I.

prehended from the Anabaptifts than from Men of any other Perswasion; since they carry themselves constantly obedient and submissive to the superiour Powers, in all things which they don't think contrary to the Word of God. "And whereas we are inform'd that your Lordships lay three Things to their Charge. 1. That they do not own Magistracy to be agreeable to the Word of God, or the Tenour of the Christian Religion; 2. That they re-" fuse to swear Fidelity to the Government, and to confirm the Truth by their Oaths when cited by the Magistrate: 3. That they refuse to defend their Country in case of Necessity. appears to us, That the first of these Accusations does not at all agree with the 13th Article of their Confession of Faith, by which it is plain that they have other, and much better Sentiments of Obedience to Superiours. And as to the Matter of Oaths, fince they are of Opinion that Swearing is forbid them by the Word of God, and that their Decla-' ration on their Veracity has the fame Force and ' Effect with them, as Oaths with others: It follows by Consequence, that this Opinion can be of no Prejudice to the Publick. And as ' to the Third, we think it is too far stretch'd, fince they do not absolutely refuse to defend their Country, but think that the Profession and Use of Arms for Revenge and Ruin of others is not allowed of by the Laws of the Gospel; and that it may suffice that they pay ' all Taxes which are laid upon them, by which a State may be defended. WE therefore request you, that for the aforefaid Reasons, you will take the Affair of these Anabaptists into your Consideration, and not

only release those who are in Prison, and ab-

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stain from all other Punishments, but also allow them, as good Subjects, to live in Peace under your favourable Protection. We are of Opinion, that you will thereby not only do no Prejudice, but a very great Service, to your own State, (to which we wish all manner of Prosperity;) and that we ought in this Case to observe this Rule, To do unto others, as we would be done unto. Moreover, it will be very agreeable to us to hear that our Intercession has produced the wished Effect for the Relief of those afflicted People, and we shall acknowledge the same on all Occasions.

Ir after so solid and determinate a Discourse, it happens, that the inferior Courts in the same Provinces, act contrary to these Principles; one may certainly perceive, that this Disorder is the Fruit of some particular Intrigue; the Authors of which would be severely punished, if the STATES were to examine the Matter.

The Confusion that would be occasioned by Coaches, by reason of the perpetual Carriage of Merchandizes, and the Danger of shaking the Houses, which, as I told you, are founded on Piles, is the Reason that none but Strangers and Physicians are allowed to have any. Sleds indeed are permitted, but are a flow and unpleasant Carriage, which none but old Women make use of.

We went to see a French Opera, where there One ought to was neither Machines, nor rich Cloaths, nor visit at Amgood Actors. That which we found most plea-seriam the Cabinets of sant, was a great Lass, who acts the Part of a Mr Wiltzen Man, and pronounced what she sung so well, that Vanderben, one would have believed she had been born in Occo, and France, tho all she said was by rote; for she un-patin, derstood not a Word of French. They say she was a Drummer for sive or six Years among the Dutch Troops.

Dź Musr

Must I tell you fomething of the famous Mufick-houses; they are a kind of Taverns and Halls for dancing, where the young People of the meanest fort, Men and Maids meet every Evening. These are the Meeting-places, but the Performance is carried on in another. Usually Strangers have the Curiofity to see them. Curious Spectators must make shew as if they had a mind to drink a Glass of Wine when it is offered, and give some Gratuity to him or her who presents it.

THE Burse or Exchange was built in the Year. 1608. It is a Building of fine Free-Stone, and founded on more than 2000 Piles. The Place where the Merchants affemble is about 220 Foot The Exchange long, and 130 in Breadth. The Galaries are supported by forty fix * Pillars. The Shops are neither fo fine, nor fo numerous as those on the

Royal-Exchange, and others, at London.

THE Academy commonly called the Illustrious School, is a fine Building. There they teach the Oriental and other Tongues: Divinity, Philosophy, History, &c. The Lawyers, and the Phy-

ficians, have also their Schools.

THERE are five, or fix, principal high Towers (each of them having a great Clock;) which are so placed and distributed, that the Hours may

be easily heard in any Part of this City.

I AM informed, that a Gentleman that has lived in this City a great while, is now bufy in composing a little Book, the Title of which is, + Le Guide d' Amsterdam en Faveur des Negotians & des Voyageurs; you will find in it many curious things, which, for that Reason, I omit here.

I RE-

+ We shall find in it a particular Description of the Hitel de Ville, and the rest of the publick Buildings; the Custom-Books, the Measure of Cloth; the Weights and Measures; the Rules of the Exchange and Lumbary; the Interest of Brocage, the Posts, the Waggons, the Boats, the Roads, Oc.

The Exchange of London is about 148 Foot in length, and 120inBreadth. of Antwerp 13 go common Paces long and 70 broad * The first Order is Doric, and the fecond

lonic.

I RETURNED Yesterday from Losdun, whither The Place of fome Friends obliged me to go a fecond Time the Nativity with them. I am very glad I can inform you, John Meurfithat the Inscription which is to be seen in the ws (who died Church of this Village, differs from the Annals of in 1641, be-Flanders, which I have already mentioned to you, ing 62 Years in this particular: that the faid Appale give the old). in this particular; that the faid Annals give the Name of William to the Bishop that christened the 365 Children: whereas he is named Guido in the Inscription at Losdin: But this Variation is no Argument against the Truth, or at least against the Probability of the Fact. If it were fo, we could never depend upon any History, no, not even those of the Bible: For we must own, that in respect to the historical Circumstances, their Harmony is much disagreeing. But these forts of Differences in Particularities that are not effential, are so far from giving us any just Prejudice against the Reality of the principal Matters of Fact, that on the contrary, they clearly prove, that there was no Cheat or Combination among the Witnesses. The most considerable Actions that happen in our Time, and even under our Eyes, are always related with fome Variations. Here is the Inscription, that is in the Church of Losdun, (Loosduynen.)

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age,

En tibi Monstrosum nimis & memorabile Factum; Quale nec à Mundi Conditione datum.

MARGARITA,

Illustris Domini Florentii Comitis Hollandiæ Filia, Cujus Mater fuit Mattbildis, Filia Henrici Ducis Brabantii,

(Fratrem quoque babuit Gulielmum,

Alemanniæ Regem:)
Hæc præfata DOMINA MARGARITA

Anno Salutis M. CC. LXXVI.

Ætatis suæ Anno XLVII.

D 3

Ipso

Lospun. A New Voyage. Vol. L

Ipso Die Parasceves, bord 9 ante Meridiem, Peperit Infantes vivos promiscui Sexús Numero Trecentos * Sexaginta Quinque.

Al. 64.

Per venerab. Episcop. Dom. Guidon. Suffraganeum, Præsentibus nonnullis Procerib. & Magnatib. In Pelvi quadam Baptismi Sacramentum percepissent,

Et Masculis JOANNES,
Fæmellis verd Nomen ELISABET
Impositum esset,
Ipsorum omnium, cum Matris, Anima,
Ad Deum

Æternaliter victuræ redierunt: Corpora autem sub boc Saxo requiescunt.

AQ

Hoc lege, mos animo stupefactus Lector abibis.

THAT is to fay literally: MARGARET. Daughter of the illustrions Lord Florent (IV) Count of Holland, and of Macthilda Daughter of the Duke of Brabant; and Sister to William, King of Germany. MARGARET, I fay, of + 47 Years of Age (and married to the Count of Hemeberg) was brought to Bed of Three hundred and fixty five Children all alive, as well Boys as Girls, on Eafter-Eve, about Nine in the Morning; in the Year of. our Lord M. CC. LXXVI. The Children were all Christened by the venerable Lord and Bishop Guido (or Guy) Suffragan, -in the Presence of several great Lords. They were presented all together in a Bason to receive the Sacrament of Baptism: The Boys were named JOHN; and the Girls ELIZABETH. But immediately after, Margaret their Mother, and they all died, to live again eternally with God Their Bodies are interred beneath this Tomb.

+ Al. 42.

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* ADRIAN JUNIUS relates this whole Histo- He gives alry in his BATAVIA; and by the manner in which to the Inferiphe expresses himself, one has no Reason to doubt, he has put but but that that grave and learned Man was con- 364 Children vinced of the Truth of the Story. The most instead of 365. Curious will be fo much the more pleased to find I read this Inhere his own Words; because the Book is not Loston, but I common, and the Testimony of a samous Phy- had not the fician, and a Person born in the Country, con-Leisure to trancerning a Matter of Fact of this Nature, merits have this from a greater Attention,

a very exact Friend, who

formerly took it upon the very Place. I could quote here a Number of Authors, besides those that I have named in the former Letter, who relate this prodigious and incredible History for certain Truth.

LOSDUNUM duobus paffuum Millibus ab Haga Comitis diffidet, à Collibus quos inter habitatur Nomen adeptum, Bernardi Institutum sequitur, à Mathilde constructum, ubi ostenditur, inter alia, Monumentum Margaretæ Principis Fœminæ, quæ Florentii IIII Comitis, è Mathilde jam dictae uxore, filia, Comiti Hennebergenfi nupra, † uno pauciores, quam An- + Perhapsone nus vertens dies haber, Liberos, partu porten- of these little tofo edidiffe memoratur: Quæ res ut compen- Things was dio absolvam, ad hunc habet modum. Pau-loit. perculam Gemellos enixam, & pendentes utrinque ab uberibus lactantem, quæ Comitis Uxori fe forte obtulerat, stipem flagitans; probro incessebat ipsa Princeps, & # adulterio concepisse # Others reincestam prolem aiebat; fieri enim posse ut port, that the uno ex Marito bina stirps nasceretur, pernega- Princess said bat. Illa, pudicitiæ interneratæ Deum Testem to this Beggar; citans, imprecatur illi fobolem, quæ numerum men ought not folidi Anni dierum æquet, si pudicitiæ suæ to get Chil-

constaret honos. Precum efficaciam compro-dren, basse Eventi sides dicitur, partu incredibili, ni-

' si publici Monumenti Auctoritatem convellere,

fidemque

* He does not look upon that & any otherwise but as a mira-Providence; Besides in Respect of the poor Woman's Imprecation, I could alledge a great Number of Events of the same Nature, which are so well attested, that the most incredulous could not deny them without being e guilty of great Temerity. +From thence proceeds Bertius's Mistake, when he fays (in his Catalogue of the Bishops of Utrecht) Otto III 36 Epif- 6 copus, Filius Gul. Comitis Holl. sedit Ann. 16 Hic. fertur baptizasse Hermanni Comitis Hennenberg. Liberos365.ex Mattbilde Florentii IV, Comitis Holl. fila natos.

fidemque Tabulæ ad testandam sempiternam rei Memoriam positæ dissolvere nesas putarem. Consimilis exempli, in partu numeroso, obserculousWork of vati fides (* NE QUID POTENTIÆ DEI DEROGETUR) adnotata legitur, ab Annalium Brunfvicenfium Scriptore: Consentientibus Alberto Crantzio in Vandalicæ Historiæ Commentariis; & Ernesto, Anhaltinorum Principum Historiographo, quorum consensus testatur Tricesimo Septimo post prædictum prodigium Anno, Margaretam (huic de qua loquimur cognominem) Holftenii Comitis Conjugem, TOTIDEM capitum Sobolem maturo partu enixam edidisse; in quo Fœtus omnes Humanam manifestè speciem repræsentantes, in Baptisterio salutari Unda abluti fuerint. Porro, Aristarchi cujuspiam miniatas ceras deposcere videtur id quod Jo. Cuspinianus (qui Cæsarum vitas diligenter annotavit, scripsitque) à nostris Annalibus non parum evarians, Mactildem Sororem Gulielmi Cæsaris, Comitem Hennebergensem nominat hanc ipsam, quam nos Filiæ puerperæ Matrem diximus, quam (ut ipse Numerum init) trecentos quinquaginta Fœtus uno partu, (Fidem omnem superante MIRACULO) excutisse prædicat ab + Othone Avunculo Trajectino Præfule in Pelvis Labro Baptismo tinctos.

> ' Nos, Tabulæ pensilis, quæ in Losdunensi Fano Rei Memoriæ consecrata est, fidem sequimur: quam, eò libentiùs hîc inferuimus, quòd animadvertam non piguisse Clarissimos viros Defid. Erafmum, & Ludovicum Vivem, Auctoritatem rei gestæ Monumentis Scriptorum publicè testatam, ad posteros transmittere. Extatque

Extatque * hodie supra Worcomium cis Mosa ri- That is to

pam, Arx ejusdem Memoriæ Testis PUERORUM say; there is now at Worcognomine nuncupata, qua totidem quot suerunt cum, upon the
Capita Fenestras olim ostentabat, nunc Rossemiæ Maese, a Ca-

file, which is · Familiæ propria. a Monument

or a Memorial of the Truth of this prodigious History, They call it, the Children's Caftle, and they have made as many Windows in it, as Margaret, Countels of Hennenberg, had Children at one Birth. This Castle belongs, at present (1688.) to those of the Rossem Family.

THE Opinion, which is univerfally almost established among the Protestants, according to which, they are persuaded that MIRACLES ARE CEASED, is the only Obstacle that makes them place these Sorts of Prodigies among the Rank of those Things that we ought not to believe. The greatest Part of those that belong to the Sanctuary itself, have accustomed themselves to treat at first dash, such Matters of Fact, as old Woman's Tales, without entring into any farther Examination. But fince an Opportunity presents itself here, I will freely declare, that, in my Opinion, 'tis not fufficient for us to have once possessed our Fancies with these Sorts of Prejudices, and afterwards to make use of them as certain and well established Truths. For Men that reason justly, ought always to have very strong and evident Reasons for the important Matters of Fact they advance, or deny. those, who profess Atheism, absolutely deny all + Supernatural Operation, their Conduct, is in some Sort of Manner supportable (although they act rashly) because their Negations are Confequences

† I shall here insert a Sort of Paradox, which I shall explain. Nature is a Word equivocal, or misunderstood. All supernatural Operations (according to the common Language) are no less natural than any other under the Heavens: And this undiscerned Truth is plainly consonant with the general Principles of all those that call themselves Christians, See p. 44.

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of their Principles. But for those, who boast themselves to believe in God, to acknowledge his Providence, and believe his former Revelations; they certainly fall into a manifest and intolerable Contradiction, when they deny these Operations as being impossible; as they make themselves, at the same Time, guilty of downright Blasphemy. All the Doctors of Divinity, as they call em, teach in their Pulpits, and in their Schools, expressly, that the Arm of God is not shortened; and they preach unanimously the Doctrine of the Ministry of Angels, (Heb.i. 14. Pf. xxxiv. 8. and xci. 11.) of those spiritual and intelligent Beings. who are employed by Providence, that is to fay, by God, to operate and perform several Things that he has decreed. The holy Spirits that stand before the Throne of God, fay these Divines, are the Couriers, the Embassadors of their Almighty Master, and Executors of his Orders: They are Guides, Comforters, and Protectors of the Faithful; and 'tis for this Reason, that in our Prayers, in the * Liturgy itself, we ask of God the Assistance of these Angels; nothing is more positive. Tis upon this Account also, that our Preachers exclaim with great Zeal, against those, who, are infected with Sadducism. Besides, these Truths being supposed, the Teachers own, that the Operations of the holy Angels, being supernatural, or independent on the Mechanism of Nature, are miraculous. How then do they so easily fall into the Illusion of their Axiom, That God works no Miracles; or, to make use of the Expression they have confecrated, THAT MIRACLES ARE CEASED

^{*}O everlasting God, who hast ordained and constituted the Services of Angels and Men in a wonderful Order; mercifully grant, that as the holy Angels alway do thee Service in Heaven; so, by thy Appointment, they may succour and defend us on Earth; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Common-Prayer, St Michael's-Day.

CEASED * FOR EVER? Those of the Romish Faction, have fill'd their Legends, without the least Modesty or Discretion, with an innumerable Number of Fables, feveral of which, are no less absurd than untrue; and we, to oppose them, are fallen into the opposite Extream; and we have carried this Excess so far, that we had rather join with the Modern + Jews, in maintaining, as they do, a Falfity, which is both manifest and injurious to the Divinity; and in borrowing the wicked Arms of these Miscreants, than to leave a Stone unturned, to oppose the Romanists, who are the most troublesome of all our Enemies: 'Tis this, probably, that is the Sourse of our Mistake. A strange Thing indeed! that so many Men of Gravity and good Sense, should imagine that such a Doctrine, manifestly fcandalous and impious, fhould not want Proofs; and that it is sufficient for them coldly to fay. that God works no more Miracles without being obliged to convince those that hear them, by the strongest Arguments, of the Truth of so important an Hypothesis! however, 'tis what they ought to do. The Pleasure I take in conversing with you by these Letters, after our wonted Familiarity and Freedom, has occasioned this small Digreffion; tho' I hope, you will not look upon it as a Testimony of my Belief concerning the Truth of the Prodigy we have been speaking of, for I keep

This Axiom, almost generally received among several Protestant Sects, that Miracles are ceased, necessarily imports the Supposition of a Cessarily without a Return; or at least a long Discontinuance positively declared and marked for a certain time; for if Miracles have not ceased, but as the Rain and Thunder sease now and then, one may perhaps expect Miracles every Day.

† The modern Jews say, that God has ceased to work Miracles, ever fince the Destruction of their first Temple; and our common Controvertists have adopted this idle Dream, to make use of it against the Legends. To say, Miracles are ceased, is a groundless Folly, if not a disingenuous Impudence, saith Dr Stubbes.

I keep my Judgment in Suspence, as to that Point; and fee no Necessity of labouring much to determine it. But I have willingly embraced this Opportunity that has offered it felf of telling you, that we ought not to reject, as false, all Facts that we can't naturally explain, (they undoubtedly being in the Predicament of Supernaturals) in declaring my felf strenuously against the Libertines, who own no other Power, than the * Power of Nature; and on the other Side, against those that, calling themselves Christians, abandon inconsiderately one of their great Principles, and fall into a most pernicious Error; I deplore this Indolence and Blindness. I am also afraid, that a certain practical Atheism, is the Source, or Refuge of that Incredulity we now a-days fee so much in Vogue, concerning these Sorts of Things. Nothing is more miserable, and contemptible, than a credulous Temper; we ought never to admit of any thing for Truth, without having folid Proofs, and clear Reasons to convince us: But neither is it in our Power to oppose our felves, by simple and voluntary Negations, against the Truth of Matters of Fact, that are well attested: We must allow of 'em, without grounding our Negative upon our Ignorance of the fecret Springs; even, when we find our felves forced to have Recourse to supernatural Ways of Acting. We must yield, indeed, to the Evidence of Demonstrations: For, to pretend after an arbitrary Manner to flight and reject Demonstration, it is a foolish and ridiculous Temerity.

Amfterdam, O80. 20. 1687.

I am, Sir, Your, &c.

^{*} See the last marginal Note, p. 41.

TIE were Seven full Hours on the Canal between Amsterdam and Utrecht, yet we fpent the Time with a great deal of Pleasure; not only because of the fair Weather, and the fine Country; but especially of the Company we had the good Fortune to meet with in the Boat.

WE left on the Right-hand, (three Leagues from Amsterdam) the old Castle of . Abcow with . Abcoudia the Village of the same Name, where are the gens opulenta Bounds of the Province of Holland; and we & Illustris entered into that of Utrecht. It was late when fuit; (late auditum Nomen) we arrived in that City, and some Circumstances qua trientem of our Affairs, having obliged us to leave it, Agrorum in almost immediately after our Arrival (in Hopes Trajectens Di-of returning:) I shall not have many Things to babuise disifay to you concerning it, at prefent.

vodurum Oppidum, cum Arce. Ex bac Assuerus prima Arcis Abcoudia sun-damenta, inter uliginosas paludes, qua vix in adulta Estate plaustris acces-sus patet, medio inter Trajectum de Amstelodamus Vicinalis de Paustris accessus patet, medio inter Trajettum & Amfielodamum Itinere, jecit, ut memoria prodiderunt Annales. Emit & Gaesbecanam Ditionem, &c. (Hadr. Junius in Batavia sua.) P. Bertius scribit Abbekevolda pro Abcoudia.

THIS City begins to abate of that extream UTRECHT, Neatness we have observed in all Towns and Vil-formerly a Bi-lages, throughout the Province called properly Holalso an Archland; tho' it yet retains much of it. It is fituated bishoprick. in a higher and better Ground. The Canals and Ditches are changed into Hedges; and the Meadows into plowed Fields; a Change that we find very agreeable. One may, I believe, fay

that the VII famous United Provinces, are the fullest of Towns, and generally the best peopled, of any Place in Europe; but I cannot tell whether one may altogether rely upon what Arhold Bekelius, one of the Writers of Chronicles of the Country has affirmed; that one may go from Utrecht on foot in one Day, and visit Sixty one Towns or walled Places, which are fituated up and down in that Neighbourhood. I could wish that Writer had given us the Names of those Places; for we most indiscreetly exaggerate Things too much: Excessive Praises generally produce Contempt for the Objects we boast of, instead of raising an Esteem of them! Here are the very Words of Bekelius. Illud. inter alia, singulare & pracipuum babet Urbs vestra, quod in eo loco sita & locata est, à quo, digressis, unius tantum diei spatio, ad unum & sexaginta muratis Oppidis, que circumjacent, non curru vel equo vebi tantum, sed & pedestri itinere contendere ac pervenire liberum sit. Another has written, that of these fixty one Towns to which one may go, there are Thirty three of them that are so near Utrecht, that one may return the same Day.

We visited the Remains of the Cathedral-Church, which was almost entirely destroyed some Years ago by a prodigious Tempest. I shall be able to say something of the surprizing Particulars of this Storm, when I am at Leisure. The Tower of that same Church is very high, but not so high as the People at Utrecht imagine it; for they have a Notion in their Heads, that it is the highest in the World: Those that have never been abroad, are almost all of them apt to form such wrong Judgments. Monconys says, That they go up to the Top of this Tower by 457 Steps; suppose that one of these Steps is half a Foot high, that does not make much more

than

Part I. to ITALY. UTRECHT!

than a third Part of the Height of the Pyramid of Strasbough: And how many Steeples have we, that are much higher than the Tower at Utrecht, in France, and in England, without going out of our own Countries to fearch after them? This Tower was begun, fay the Chronicles of John de Beka, in the Year 1320. and finished in the Year 1363, according to some, and 1383, according to others. The Inscription upon that Tower, in two Latin Verses (whose first cannot be scanned) mark the Year 1321. (M., C.ter, Xibis, & semel I.) as being that of the Foundation; but without any farther declaration of the Matter.

M. C. ter, X. bis: Semel I. Festo Paulique Johannis Turris adaptatur, quâ Trajectum decoratur:

THEY carried us also to another Church, which is dedicated to S. Mary; where we took Notice of the Figure of an Ox, against a Pillar; above which is written.

Accipe, Posteritas, quod per tria sæcula narres: Taurinis cutibus sundo solidata Columna est.

THAT is a Memorial, they say, of the cunning Contrivance of an Architect, who delivered those that built this Church, from the great Perplexity they were in, in Relation to this very Place, when their Piles, notwithstanding their great Length, could not reach any solid Foundation. This Architect, say these Verses, (for I own I don't understand well the Affair) found a Way to make a solid Foundation in this Gulf without a Bottom, with some Oxes Hides. Taurinis cutibus fundo solidata columna est: (Transeat.) There are very curious Relicks in this Church, as

the Churchwarden told us. Amongst the rest, a Smock of the Virgin Mary's, which they have carefully preserved; and other Things of this Nature; but which, to speak the Truth, they esteem for the present, but as Pieces of Curiosity.

THE Walk of the Pall-Mall is very fine; and those of Utrecht esteem it the more, because it was spared by special Orders of the King of France (then reigning) when he came at the Head of his Army into that City, some Years ago; though almost every Thing else was destroyed

by that Army in the Neighbourhood.

THIS City was adorned with the Title of University, An. 1639. Tho' they also perform all Sorts of Exercises, as riding the Great Horse, &c. which draws abundance of young Gentlemen to that City; which is otherwise very alluring upon Account of it's good Air, and fine Situation. I was told, that the Library is a little neglected, and that it has not deserved, for some Time, the Name of Bibliotheque Publique; fince it has not been opened at fet Hours, for the Use of the Publick. To speak freely, they deserve highly to be reproached, who, by fuch Negligences, deprive Men of Letters of so great an Advantage and Affistance. The Elogium on Sodomy, written by J. Casa, Bishop of Benevento, was, as they informed me, one of the curious Pieces of this Library. I know not, if what they added be true, that the French carried this Rarity away, when they came to visit Utrecht, as I have obferved to you already, in the Year 1672.

THE happy * Union concluded here in the memorable Æra; (1579) which is the Bond and Tye of

^{*} The Articles of this famous Union have been published on feveral Occasions. But they are to be found, with an Addition of feveral political Reslections, in Sir William Temple's Remarks on the State of the United Provinces.

the Republick will for ever be an Honour to this City; and perhaps, the greatest it has had, or can expect to have. The Republick being resolved never more to submit to Spain (whose Yoke they had shook off) first were willing to put themselves under the Protection of France, and afterwards of England (of Henry III. and Elizabeth;) having Need, as they thought then, when Philip II was enraged against em, of some powerful Protection, such as one of those two. But the Event has demonstrated, that nothing better could have happened to em, than remaining Masters of themselves; Providence having poured out in Abundance his choicest Blessings on these happy and glorious Provinces.

I TOOK a Turn round the City, viewed it on every Side, and can fay it pleased me extreamly: If it was not the Necessity that obliges me to finish this Letter in haste, I would send you willingly the intire Ode made in it's Praise, which a Friend of mine shewed me last Night, and which

perhaps you have not feen.

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on keO Gentis Batavæ Regia Splendida, Quis non suspiciat te, atque Situm tuum, Intus si spatietur, Aut foris per Agros tuos! Circumslette oculos, quisquis es! &c.

THIS very Day, the seventh of Decemb.
M.DCC.XI, while I am busy in revising this Sheet,
for a new Edition of these Letters, I hear that the
QUEEN has just now declared to both Houses of Parliament, that the City of Utrecht is named, by her Majesty's Consent, as the Place appointed for a Treaty of
Peace. Tho' a happy Success of these Conferences may be
looked upon as very doubtful, considering the present Circumstances of several Things; yet 'tis not necessary we
Vol. I.

Seneca, desperet nihil. However, upon this agreeable News, I have a Mind to add here, a Sort of a Congratulation, to the fair and good City of Utrecht (which receives new Lustre from this Event;) by joyning some new historical Observations, to the Remarks I have formerly made upon it, and which you have just now read.

THOSE that publish Descriptions of Cities. generally endeavour to extoll them, in order to please their Inhabitants: And these Writers never fail to infift upon the noble Article of the Antiquity of these Places, as upon a glorious Title for them, though they find never fo little Reason or Colour to do it. 'Tis thus that several Authors have exalted (tho' not grounded enough) the great Antiquity of Utrecht. They have carried the Date of it's Foundation farther than they ought, without confidering that false Praises turn to the Disgrace of those whom we boast of, rather than to their Honour. When Philip II, came to Utrecht, the Magistrates caused this Inscription to be fixed upon the Gate, through which he made his Entry.

ANTONINI PII IMP.
FELICIBUS AUSPICIIS
URBS TRAJECTENSIS INSTAURATA;
FELICIORIBUS
PER PIENTISS. IMP. CAROLUM V.
AUCTA:
FELICISSIMAM
SE HOC PRINCIPE FUTURAM
HAUD DUBIA S PE CONFIDIT.

AND William Paradin relates two other Infcriptions in Verse, that he has seen in the Cathedral

dral Church at Utrecht, in which are expressed several other historical Particularities, concerning the Foundation of this City and Church. Tho' these Verses are bad enough in all Respects, yet fince they were thought worthy to be placed as Monuments in a Church, I shall not do an unreasonable Thing in putting them here: And in order to explain them in some Measure, I will add as a Comment on them, the Substance of what three or four Annalists of that Country, have written on the same Subject; whether in criticifing on the Facts that these Verses contain, or approving of them.

TRATECTUM CIVITAS.

Circumquaque fluens Hollandia gurgite Rheni Cingitur; Oceano, Fluminibusque Maris. In qua cum Muris Urbs * Antonina novellis, Tempore + Neronis, edificata fuit.

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heral Hanc devastavit || fera Gens, § Flammaq; & ibidem * The City of Castrum ** Vuiltorum conditur inde novum

Turribus excelsis: quod adbuc Plebs ++ Abroditorum ver called An-Funditus evertens diruit usque solum:

Utrecht is netonia, by any ancient Au-

thor. These are new Names, which perhaps were given by some Conqueror: or Restorers, say John de Beka, and William Heda his Commentator (who was Dean of Utrecht.) + They have made a thousand Efforts to find out, or to suppose some Founder of the Name of Antoninus, or Antonius, or else of Antonia; but all to no Purpose. Junius says that Si comminisci aliquid liceret à vero non absimile, recurrendum esset vel ad Antonium primum Senatorem & Legatum Vespasiani, cui cum Civili Batavo amicitia fuerat : quemque Senatoria Dignitate exutum à Nerone, ac falft damnatum, priftino inde restitutum Ordini & Loco memorat Tacitus: Vel ad M. Antonium Julii Caf. Legatum, &c. Vel ad M. Antoninum Pium, &c. But after all, He rejects these Conjectures. | Nortmannorum procella ab axe Boreali effusa, banc Urbem excidio corrupit, omnemque Sexum ferro absumpsit, Alfridi prafulis Tempore. (circa annum 834) § The Writers of Chronicles note the Years of several other great Burnings ** We shall speak of these Vultes by and by. ++ Called also Abstriti Gens Francis fuderata, says Junius.

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Finc Trajectense Castrum, cum Manibus altis ' · He means Conditur a * Francis Christicolis. Sed idem Darobert I. + Those Ar-Vulgus + Danorum confregit bumo tenus: Omnes mies of the Cum Clero Cives insimul Ense necant. North which Denique | Baldricus Prasul nova Mænia struxit, have been fpoken of, Ex Quæ modò subsistunt, auxiliante Deo. AxeBorealieffusa. have of Sic Hollandensi Terræ veraciter omni Trajectum constat Urbs & Capitalis adbuc. ten ravaged these Coun-

tries. || Son of the Count de Cleves, and the 15th Bishop of Utrecht. § One of the principal Cities of the Country, and of which the Bishop, Prince of the Empire, was a pretty powerful Lord, when these Verses were set up as a Monument in the great Church.

TEMPLUM CATHEDRALE.

* Several have Tempore Francorum * Dagoberti Regis, in isto written that Præsenti fundo conditur ipsa decens Dagobert built the Cathedral Primitus Ecclesia sancti + Thomæ | prope Castrum Trajectum, quam Gens & Phrisica fregit atrox. Church at the same time that Sed ** prior Antistes Dominus ++ Clemens, ob bonorem the City was; Santi || Martini, post renovavit eam, but that is very Desidis Hildrici sub tempore Regis. At illam reasonably Præsul §§ Adelboldus fregit; ab inde novam contradicted by others. Ecclesiam fundans, (Henrici tempore * primi + Some be-Cafaris electi,) quam + duodena cobors lieve, that from that time St Pontificum pariter benedixit. Denique Prasul Martin was E Henricus capit banc renovare suam joined to SThomas. | We must Ecclesiam, Regis & Gulielmi tempore. Hollandensis erat Inclytus iste Comes. observe the Word prope, as

it shall be said afterwards. § Friseland (both East and West) had formerly it's Dukes (called also Kings;) and those Princes were often at War with the neighbouring Lords. Charlemagne conquered them at last, and reduced their Countries into a Province. (Speciator, apud Dionem, Spirite Special) Ptolem.) ** Willibrordus, first Bishop of Utrecht; some say Archbishop. He was an Anglo-Saxon, and came into that Country, during the Time that Pepin the Younger made War upon Rathodus, Duke or King of Fiseland, an idolatrous Prince. Pepin sent him to Rome in the Year 694, where Pope Sergius changed his Name into that of Clement, as it is to be seen in the same Verse. At his Return, in 696, they pretend he rebuilt the Cathedral. Marcellinus, a Priest who was his Contemporary, has written

written his Life. ++ Though Sergius had given him the Name of Clement, he was still called Willibrord. || St Martin of Tours, (whose Life has been written by Sulpitius Severus.) Gregory of Tours says, that this Martin was of Sabaria or Savaria, a Town concerning which antient Authors write variously; some placing it in Austria, and others (more commonly) in Hungary. He came to Milan, and from thence to Tours. He was, fay they, a great Worker of Miracles: He raised three Persons from the Dead; and died aged 81 Years, towards the End of the fourth Century. He was Patron of the whole Diocese, but they gave him Thanks for his former Protection, and took his Name out of the City-Seal, when the Bishop Henry of Bavaria refigned the Temporalities of his Bishoprick to the Emperor Charles V, as will be observed hereafter. §§ Named also Adrobaldus, a Friselander, and the nineteenth Bishop; towards the Year 1020, he pulled down the Church, which was fallen into Decay, and rebuilt it. * Bertius fays, Henry II; and indeed, Henry I, called the Fowler, died in 936, a long time before that. + Bertius reports, that twelve Bishops assisted at the Ceremony of the Consecration of this Church. \equiv Henry of Viana, the 38th Bishop, rebuilt the Church new from the Ground; that which we now see, is the Remains of it. This Bishop died in 1267. SWilliam Count of Holland was created Emperor in 1248, and died in 1257.

ADRIAN JUNIUS, a Physician of Horn in West Friseland, (who wrote his Batavia in 1575) does not believe, as I have already remarked, that the City of Utrecht was ever called either Antonia or Antonina, by any antient Author; but he does not deny in one Sense, that it has not been called formerly, Vultabourg or Wiltenbourg, as having been built by the Vultes, which he also names Wiltes. I say, that he reconciles that Matter pretty well, provided it be granted him, that Utrecht, which is now in Being, has been built, at more than two Leagues from that Wiltenbourg; for he assures us, That this Castellum, formerly destroyed by the Abotriti (or the Abroditi, of whom there is Mention made in the Verses at the Cathedral) was two German Miles from the Place, where we now fee Utrecht: ut inse, says he, Oculis aspexi. He adds, that others believe, that Dagobert, Son to King Clotaire II, laid the Foundation of Utrecht, in the 7th Century, and called it Trajectum, because there was a Paffage there from the Rbine, and a Custom-E 3

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House, or a Toll-Booth; but he is not of that Opinion, because he holds it for certain, (against John de Beka) that the City of Utrecht bore the Name of Trajectum in the Itinerary of Antoninus, a long while before Dagobert's Time. have imagined, fays Junius also, that the famous Ulpius Trajanus, who was Prefect at that Time in Germany, under Domitian, had founded this fame City, and called it by his own Name, Ulpia Trajectina (instead of Trajana) and that from Ulp-Trajectina, was formed Ultrajectum; but neither does Junius agree with this Opinion, which is certainly abfurd; and here is what he finds more probable: This Antiquary having observed that the City of Utrecht is named Utricesium and Utricesima, by Lambertus Hortenfius, and some others, he was very inclinable to believe, that the modern Name of Utrecht, is nothing but a Contraction of Utricesium. marked by the first Letters, which are UTRIC. And as for the Name of Utricesium, what he thinks of it, is, that as the ignorant common People may have feen the Words, or the following Letters engraven on the Gates, or in some other Place of the City, U. TRIC. LEG. STAT. to fignify, Quinta Tricesima Legionis Stativa, will at first read it UTRIC, without minding the Stop (perhaps effaced) which ought to be at the Side of the numeral Letter U, and without inquiring any farther about the two Syllables that follow: And that from this UTRIC ill understood, and turned into a Custom, was formed the Name of Utrecht, used at this present Time. There are, methinks, two or three Reasons to be alledged against this Supposition: However, tis what Junius sticks to; and to maintain his Conjecture, he relates a Fact just like it, that he had from a learned German Antiquary, named Fobn

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John Heroldus. This Author remarks in his Curious Observations, says Junius, that the Town of CANTSTAT in Suabia, took it's Name from LEG. ANT. STAT. Words formerly ingraven upon a Piece of Marble, and exposed to publick View in the same Town; which signified, Legionis Antonianæ Stativæ. The two first Letters, LE being worn out, there remained GANT STAT, and from that Gantstat read without any Points, the G being changed into C, the common People made Cantstat.

WILLIAM HEDA, Arnold Bekelius and Lamb. Hortensius are of the Number of those, who, without much Consideration, have said that Utrecht had antiently born the Name of Antonina, and Antonia, which is a Sort of Contradiction; but they cannot find a Reason for it, any more than Junius. And P. Bertius, a very learned Man, positively denies the Fact, as well as John de Beka; Sunt equidem, says Bertius, qui Antoniam initio dictam putent; sed non video, unde boc babeant.—Antoniam istam neque summi, neque medii Ævi Scriptor quisquam novit: Quocirca, pro sabula illud babendum censeo.

VENERABLE BEDE, and Sigebert the Writer of Chronicles, makes some Mention also of a Vultebourg, a Castle upon the Rbine, that was commonly called Trajectum, fay they, Lingua Gallica. A very strange Thing, as I may say by the By, that these Writers should not know, that the Word Trajectum was neither Gaulifo nor French, but Latin. But these two Authors were very far from giving us any Hint of the Etymology of the new Word Utrecht, fince it was not used in their Time. Heda without going any farther, will have it from Outriecht, which in good German signifies the autient Passage; Trajectum vetus. Others derive Utrecht from Vult-trajectum, E 4 as

as Vultarum Trajectum. Some, as I have already faid from Ulp-Trajectum, ab Ulpio Trajano. And others again, from ultra or ulterius Trajectum, with relation to Trajectum Superius, called Maestricht, or Mosa Trajectum. As for what Heda and Junius affirm with Bertius, that this City is mentioned by the Name of Trajectum in Antoninus's Itinerary, is a very doubtful Thing; fince it is certain, as it has been observed by Bekelius, that feveral modern Cities have been indiscreetly placed in that antient Itinerary, by the different Editors of that Book, in the last This Bekelius proves clearly; and methinks, it is very probable, that Conrad Peutinger, who is an exact Man, has looked upon this Trajectum of Antoninus's Itinerary, as having been falfely inferted, fince he has not put it down in his Tables.

All unanimously agree, That the City of Utrecht having been several Times besieg'd, plundered, burnt, and almost destroyed, Bishop Baltric of Cleves rebuilt it almost entirely, and encompass'd it with Walls, towards the Year 970. It never suffered more, than by the terrible Disorders that the Civil Wars occasioned in the Time of the Hoecks and Cabelliaus; cruel Factions, by which the whole Country was laid waste with Fire and Sword, towards the Middle of the fourteenth Century. (Hoex signifies Fish-hook; and Cabelliau is the Name of a very common Fish in the Seas of Holland; 'tis a sort of Cod-sish, that John de Beka calls Afellus.

We have no Reason to believe that the City of Utrecht was ever larger than it is at present: Junius sharply reproves Dominick Niger, for assuring us, that this City was able to surnish, in it's Grandeur, Forty thousand sighting Men; and he also resules to hear Volaterran, Aneas

Sylvius,

Sylvius, Barlandus and others, who all fay that the Bishop could raise that Number of Soldiers within his Diocess.

coften already quoted, has written, according to Raphael Volaterran, that formerly there was a Sea-Port at Utrecht; which is not at all improbable, as some have thought, who only confidering the present Disposition of the Ground, and the Distance from the Sea, have not remembered that in the Times past, a great Arm of the Rhine ran through Utrecht. Why should we not then easily comprehend, that Vessels might come up the Rhine as far as this City, and a great deal higher; as we see it happens all the World over, and at Rotterdam, for Example, without going

out of the fame Country?

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THE fame Writer quotes fome Authors who fay, that Utreeht owes it's Origine to certain English Giants that settled in that Place: A Fable, that certainly has it's Source in certain Annals that Junius cites, upon another Occasion; in which we find that the Anglo-Saxons having made themselves Masters of Great Britain, a vast Number of the Natives of that Isle (who were of a gigantick Stature) left their conquered Country, and croffing the Seas, came and fettled upon the Banks of the Maese and the Rbine; and from these fugitive Giants, sprung the Vultes (hairy as Bears) those whom we have mentioned already, who built the Town and Castle named Vultenbourg, which many confound with our 'Twould be no very glorious Thing to be the Issue of those Grand Poltroons, if the Hiftory were true; and if otherwise, it would be to deny the Trajectum of the Itinerary, and it's pretended Antiquity; for the Saxons did not fettle in England, till a great Way in the fifth

Century.

AFTER all these Uncertainties concerning the Foundation of Utrecht, and also the Etymology of it's Name (from whence one may only conclude, that 'tis impossible to depend upon any of those Things that be certain;) we must say something also of the great Church, besides what has been already remarked in the Notes upon the La. tin Verses. Some will have it built by Dagobert: Others, by Willibrordus the first Bishop (or Archbishop, according to Beda:) And others, by Boniface the second Bishop: All that falsely; since the Churches or Chapels built perhaps by those Persons, have nothing in common with that we fee now standing. As for King Dagobert, we must scarce mind any such Thing that has been faid of him; for as Du Tillet has very well obferved, the Monks have attributed to him abundance of those Sorts of Foundations, under Pre-* Afin que par tence of his being pious, * to the End, fays this

mainte & Se, par Emulation.

Adulation, & Author, that by Flattery and high Commendations, par Hautlouer, they may draw considerable Riches from other Princes, a eux finement by Way of Emulation. In those Times the Monk's Benefactors feldom failed of being made Saints. mainte Richef- To give to the Priests, was the most fure Way to Salvation: That was called Remedium pro Anima. And we fee now a days, that this antient Mode is in Fashion enough here, and every where. The greatest Benefices are alway the best; and as St Peter fays, eigponepo of omonomen, is the

general Custom in all Times.

IT has already been observed, that they differ also, about the Name of the Saint, to whom that Church was dedicated: Some add the Holy Cross to St Martin in the second Consecration. But in respect of the Founders, to speak the Truth,

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the Church which is now standing, in Part, is neither Dagobert's, Willibrord's, nor Boniface's. We may very well believe, without any Abfurdity, that these three built some Chapel on Church, at Wiltenbourg, if they were there; (which difficult Point we can't eafily refolve:) But as for this Church, whose Remains are now to be feen at Utrecht, 'tis a Building, that was begun from the Foundations, by Bishop Henry of Viana, as it has already been observed, towards the Year 1254; and it was Frederick of Zireck, the fortythird Bishop that began the high Tower, (which is now remaining, and of which I have spoken) in the Year 1320, or thereabouts,

* I say, that at present, we see nothing but * 'Tis truly so the Remains of the Cathedral of Utrecht; this of St Paul's Church having been almost quite destroyed in at London, our Time, by an extraordinary Tempest, as it been rebuilt has been already observed. I have it from a from the very Person who was an Eye-witness of it, and very Foundations worthy of Belief, that the greatest Part of the upon the Ru-Roof, Timber-work, and all the Covering, were mer; which taken off, and lifted up some Distance into the was destroyed Air; remaining so a little Time, by the Strength by Fire in the of the Wind; after which, falling down with Year 1666. great Impetuolity it burst, as one may imagine, Church has with a terrible Noise. The Body of the Church, nothing in between the Quire and the Tower, was entirely Common with destroyed, so that that Space is at present the Place and empty. A Man of Quality and Worth (Sir Wil- Name. liam T.) who, I think, was in Holland at that time, has written, that the Tempelt was fo violent, that it twifted the Columns of Stone which supported the Arches of the Nave of the Church,

after fuch a Manner, that they still remain

twifted, and have rather changed their Figure,

than to be broken in Pieces, they being fo very

strong and well cemented; his own Words are,

The great and antient Cathedral was torn in Pieces by the Violence of this Storm, and the vast Pillars of Stone that supported it, were wreathed like a twisted Cord, (or Halter,) having been so strongly composed and cemented, as rather to suffer such a Change of Figures, than to break in Pieces, as other Parts of the Fabrick did.

I would not spend any Time here, in disputing this Fact with the Author that has related it, if it was not because of several considerable Persons of Utrecht, who have mentioned it to me, and are all in the same Error; without confidering, that what they affirm is physically impossible, for two Reasons: First, because no Matter that is not malleable, ductile, or flexible, can ever be twifted. We can never twift a Stone, nor make the least of it's Parts yield, in pretending to twine, or wreath them: It is absolutely necessary, that the Parts which are obliged to yield to Force, in a Matter that is not pliant, be separated from the rest, by a Rupture properly fo called. Now these Columns were of Stone; and though they had been of those Compositions that are formed in a Mould, and which feveral improperly call fufible; this Matter would not have been more capable of being twifted, than that of Stone or Marble. But in the fecond Place, if the Columns that we are now speaking of, had been of Lead, they could not be twifted, each about it's Centre by the Tempest, whose Force endeavoured (let us suppose it,) to twist the Church. Suppose the Body of that Edifice had been turned from it's Foundations by the Violence of a Whirlwind, that had moved it about it's Center, as a Spindle is turned; it follows that all the Columns, that sustained it at some Distance from each other, would have been broken in Pieces; or at least fallen down: But it is abfurd, to imagine that every

every one of these Columns were twisted by such an Effort; which Way foever the Thing may be taken. The great Violence of this Storm lasted about twenty Minutes. Some Persons have told me, that the Jews have offered to rebuild the Church, provided, they would grant them at Utrecht the fame Liberty that their Brethren en-

joy at Amsterdam.

Tis fomewhat fingular, that of the LXII Bishops who have kept their See at Utrecht, for near nine hundred Years, there is none but the first and the last, to whom they have given the Title of Archbishop. Willibrordus was sent, say the Charles Mar-Writers of Chronicles, by * Pepin de Herstal, tel. (called also the Gross, and the Young) to Pope Sergius the First: And venerable Bede, who was Co-good Man. He temporary to both of them, relates positively, died very old in his Monathat the Pope made him Archbishop in the Year stery of Ab-696.) Misit Pipinus Virum Venerabilem Willibror- sternacum dum Romam, cujus Pontificatum Sergius babebat, (now called postulans ut Frisonum Genti ARCHIEPISCOPUS Echternach) about 5 Miles ordinaretur; quod impletum est, Anno 696. (Beda from Treves. de Gestib. Angl. L. V. C. 12.) And several Wri- where he reters have followed Beda. But the Priest Mar- tired to finish cellinus, who was also his Cotemporary, and has his Days in Peace. He was written the Life of Willibrordus, with whom he a great Conlived, does not call him Archbishop: Neither verter of Padoes Sigebert de Gemblours give him any more than gans, and calthe Title of Bishop. + Willibrordus, says he in Account, Semhis Chronicle, à Sergio Papa Clemens agnominatus, piterna Lucis & ad prædicandum Genti Frisonum EPISCOPUS Filius. They consecratus est. And how could People think, fay also, that that the Successors of an Archbishop, would take now and then upon them only the Name of a Bishop? Nothing appears in his is more improbable.

Father of

+ He was a Tomb; that the Stones of it

heave up, and that he works abundance of Miracles there. But, as able Divines do not absolutely deny Miracles, so they do not easily believe them: Cheats, and credulous People, being the Persons that generally make them.

As for the fixty-fecond and last Bishop of Utrecht, Frederick Skenck, Baron of Tautenbourg, (who was chosen in the Year 1561, and died in 1580,) I do not find any Body that denies that Paul IV, Pope of Rome, made him an Archbishop; though the pretended Bishops of Utrecht, (in Partibus, according to their Language) that have succeeded this Frederick, since the Revolution of Affairs in that Country, have contented

themselves with the Title of Bishop.

THESE, to mention it by the By, are fuffered in Holland, provided they do not speak in Publick of their pretended Rishoprick; tho' at the fame Time, the Magistrates are not ignorant of their fecret Pretension: The Mildness of the Government is fo great, that it never diffurbs that Gentleman upon any Account, when he does not go out of his Sphere. But they will not fuffer him to refide at Utrecht; and if he obtains the Liberty of staying there a few Days (upon his supposed civil Affairs) that Liberty is not granted to the Bishop, as Bishop, but to Peter or John fuch a one: And if he comes thither without Leave, or stays beyond the Time granted him, he would be reprimanded for it. So that, properly speaking, the States General are ignorant, or will be ignorant, that there is a Bishop of *Utrecht* in the World.

This Prelate was formerly a Prince of the Empire, and powerful enough. Pope Calixtus II, granted them the Miter, and the Infula Pontificia in the Year 1120, and the Emperor Otho I, the Privilege of coining Money: The Counts of Holland owed them Homage. But some Time before the great Revolution, under Philip II; King of Spain, these Prelates considerably declined in their primitive Grandeur, as well as their antient Power. Bishop Henry of the House of Bavaria, whose Affairs went ill, was obliged

to refign his temporal Government, in Favour of Charles the Fifth, (in the Year 1529,) at the Pope's Sollicitation; under Pretence that these Bishops were not rich enough to defend the City and Diocese from the Insults that some Enemies were capable of making upon them: of which Truth Charles himself gave a certain Proof. Henry confented then to what he could not hinder; and referved only to himself the spiritual Government, his House in the City, and a little Country-house, with a Pension of 2000 Carolus's of Gold; which is pretty near the Plat that the Court of Rome allows to poor Cardinals. Henry, at first, made as if he was very well contented; and the Bull of Pope Clement the VIIth, gilded the Pill that they made him fwallow; but he foon repented his having been fo easy; and the Condition of his fleeced Bishoprick beginning to displease him, he took a Resolution to return into Germany. Bertius is mistaken, when he writes in his Catalogue of the Bishops of Utrecht, that this Resignation was made by Bishop William, Cardinal d'Enkenvoert, Successfor to the same Henry, and the sixteenth Bishop.

The Church that is dedicated to St Mary, of which I have spoken (and in which the English are settled at Utrecht) was built, according to some, by the Emperor Frederick I, called Barbarossa; the Pope having imposed this Penance on him for having sacked Milan. But the general Opinion attributes the Foundation of this very Church to Bishop Conrad of Suabia, the twenty-second Bishop of Utrecht, who was affassinated towards the Year 1092, about sixty Years before Frederick was chosen Emperor. All Historians consirm what I have formerly observed upon the Article of Utrecht concerning

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the Oxen's Hides, upon which one Part of this Edifice is founded: And the greatest Part of them relate also the two Latin Verses of the Canon Scorelius, that may be feen upon a Pillar; Accipe Posteritas, &c. They say that a certain Mason, named Pleberus, engaged upon his Life that he would find out a certain Method to remedy the Inconveniency of a Gulph which they accidentally found in one of the Places where the Church was to be founded, for a good Sum of Money which was promised him; and that the Bishop being unwilling to give him so much, he bethought himself how to suborn this Man's Son, and to get the Secret out of him: So that they made Use of these Hides of Oxen, without any farther Application to the faid Pleberus. But this Fellow being enraged at fuch Ufage, revenged himself by killing the Bishop with a Knife, in his own Bed. (8. ante Kal. Maii, An. 1099.) That poor Bishop is interred in the same Church.

Mobilis Æsonide, vernâque incertior Aurâ, Cur tua Polliciti pondere verba carent? Ovid.

Besides the Smock of our Lady, that Indusum inconsutile of fine Muslin which has been already mentioned, (and of which the like I have seen at Argenteuil near Paris) they keep in this Church several Relicks; amongst which, Pietro Fellori formerly boasted very much of a little Bottle of rock Crystal, about the Bigness of a Pigeon's Egg, in which they carefully kept small Particles of the Waters of St Ursula, and of all the Eleven thousand Virgins that accompanied her. Certainly this Relick was a great Curiosity; it being very difficult to imagine how it could be made to have gathered 1 1000 Particles of all those precious Liquors. But he that shews the Rarities of this Church

Church at Utrecht affirms with Sincerity, that he has never heard a Word spoken of this Vial, or what was contained in it. Are the Gens Papicola, faid he to us, become so ridiculous about the Business of Relicks, that the Devotees amongst them (who are always in Search after new Pilgrims with offering new curious Objects to their Wishes) find themselves in Power, as well as Right, to invent Relicks of all Sorts. It was not an ill Thought to this Man; but it may also happen that P. Fellori, who was a Sicilian Priest, did not design to speak of Utrecht, which he knew very little of, when he faid that this Relick was kept in a German City named Antonina, Nella Chiesa di Santa Maria: For this Expression is not clear enough, and does not necessarily mean the City of Utrecht. fame Sexton told us he thought he could find too fome small Pieces which were formerly faid to be of the holy Handkerchief; of the Spunge, of the Cross, and of the scourging Post. He shewed us two little brazen Idols; three pretended Unicorns Horns, and several ancient Church Books very well preserved and bound, both in Print and Manuscripts.

THEY never fail at Utrecht, to shew Strangers the House of Pope Adrian VI, Son of one named Florent Boyen, a Brewer in that City; and I think, the best Man that ever bore the Name of Pope, under the Idea that we have had of that Name these ten last Centuries; for it was formerly a Term that all Bishops gave one another; as also they gave themselves the Title of Beatitude and

Holiness.

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This excellent Man distinguished himself from his Youth, by his Merit and Learning; and he ascended the papal Throne, by all Sorts of Degrees of Honour; not only without having earnestly sought after them, but with some Vol. I. Reluci

feveral

- Declara- Reluctancy. We ought to suppose, considerbat seinvitum ing the Candour of his Character, that his Senac recusantem timents concerning the principal controverted ad Pontifica-Tenets, were pretty near the fame with those tum venisse; & vitam pri- that are commonly received by the Romish Sect; vatam multo for, confidering the Principles of blind Submiffibi fuisse chariorem: Sed fion, which are established amongst those Chrimetu Numinis stians, the strangest Doctrines, not to say the Divini, & pra- most absurd, must be received by their Men of senti rerum Wir, as well as by others: The Doctor and the Statu commo-Collier must equally believe the Council. Howtum, non toever, though Adrian opposed Luther, several Bituisse curam banc & onus gots of that Catholick Religion believed they had ab se demum found out that he favoured him: An Affair rejicere, -into which I shall not enter here. But how-Solo desiderio ever, it is certain that this good Prelate highly consulendi in medium, o + complained of the very great Diforders, and Reipubl. procurandi falutem, crying Abuses that were crept, said he, in great Sleidan. L. iv. Number into the Court of Rome, and every de Stat. Rel. where throughout it's vast Empire. He freely & Reip. owned that Popes might err as well as other Men; and that feveral of them had justly de-+ Neque boc ferved the Name of Hereticks; which was the diffimulandum, aut filen- Occasion that he himself was treated as one, by

tio prætereundum effe, aiebat ille, Deum videlicet, Vindicem omnis Iniquitatis, affligere ad bunc modum Ecclesiam suam, propter Populi, maxime verò propter eorum peccata qui PRÆSUNT ECCLESIIS; cum Scriptura dicat A SACERDO-TIBUS INIQUITATEM POPULI DIMANARE. Nam, certo, plurimis nunc Annis graviter multisque modis peccatum esse Roma; & inde, à PONTI-FICIO CULMINE, malum boc, atq; LUEM ad Inferiores OMNES Ecclesiarum Prefectos defluxisse. NEMINEM esse qui suum faciat Munus; aberraffe omnes, & ne unum quidem ex omni numero vacare culpa - Quod cum ita sit, daturum se operam, ut Respublica Romana, que tantis forsan malis occafionem dedit, omnium prima severè corrigatur, ut que CAUSAM DAMNI dedit, Medicina prabeat & Salutis initiam - Se liberaliter fateri multa perperam ac vitiofe Roma fieri, cum maximo reliquarum Gentium ac Provinciarum incommodo, NEC ABSQUE DETR'IMENTO RELIGIONIS. (Sleid. De Statu Rel. & Reip. L. 4) - Summos Pontifices poffe errare, in 118 QUE TAN-GUNT FIDEM .- In bac Seae multa ABOMINANDA fuiffe ; _ Abufus in Spiritualibus - & omnia in perversum mutata. - (V. Launoyum Doct. Sorborn. in Epistolis.)

Part I. to ITALY. UTRECHT.

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feveral Writers. The Abomination of the Sanctuary, that is to fay, the horrible and univerfal Corruption of those who are called Clergymen, from the lowest Priest to the High Pontiss, was what he chiefly lamented; and this was the Evil, to which he proposed to apply a Remedy, as soon as possibly he could; but they did not give him Leisure to do it. The State of Asfairs at Rome has been such, for these twelve or thirteen Centuries especially, that we must not expect any Resormation by the Means of the Popes: For these Men must necessarily perish, by the Sword, or by Poison, if they do not pretty near tread in their Ancestor's Steps.

GILBERT LAPPIUS in his Appendix, or his Annotations upon Beka, produces the Letter of a Traveller named William de Lochorst, who was at Rome when Adrian died: He speaks very advantagiously of this Pope; whose Manners, says he, were holy, and the Endowments of his Mind And he adds, in relation to his outadmirable. ward Form and Mien, that he was a tall Man, of a fine Shape; of a fair Complexion; a happy Physiognomy, and all his Airs grave and modest. His Obsequies were performed on the 22d of September 1523, fix or feven Days after his Death: And his Body was interred in St Andrew's Chapel in the German Church, with these Words upon his Monument:

> H I C Nibil fibi infelicius in vita duxit, Quàm Quod Imperaret.

P. BERTIUS relates this Inscription a little different: Hadrianus Sextus bic situs est, qui nihil sibi inselicius quam quod Imperaret duxit. Cardinal d'En-F 2 kenvoert, kenvoert, who was his Friend, and owed his Cardinalship to him, composed this other Epitaph, which I add here so much the more willingly, because you shall find in it some historical Particularities:

HADRIANO SEXTO PONTIFICI MAXIMO, Ex Trajecto insigni Inferioris Germaniæ Urbe; qui, dum Rerum Humanarum maximè Aversaretur splendorem, ultro à Proceribus, ob incomparabilem Sacrarum Disciplinarum scientiam, ac prope Divinam candidissimi Animi Moderationem, Carolo Quinto Cæsari Augusto Præceptor, Ecclesiæ Dertusiensis Antistes, sacri Senatûs Patribus Collega, Hispaniarum Regius Præses; Reipublicæ Christianæ Divinitùs Pontisex absens adscitus Jan. 9. An. 1522. Vixit Annos 63, Menses 6, Dies 13. Decessit xviii Kal. Octob. An. à partu Virginis 1523, Pontisicatûs sui An. secundo. Gulielmus Enckenvoert, Illius benignitate, & Auspiciis, Titul. sanctorum Joannis & Pauli, Presbyter Cardinalis Dertusiensis, faciendum curavit.

WILLIAM LOCHORST is pretty positive as to the possoning this poor Pope, in his Letter to the Dean and Chapter of Utrecht, dated the same Day of his Funeral; where he remarks in that same Letter, that the following Verses were publickly set up in Rome.

Cita Mors Adriani.

Hinc mors tam cita, quod Mores & Tempora Nostra,

Prava nimis, Ialem non meruere Virum!

O Mores! O Tempora!

ONE may easily see who those are whom these Verses accuse; but the People who endeavoured to hide the Shame of these Poisoners, threw the Suspicion upon certain Shop-keepers, whose Business was spoiled by the Ordinances of that Pope, against Luxury in Habits.

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Part I. to ITALY. UTRECHT.

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ONE may remark as a Thing fingular, that Adrian would not change his Name upon his Advancement to the Papacy, notwithstanding the Custom constantly followed from the Middle of the ninth Century: Sergius the Second having taken that Name instead of that he had, towards the Year 845.

ANNA MARIA SCHURMAN, is another famous Person of the City of Utrecht. Her Name is a fufficient Elogy: Only it is good to observe, that the Learning of Kings and Women, is generally a little too much extolled by the Flatterers and Adorers of these two Sorts of Persons. She read seven or eight Languages; and she did inform herself with great Care, of the State of the Sciences, of which she discoursed historically, after a pretty pertinent Manner. She had also some Knowledge in the fine Arts; and even understood a little of Painting. I have feen a Print taken from an Original in Water colours, which was, fay they, done by her own Hand, as well as it represented her Face; and under which she had written these two Latin Verses of her own making;

Cernitis bîc picta nostros in Imagine Vultus: Si negat Ars formam, Gratia vestra dabit.

siffrious Petrus, one of the Commentators of the Annals of Utrecht so often already mentioned, relates a Fact that was wondered at in this City, in the Year 1378. He says, that a Male Child, of forty Days old, pronounced certain Words, by an extraordinary marvellous Operation. I don't remember whether he observes what was the proper and particular Use of that Prodigy; nor if any remarkable Circumstances accompanied it. But however, this History will make me touch again upon the Article of the F₃

Peace of Utrecht, in relating here the Words of one of our famous Preachers, concerning this Peace so universally desired. Happy, faid he, and an bundred Times bappy, ye Ministers, who are sent from all the Courts of Europe to treat of Peace, if some heavenly Embassador (like this extraordinary Child) came to preside in your Assemblies, and conduct to their End your laudable Designs! What Intrigues, what Cares, what vain Labours would be spared to you, if your Conferences were so bappily directed, by a Moderator of this Character! &c.

AFTER what Manner soever the Efforts and Cares of all these Ministers of Peace do succeed, to whom thou open'st thy Arms, O UTRECHT!

Peace be to Thee, and all Prosperity!

Pax Tibi! & Pax Adjuvantibus Te!

1 Chron. xii. 18.

Sit Pax in Propugnaculis tuis,
Et Tranquillitas in Palatiis tuis.

Pf. cxxii. 7.

But remember what faith a Poet:

Quis fuit horrendos primus qui protulit Enses?

Quam ferus, & verè ferreus ille fuit!

O rigidum Pectus! Sed vos attendite, Cives!

Cum Belli portas claudere fert Animus:

Libertas melior cautis quæ jungitur Armis,

Quam quod fraude tegit Pax simulata Jugum.

Ergo, cum placitum est optatæ Fædera Pacis

Pangere, Sollertes, Bella parate simul!

PAX QUÆRITUR BELLO.

Two Hours from Utrecht, we passed thro' the fine Avenues of Zeist, in Sight of the Castle on the Right-hand. It is a very fair Building, compassed

passed with large Ditches full of running Water, and adorned with Woods, Gardens, Statues, Fountains, and all other Embellishments you can desire. This House belongs to one of the greatest Lords in the Country, who built it some Years ago, and hath the Repute of doing Things magnificently.

FROM thence we went to dine at Rhenen, a RHENEN. Country Town or Borough, pleasantly enough situated upon the Rhine; John Askelius, the xlviii Bishop of Utrecht, inclosed it with strong Walls, towards the Year 1350: which was formerly to be seen express in these Verses upon one of the

Gates;

Providus includit Rhenensem Mænibus Urbem Askelius Præsul: Turres adjungit & altas; Scilicet ut nequeant Cives turbare molesti Prædones, innoxia Pax dum divite Cornu Fundit Opes: Nec eos rabidus perterreat Hostis, Dum luculenta tonant Mavortis Bella: nefandè Dum bacchatur atrox, & barbara sævit Erinnys. Præsul, Honoris apex! & quo nec justior alter, Nec Pietate suit major! Tibi solvere Grates Pro Meritis non sufficimus.

The Antiquaries of that Country, pretend that their Rhenen is the Grynnes mentioned by Tacitus; but this Supposition appears to me to be grounded upon nothing but some Affinity in the Words. And even, I do not see how one can be certain that this Place, (where we do not meet with the least Mark of any Roman Antiquity) can be near the Place where the antient Grynnes stood. The Church is pretty fair, and especially the Steeple: One is at first inclined to believe that so fine a Tower or Pyramid must have been built for a better Town than this is.

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GERARD LYSTRIUS has published a short Description in Verse of the Neighbourhood of Utrecht; and I shall here insert some of what he says of Rhenen.

Oppidulum Rhenense pium, sic præstat Amæno Calo, sieque situ se tollit ad Æthera blando, &c. Quippe quod in celso constructum vertice Collis Frondessi, Rhenum subter se cernit euntem, Vorticibus tremulis strepitantem murmure rauco. Si libet, bic potis es Cervos agitare feroces; Fulmineum vel Aprum cornu transfigere dira: Auribus excipies vocum discrimina mille Avia quas Arbusta cient, Volucresque canora. Capripedes cernes Satyros, Dryadesque fugaces, Dum cursu certant agili prævertere Panes, Agrestes Nymphas, late Nemus omne movere. Oppidulum quamvis istud non sit populosum, Attamen, exigui Cives, ut * Montibus altis Nutriti, sunt Montani, genus acre virorum. Germanis nullis vivunt Virtute seçundi Bellica; & Ingenii non cedunt Dotibus ullis: Sic Opibus quod deest supplet Virtusque Genusque.

This Poet never faw the A/ps, who takes a Hillock for a high Mountain.

+ At Paris.

THE little Hill mentioned by this Author upon or next which Rhenen is built, is called by Bekelius, Mons Haymonis, The Mountain, or Hill of Haymon, formerly a pretty Prince of that Country, and Father of the four famous Champions, so well known by the Name of Quatre-Fils-Aymon, whose † Pont-Neuf's Authors relate the History, with several others of the same Sort.

THEY made us also take Notice at Rhenen, of the fine House, that | Frederick V, Elector Palatine, and King of Bohemia, caused to be built there

THIS Prince was elected King of Bobemia, and crowned at Prague, the fourth of N. vember 1619. But the Emperor Ferdinand the Second his Rival, attacked him with a superior

there, when he retired thither after his Difgraces, in the Year 1622. The Choice that that Prince made of that Place, ought to make us think that the Situation of it is pleasant, and the Air

APPROACHING the Village called Rhincom, three Hours on this Side of Rhenen, there is a Boundary Stone, which separates the Lordship of Utrecht, from the Duchy of Guelderland. The Fields thereabout, are almost wholly planted with Tobacco; and the Stalks by which these Plants are supported, give them an Air, at a Distance, of our Vineyards round about Paris. I say in the Neighbourhood of Paris; for the Way of planting and cultivating the Vine is very different, in the different Provinces of France.

ARNHEIM is tolerably fortified. During the ARNHEIM. little Time we stayed there, we could not Arenacum. find any particular Thing that deferved to be taken Notice of. Their Beds, at least in the Inns, are like our Cupboards; which you go up a Ladder to, and after plunge your felf into a deep Feather-bed, and have another of the fame Sort for your Covering. 'Tis their ordinary Way in all these Countries, even in Holland. If they wonder that I take Notice of it, as being

fingular

rior Army, and forced him to retire: After which, the Empire animated by their Head, dispossessed him of his own Dominions; in which, Charles Lewis Son to Frederick, was but settled in Part by the Peace of Munster. But the Upper Palatinate that was then transferred to the House of Bacaria, is lately returned to the Palatine Family by a new Catastrope. The Serenissime Princels Sopbia, Electrels Dowager of Brunswick and Hanover, and, as far as I know, defigned Heiress of the Crown of Great Britain, was born at Rhenen An. 1630, eight Years after her Father's Retirement thither. The Queen, her Mother, was Sifter to Charles the First, King of England; who, as it is known enough, was not a very fortunate Prince, neither. Frederick died at Mayence in the Year 1632, as he was endeavouring to recover his Dominions.

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Dousburg, Yseloort, Wesel. Vol.I.

fingular, (as Monsieur L' Abbé Regnier has done in his pretty Verses) they may, in Revenge,

make Remarks upon ours.

Two large Hours and an half from Arnbeim we passed the Yssel, the Fossa Drusiana, mentioned by Tacitus. This ancient Canal, at present, is divided into three Branches, very near each other in this Place; and pass through Dousbourg, which is a little Town on that Water, in the We were forced to dine County of Zutphen. upon Bisket and Milk in a paltry Village, and in the Evening were treated much after the fame Manner at Yfeloort, which is a poor little difmantled Place, at the Entrance into the Country of Cleves.

WESEL, formerly a Hans-Town Bastions, five has five Ba-Fort, and as ftrong as it an be made Infide of the Rampart is it more firm, and keep it from falling.

THERE is scarce any thing but Woods and fandy Grounds between Welout and Wefel; and It has eight there is but little remarkable in the last of these Places. 'Tis indifferently fortified *, and they of which are are at present at Work on a + Citadel, between The Citadel the City and the Fort of Lippe, on the Bank of the Rhine. The Elector of Brandenburg allows stions. It will his Roman Catholick Subjects in the Duchy of be a handsome Cleves, the publick Exercise of their Religion, by a Treaty which he concluded with the Duke of Newburg, now Elector Palatine, on Condition in such sandy that the Duke should grant the same Liberty to Ground. The the Protestants in his Duchies of Juliers and Berg. There are four Churches at Wefel: The Protestants, lined, to make who are called Calvinists, have the two principal; the Lutherans the Third, and those of the Roman Communion the other. The Jews have a little Synagogue.

> HALF an Hour from Wesel we past the Lippe, which, not far from thence, falls into the Rbine; and the same Day we arrived pretty early at Duisburg. This City is about the Bigness of Wesel, without Fortifications, or any thing confiderable

DUISBURG formerly a Hans-Town.

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Duff 0.9. 2 but it's University. The principal Church is fair enough, and belongs to the Protestants. The Scholars walk about the Streets in their morning Gowns, like those of Leyden. I was informed, that the Roman Catholicks might carry the Host about here, according to the full Liberty which is granted them throughout all this Country; tho' they chuse rather to refrain from doing it, left any Accidents should happen, which might disturb the friendly Correspondence which they entertain with their protestant Neighbours.

A GOOD half League from Duisburg, we entered into the Country of Berg. And two Hours after we passed through Keyserswaert; which is a KEYSERvery little Place upon the Rbine. It belongs to the Elector of Cologne, in whose Possession, as we were informed, it remains as a Pledge, and

by whom it was fortified.

WE have now been a few Hours at Duffeldorp, DUSSELwhere we have already walked about for some DORP. The Time, to discover something worth our Observa- the Elector tion. This City is bigger by half than Duisburg, Palatine fince and every Way better; there are no Suburbs ad- the French joining to it, no more than to Keyferfwaert. The ruined the Ca-Fortifications feem to be kept in good Order; berg. Here is and the electoral Prince, the Duke of Newburg, a Citadel with makes his Residence here. This is all I can now four Bastions. fay.

Residence of

I am,

SIR,

Duffeldorp, 04. 23, 1687.

Yours, &c.

LETTER

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LETTER V.

SIR,

COLOGN, an Archniverlity, imperial City, and Hansthe Great, made it an imperial City, and gave it the Privileges

Rhine.

HIS Letter will give you an Account of part of what I could observe at Cologn in bishoprick, U- three Days Time. Since we only wandered in our Walks abroad, you must expect no regular Order in the Relations which I fend you. I am Town. Othe glad of this Occasion to give you this Advertisement by the By, that you may not expect to have Things in another Method than that in which Chance offered them to us.

COLOGN may be feen at a confiderable Difit now enjoys. tance, and all in plain View in a level Country. The City is very large, furrounded with a Wall and dry Ditch, with Towers, and fome Bastions which defend it Gates. Luther fays in his Colloquia Mensalia, that 'tis the greatest City in Ger-There are 24 many, c. 64. There is rarely fo great a Number Gates, 13 to of Steeples to be any where feen at once, as appeared to us on the Side we approached the Town. II on the

IT is an imperial City, governed by it's Burgomasters: But the Archbishop's Authority is very confiderable. This Prince takes Cognizance of all Affairs both civil and criminal, and can pardon these whom the Magistrates condemn. the Oath which the City takes, feems to be a kind

of Homage: It is in these Terms;

WE the free Burgesses of Cologn, do this Day, for now, and for ever promise to-Archbishop of Cologn, to be faithful and favourable to bim, AS LONG AS HE SHALL MAIN-TAIN, IN OUR RIGHTS, OUR HONOUR AND OUR. OUR ANCIENT PRIVILEGES, Us, our Wives, There is great our Children, and our City of Cologn. So God and tween the City bis Saints belp us.

and the Elector. They will not

fuffer him to flay long there with a great Train. Many Archbishops have attempted to invade their Liberties. Under the Reign of the Emp. Adolphus of Nassaw, the Inhabitants went in Arms to meet their Archbishop, as far as Woringben, in Brabant, where having placed the Keys of their City between him and them, in the Field of Battle, to be the Price of the Victory, they obtained that with their Keys and Franchises. They have ever fince celebrated a Festival on this Account, with a great deal of Ceremony, Heifs.

Ir you please, you may have the Answer which the Bishop returns them: It was a Burgomafter who gave me them both.

WE --- by the Grace of God, Archbishop of the Holy Church of Cologn, Elector, and Arch. Chancellor of the Empire through Italy: To the End, that there may be an amicable Confederacy, entire Confidence, and fincere and inviolable Peace between Us and our dear Burgesses of the City of Cologn, do make known to all by these Presents, that we promise and declare fincerely, and without Fraud, that we confirm all their Rights and Franchises, written or not written, old or new, within or without the City of Cologn, which have been granted to it by the Popes, Emperors, Kings, and Archbishops of Cologn; and that we will never do any thing to violate the same: In Testimony whereof, &c.

THE Chapter of Cologn is composed of fixty Canons, who ought all to be Princes or Counts. The Four and twenty Eldest are the Capitularies.

THE Electors of Cologn had formerly the Privilege to crown the Emperor according to the Constitution of the Golden Bull; but these Electors not having been Priefts for a long Time, those of Mentz performed that Office in their Stead,

* They pre- and have * ever fince remained in Possession of that Honour.

this Right, in Quality of the first Archbishops. Leopold, the Emperor now reigning was crowned by the Archbishop of Cologn.

I AM informed, that there are many Protestants here, who are known to be such: They go into the Lands of the Duke of Newburg, to perform the Exercise of their Religion. They are presented the still called by their old Name of † Gueux, or Petition were Beggars, which, you know, was given at Brussels to the Authors of the Compromise, by the Count de Barlemont.

thick and course Sort of

Cloth. They never took it ill to be called Gueux; and to diffinguish themselves by that Name, they hung a Medal at their Necks, upon which, on one Side, was the Effigies of the King, (Philip II.) and on the other, two Hands joined together holding two Budgets, with divers little Porringers, and round about was written. faithful to the King even to Beggary. Gab. Chapuy's Hist. of the Wurs of Flanders.

THE Town-house is a great Gothick Building. There are fix We faw there, among other Things, Chambers full bout the Plat- of Bows, Arrows, Cross-Bows, Quivers, Bucklers, form before it. and other ancient Arms. I measured one of those The first was Cross-Bows which had need of a Frame, or Cardefigned to riage; the Bow was of Whale-bone, and is commemorate the Kindness of twelve Foot long, eight Inches broad, and four It is very pleasant to behold Co-Inches thick. Cefar to the Ubii, by relogn, and the delicate Country about it, from the ceiving them into the Num- top of the Tower of this House.

ber of the Al-

lies; and his building two wooden Bridges over the Rbine. The second mentions the Colony which Augustus sent hither. The Third was made upon Occasion of the building of the City, by Agrippa. The sourth relates to the Stone-Bridge, which Constantine built here. The fifth is in Honour of Justinian, who granted them some Laws; and the Sixth in Honour of the Emperor Maximilian I. Monteonys.

THE little Part of the City which is on the other Side of the Rhine, is properly under the Dominion of the Elector, and is the Quarter allotted to the Jews.

THE * Cathedral Church remains in a very * St Peter's. imperfect State; it is Pity fo fine a Beginning Structure was was never compleated. In the Year 1162, the erected in the three pretended Kings who came to adore our Space of four Saviour, were brought from Milan into this Years, and fi-Church; where Fame attributes many Miracles nished Anno to them. They fell for a penny a Dozen little Billets or Notes, which have touched them, and When Frede. communicate their Virtue. Luther fays, that in rick Barbahis Time there was in this Church a stone Statue rossa caused Milan to be of a Dean, holding a Cat in one Hand, and a razed. Rat in the other: This Dean was a few, and that shewed, fays Luther, that he loved the Chriftians no otherwise than the Cats love the Rats; which is easy to be believed. Colloquia Mensalia, Chap. 74.

An extraordinary Drought having caused a ThegreatCon-Famine in Hungary (I know not positively in what course of Peotime it happened) a great Number of the People ple who refort of that Country, came to supplicate the Assistance from all Parts of the three Kings, after they had in vain in- to Cologn, is voked the Saints of their Country and Neigh- why the City bourhood; and they had no fooner mentioned has been confitheir Request, but it rained in great Abundance. derably aug-Since that Time, a certain Number of Hungarians Thomas Brown come every feventh Year in Procession, to pay in his excellent Homage to their Benefactors; and these People Book of Vulgar are treated and waited upon by the Magistrates Errors, refutes for fifteen Days, in a very fine House, which of those who iwas built on Purpose for them.

ed Monarchs were Kings of Cologn. But, for my Part, I must confess, I never heard any Person maintain, or so much as speak of that Opinion.

I OBSERVED a Hole, three or four foot wide in the Top of the vaulted Roof of the Church, and almost directly over the Chapel, where these royal Relicks are kept. These Words are written round the Hole:

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ANNO 1404. 30. Oct. Ventus de nocte flat ingens, grandem per tectum lapidem pellit.

ON the thirtieth of October, in the Year 1404, a great Wind blew in the Night, and drove a great Stone through the Roof.

THIS Stone lies on the Pavement near the Chapel. Our Guide told us, they called it, The Devil's Stone, because it is believed, the Devil threw it out of Malice to destroy the Chapel. I obferved also in the same Church, over one of the Doors, thirty fix gilded Staves, about three foot long each; and this Diftich written underneath:

Quot pendere vides Baculos, tot Episcopus Annos Huic Agrippinæ præfuit Ecclesiæ.

And in Effect, the Elector is at present in the thirty feventh Year of his Archbishoprick. But I could neither learn the Origin, nor the Utility of this Custom.

We faw, by the Way, the fine Church of the Jesuits, and from thence went to that of St Urfula: You are doubtless acquainted with the Legend of this Saint, and of her Eleven thoulates the Story, fand Virgins, who were massacred with her by ly told; but is the Huns at Cologn, in the Year 238. Those who fo far from af- first wrote the Story, supposed that there was firming it to be one Etherus, King of England, and Husband of true, that he Ursula; and one Pope Cyriac, his Cotemporary, looks upon it Defender, and one Pope Cyriac, his Cotemporary, Persons of whom no Notice is taken in any History. if not fabulous. In the mean time, every one of the eleven thou-'Tis also con- fand Virgins, have done above Eleven thousand futed at length, Miracles, and furnished a great Number of Relicks. The Body of Urfula lay for a long time confounded among the rest; but they say it was at last distinguished by a Pigeon, who, for several Days, came regulary at a fet Hour to her Tomb: And at present the Saint is laid near her Hufband

Mezeray reas uncertain, Archbishop U/ber.

Husband Etherus. The Church is filled with the Tombs of many of the Virgins, and there are always a Multitude of old Women in it, repeating Pater-nosters from Morning to Night. They say the Earth of this Church would not formerly endure any other dead Corps; and to prove this, they shew the Tomb of a Daughter of a certain Duke of Brabant, which, after they had placed it there by Force, started up and remained in the Air; so that they were obliged to six it with Iron, as it still continues, two or three Foot from the Ground, against one of the Pillars of the Church.

THEY shewed us, in a great Chapel, which is at the Side of the Church, the Bones of the Virgins, with which it is adorned and hung, almost in the same Manner as you see the Swords and Pistols ranged at Whitehall, in the Guard-Chamber. These Bones have no Ornaments, except the Heads, which are honoured in a particular Manner; for fome of them are put up in filver Shrines, others in gilt Boxes; there are none which have not at least their Caps of Cloth of Gold, or a Bonnet of Crimfon Velvet, wrought with Pearls and Jewels. And this together with the pretended three Kings, is the chief Object of the Devotion of Cologn; and from whence it takes the Name of Cologn the Holy. 'Tis also, for the same Reason, that the Arms of the City are, Argent, eleven Flames Gules, with a Chief of the Second, charged with three Crowns Or. The Eleven Flames are in Memorial of the Eleven thousand Virgins, and the three Crowns represent the three Kings.

Perhaps you have not been informed of the Judgment, that one of the most learned Jesuits of the past Age, has made of the History of the Eleven thousand Virgins; 'ris the famous James Vol. I. G Sirmond,

Sirmond, Confessor to King Lewis XIII. The learned Monsieur de Valois has published it in the

following Terms:

THERE was, fays he, one St Urfula a Martyr, according to the common Opinion, the we cannot tell the Time when she lived: But as for the Story of the Eleven thousand Virgins, 'tis a little too gross to be fuffered. Here is the Foundation, on which, according to Father Sirmond's Conjecture, this Error is ground-Those that forged this fine History, baving found in some written Martyrology, SS. URSULA ET UN-DECIMILLA, V. M. * Sancta Urfula & Undecimilla, Virgines Martyres, they imagined that Undecimilla, which is a proper Name, with V and M adjoined to it, was an Abbreviation to express, Undecim Millia Virginum Martyrum: And thereupon they made the Romance, which they now put upon the World. I cannot comprehend, how the Doctors of Sorbon, amongst whom there are so many learned Men, should be willing to have this Troop of Counter-band Saints, for the tutelar Patrons of their Church; since 'twas in their Power to have chosen so many others, of an unquestionable Stamp. See the Valesiana.

In the Church of the Maccabees there is a Crucifix who wears a Peruke; which is a very particular Dreffing for a Crucifix: But the most furprising and edifying Circumstance of which, you must be informed, is, that when the Hungarian Pilgrims come to Cologn, they do each of them cut off a Lock of Hair from this Peruke, and yet it never diminishes. The Carthusians (if you will take their own Word for it) have the Hem of Christ's Garment, which was touched by the Woman that had the bloody Issue. When the Women of Cologn are troubled with a Flux of Blood, they send some Wine immediately to the Carthusians, that they may dip a Piece of the Relick in it; after which a

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Part I. to ITALY. Cologn.

Draught of the sanctified Wine is esteemed an

infallible Remedy. 7. Reiskius.

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I OBSERVED, at the Entrance into the Church of the twelve Apostles, a Picture, which re-presents a singular Event. The Wife of a Conful of Cologn; being buried in the Year 1571, with a Ring of some Price, the Sexton, the Night following, opened the Tomb to steal the Ring; I leave you to judge if he were not frighted when he felt his Hand grasped, and when the good Lady took hold of him to get out of the Sepulchre. However, he made a Shift to difengage his Hand, and immediately ran away, without asking any Questions. The Person that was come to Life, unwrapped herfelf as well as the could, and went to knock at the Door of her House. She called a Servant by his Name, and in few Words told him the Sum of her Adventure, that he might admit her without any Scruple: But the Man thought her a Ghoft, and in a great Consternation ran to tell the Thing to his Mafter. The Mafter, as incredulous as the Man, called him Fool, and faid he would as foon believe his Horses were in the Garret; and inflantly a most dreadful Noise was heard in the Garret; upon which the Man went up, and found fix Coach-horfes there, with all the others that were first in the Stable. The Consul amazed at fo many Prodigies, was not able to speak; the Man was in an Extafy, or Swoon, in the Garret; and the Living deceafed, quaking in her Shroud, was expecting to be let in. At last; the Door was opened, and they chafed and used her so well, that she revived as if nothing had passed; and the next Day they made the neceffary Machines to let down the Horfes. And, as a Confirmation of the Story, there is at this Day to be feen in the Garret, fome wooden Horfes, G 2

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Horses, which are covered with the Skins of these Animals. They shew also in the Church of the Twelve Apostles, a large linen Curtain which this Woman spun after her Return into this World; in which she lived seven Years afterwards.

WE may now observe, this Story has been fubject to the Fate of most other Relations, of extraordinary Accidents: 'Tis the Humour of the World, in fuch Cases, instead of being contented with the Singularity of an uncommon Event, to heighten every Circumstance, and embellish the real Wonder with new and fictitious Prodigies. The very Oddness and Improbability of the Story recommends it to the Belief of those who are always very fond of what they cannot comprehend; and others are so accustomed to a blind Submission, that a confident Assertion will extort their Assent to a downright Absurdity. On the other Hand, there are some, who, as foon as they find an incredible Circumstance added to a Story, are so afraid of being imposed upon, that they reject the whole as a Fable. But 'tis certainly the Duty of all Men, as 'tis the Care of every candid and judicious Person to endeavour, by a careful and impartial Enquiry to diftinguish Truth from Falshood, and to avoid the two opposite Extremities of a heedless Credulity and unreasonable Niceness. only fuch Truths were to be believed, as are absolutely free from the least Mixture of Fable, we should hardly give Credit to any Thing that is grounded on Tradition or History. And therefore, though the End of this Story is evidently fabulots, I fee no Reason that should oblige us to deny the Beginning of it; fince 'tis not only very probable, but supported by frequent * Examples of the fame Nature: And even, * Since the we may fay, I think, in favour of this, that former Edition of this Book, whereas among all the numerous Relations of fu- I have met pernatural Events that are published, there are with the Hivery few that are well attested or grounded upon story of the Matter of Fact; on the contrary, the Number Reffuscitée de of those who have been buried before they the Memoirs were really dead, is much greater, than that of of the famous the Stories recorded in History, of fuch as have Surgeon Fabri, and in the Hibeen taken up alive out of their Graves. floires Admirables of Si-

mon Goulart. The Name of this Woman was Reichmuth Adolch. She lived a long Time after her Return to the World, and had three Sons, all of then Clergymen, John Buffenmaker has engraven the Picture that is to be feen in the Church of the Holy Apostles, where this whole History is represented. Neither Fabri, nor Goulart, make any Mention of the Horses in the Garret; which is a Circumstance manifestly fabulous enough.

PLINY relates feveral Inftances of this Na- Aviola Vir ture; and among the Rest, that of Aviola, who Consularis in awaked from his Lethargy, after his Body was laid & quoniam on the funeral Pile in order to be burnt, accord- subveniri non ing to the Custom of that Time; but was con- potuerat, przfumed by the same Fire that revived him, the valente sam-Violence of the Flame not permitting the Spec- crematus est. tators to affift him. I do not at all question, but Plin. 1, vii. you, as well as I, have met with a hundred fuch c. 25. Relations in the Writings of ancient Authors. But, without leaving Cologn, I shall content my felf with putting you in Mind of Archbishop Geron, who, if we may depend upon the Authority of Albertus Krantzius, was buried alive; and died before his Grave could be opened. And you have doubtless read the Story of + Scotus, the Sub- + John Duns or til Doctor, who, in this same City, gnawed his Downs a Scotch Hands, and broke his Head in his Grave. 'Tis Franciscan, ditrue, | one of the most considerable Authors who Nov. 8. 1308. related this Accident, was positively contradicted | Bzevius. by one George Herwart, who, it feems, was loath

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to believe so tragical a Story of a Person for whom he had an extraordinary Veneration. Yet the Matter of Fact is attested not only by Bzovius, but also by Paulus Jovius, Latomus, Majoli, Vitalis, Garzoni, and so many others, that 'twould be against Reason to oppose the concurring Testimonies of all those Historians.

Tho' you will perhaps think that this Digreffion is already too long, I cannot forbear adding another Story, which agrees almost in every Circumstance with that of the Consul's Wife; and which I can politively affert to be true. Some Time ago one Mervache, a Goldsmith of Poictiers, fuffered some Gold-rings to be put in the Grave with his Wife, because she desired at her Death, that they might be buried with her. A poor Man in the Neighbourhood hearing of what was done, opened the Grave the next Night, with a Design to steal the Rings; but as he was endeavouring to pull them off, the Woman revived, and complained that he hurted her. These Words struck such a Terror into the Thief, that he ran away, leaving the Grave open; and the Woman being awaked out of her Apoplectick Fit, went home, and in a few Days recovered her former Health. She lived many Years after, and bore feveral Children, some of whom are still alive, and follow their Father's Trade at Poistiers, in France.

THE Story of Captain Francis de Civille, a Gentleman of Normandy, who affirmed, that he was dead, buried, and restored to Life by the miraculous Providence of God, is so rare, and so remarkable in every Respect, that no inquisitive Person ought to be ignorant of it. Several Authors who lived at that Time, took notice of this memorable Event, and described the principal Passages of it; but the Accounts they have lest

Anno 1562.

Part I. to ITALY. COLOGN.

us are very imperfect, and even in some material Circumstances. Those who were desirous to be particularly informed of the whole Transaction, did fee the History of it written by himfelf, late in the Possession of a * French Minister * Mr De Sieat London, whose Wife was that Gentleman's Grand- queville, a daughter, and now printed p. 647, of this Volume. Gentleman of Normandy,

I HAVE nothing further to tell you of that formerly Mi-Place; but that there are still some + Families nister of Tours. remaining, who pretend to be descended from + Leiskirkin the Romans, and produce their Genealogies from and Judaes. the first Time this City was made a Colony of the Empire. Let us however add a Word more; for 'tis impossible to leave Cologn without making some Reflection on the Fate of a great Queen (Mary de Medicis) who, after she was banished and fortaken, as 'tis well known to every Body, died here; however much less unfortunate in this Difgrace, than had been her Husband, Henry IV, who was stabbed in his Capital City. without any Respect, for the Gold of his Coach.

I am,

Cologn, Of. 26, 1687.

SIR,

Yours, &c.

LETTER VI.

SIR,

HE Ways from Cologn to Mentz are so bad at present, and travelling in Coaches, such as they are here, so unpleasant and uneasy, that we chose rather to embark on the Rbine, notwithstanding the extream Slowness of the Passage.

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BONN. WE went a Shore at Ronn, which appeared to Bonna, Castra us a little dirty City. I could not learn, that lonia Julia- there was any thing in it to deserve our Stay bona, built by there. The Fortifications are neglected, and the Drusus, Anno Palace of the Elector of Cologn, who resides 359. Julia-there, seems to be but a very indifferent House, tra Germanos for a great Prince; tho' it has fome good Shew on Novesium, Bon- the Outside: The Gardens belonging to it are nam, & Bingiam, Calvif. mightily boasted of. There was a Burgo-master
ANDER- of Cologn in the Boat, who told me, as we passed NACH. and by Andernach, that there are some Gentlemen in Keyserswaert that City, who have particular Privileges, and have a Right are called, Equites Liberi. He also told me many of Toll on the Stories of a great House on the other Side the Rhine. Rbine, which is not inhabited, and which he faid Some Years was haunted with Spirits; the ordinary Scandal of ago as they were prepar- uninhabited Houses or Castles.

Ing a Piece of Ground in order to erect a Battery on it, they discovered a Vault, in which there was found an Iron Chest full of gold Medals, which were valued all together at a Hundred thousand Crowns. They were of the finest Gold, and some of them were so thick as to weigh Eight hundred Ducats. Tho' they were of the same Coin of small Medals, or the Roman large ones, yet they were basely counterseited, and the sew of them that were, whether true or salse, of the last Greek Emperors, shews that they must be at least sour or sive hundred Years old. Burnet.

Confluentes:
Legio Trajana, which the Moselle makes when it falls into the in the Archbi. Rhine. This City seemed to us to be very agreeathoprick of ble, and they told us it was very well fortisted on the Land-side; but we saw only single Walls on that Part which is washed by the Moselle and the Rhine. The Castle which is on a rising Ground, on the most anci-

ent Archbishoprick in all Germany. The Chapter of Treves admits neither Princes nor Counts easily. The Canons are, as much as is possible, only Gentlemen; they must prove fixteen Descents of Nobility, both on the Father and Mother's Side. Heiss. Cives comes sunt, blandi, candidi; ut in ipsis agrecicas genium Gallica vivacitatis cum Germanico candore, & gravitate temperatum. P. Bertius de Rep. Germ.

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Part I. EHREN-BREISTEN, BACCHARACH.

the other Side of the River, is a very strong Place, and commands the whole City. They call this Castle Ebrenbreisten, which signifies the famous E HREN-Rock, or the Rock of Honour: It is built on the BREISTEN. Ruins of the Fort of Hermestein, of which there remains only that point of the Rock on which the Windmill stands. There is always a good Garrison in this Place, with Store of Arms and Ammunition. The Palace of the Elector of Treves is at the Foot of the Hill, under the Fortress, and on the Bank of the Rbine.

Vix Rheno minor bic, placidos dum permeat Agros, Frugibus & Pomis, & dulci fertilis Uvâ, Nomen, Aquasque suas, proprio sub jure retentans, Fluminis ex gemini confluxu nomen babentem Servat adusque locum: Victor mox Rhenus utrumque Eripit, & mixtis dominatur fortior undis.

GUNTH. LIGUR.

OVER-AGAINST the Town of Caub, which belongs to the Elector Palatine, half a League from Baccharach, which belongs to the fame Prince, there is an old Castle called Pfaltz in the Middle of the Rbine, from whence, as some fay, the Pfaltzgraves, or as we call them, the Palfgraves, or Counts Palatine, derive their Name. Baccharach is a very little Town built on the Side BACCHAof a Hill, and famous for it's excellent Wines. RACH. One of the Ministers of the Place, with whom we dined, pretends that Baccbarach is derived from Bacchi Ara, or the Altar of Bacchus; and he told us there were four ancient Towns in the Neighbourhood, which were also confecrated to Bacchus: Steegbach, which is feated on a Hillock, Scala Bacchi, the Ladder, or Stairs of Bacchus: Diebach, Digitus Bacchi, or the Finger of Bacchus: Handbach, or Manersbach, Manus Bacchi, or the Hand

As we parted from Baccharach, a furious Storm

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arose, in which a large Boat was cast away, and ours was also in some Danger. We went ashore a little before we came to Rudisheim, where the bad Weather constrained us to stay awhile; and passed by an old ruinous House, which they said belonged to that wicked Archbishop of Mentz, made an Arch- who was eaten by Rats. The Rhine makes in bishoprick by that Place a little Island, in the Midst of which Pope Zachary, is a square Tower, which they call the Tower of Rats: And it is commonly reported, that this Prelate, who was the most wicked and cruel Man of his Age, fell fick in that ruinous House I speak of, (some say it was in another a little farther off, which is not material to the Story,) and that, by an extraordinary Judgment of God, he was environed with Rats, which could by no Means be driven away. They add, that he caused himself to be carried into the Island, where he hoped he might have been freed from them, but the Rats swam over the River and devoured him. An ingenious Man, whom I faw in this Place, affured me, that he had read this Story in some old Chronicles of the Country. He faid he remember'd, that the Archbishop was named Renald, and that this Accident happened in the tenth Century. I would have willingly given Credit to his Relation; but I fear there is some Mistake in it. I know that about this Time there was a certain Priest named Arnold, who fradulently dispos-

> fessed the Archbishop Henry; and that this Arnold was massacred by the People, which may have occasioned some Confusion in these Histories. The Name of the Archbishop was not Re-

> nald, but Hatton II, furnamed Bonosus; and 'tis

Mentz was Auno 745.

Anne 967.

faid, that in a Time of Famine he caused a great Number of poor People to be affembled in a Barn, where he ordered them to be burnt, faying, Thefe are the unprofitable Vermine, which are good for nothing but to consume the Bread which should serve for the Sustenance of others. This Story is related Pliny upon the by a great many grave Authors, and generally Testimony of believed here, though fome look upon it as a Varro, relates, Fable. Some are too apt to give Credit to any that the Isle of Prodigy, and others deserve to be censured for the Cyclades, their obstinate Incredulity. Since the holy Scrip- wasabandoned ture describes a Pharoah, pestered with Lice and by the Inhabi-Frogs, and a Herod devoured by Worms; why tants because should we hastily condemn an Event of the same adds, That a Nature for a Fable? History furnishes us with City of Spain, several Instances of more surprising Accidents, was overwhich were never controverted. And I remem- Rabbets. One ber I have read two fuch Histories in Fasciculus in Thessaly by Temporum. The Author fays, that Mures infiniti Moles. One in convenerunt quemdam, potenter circumvallantes eum France by Frogs. in convivio; nec potuerunt abigi donec devoraretur. another in A-That is, a Multitude of Mice compassed a cer-frick by Mice. tain Man about, strongly affaulting him at a Banquet; nor could they be driven away till they had devoured him. This happened about the Year 1074. He adds, Idem cuidam Principi Poomæ contigit. The fame Thing happened to a certain * Prince of Poland.

Poppiel II, Surnamed Sar-

danapalus, he, his Wife and Children, were eaten by Rats, Anno 823. Poppielus Principes Polonorum Patruos suos veneno per fraudem interimit, eosque iniepultos projicit; sed ex cadaveribus mures enati sunt, qui Poppielum & ambos ejus filios una cum uxore devorant. Chron. de Pol. Garon places this Event in the Year 830, and adds, that the Rats gnawed the Name of Hatton, which was in many Places in the Tower of the Rbine The Hiftory of Hatton is related at large by Trithemius in his Chronicles, by Camerarius in his Meditations, and many others. Calvifius reports, that in 1013. a certain Soldier was eaten by Rats. See I Sam. cb. vi. ver. 4, 5.

FROM Bonn to Bingben, seven or eight Leagues below Mentz, the Rhine is for the most Part between the Mountains; this Paffage, which it fo happily met with, feems to be a particular Work of Providence. You would fanfy it to be a Canal made on Purpose for this River, thro' a Country, which naturally was inaccessible to it, left not being able to continue it's Course, it should fwell and overflow the Provinces, which now at only waters. At the Foot of the Mountains, which thus shut it up, the whole Country is full of Vineyards; and there are to be feen, on it's Banks, both on the right and left Side, a great Number of little Towns and good Villages. There is also a great Number of Castles, most of them built on Hills, and even on the Points of the sharpest Rocks. I counted above forty fince our Departure from Cologn.

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I OBSERVED also by the Way, a strange Fantasticalness in the Habits of the Peasants, especially the Women. About Bonn and Rbindorf they wear only on their Heads, a little Cap of coloured Stuff, bordered with a Galoon of another Colour. Their Hair hangs in Tresses quite down their Backs. They make their Waste extreamly short, and have a broad Leather Girdle, with which they gird themselves half a Foot below their Waste, which compasses them with a thick folded Rowl, and lifts up their Petticoats so high, that they reach but little below their Knees.

The Rhine is very broad, all the Way betwixt Binghen and Mentz. At Mentz you go over it on a Bridge of Boats, which hath no Rails. The first Thing you meet with, when you come to this City from Cologn, is the Elector's Palace: It is of a reddish Stone, and of an Architecture accompanied with a great Number of Ornaments, after the German Fashion; otherwise 'tis both regular and magnificent.

MENTZ, an Archbishoprick and University. The native Country of Pope JOAN. THE bad Weather hindered us from going to the Arsenal, as well as the Citadel and other Fortifications: But we are assured our Loss was not great, there being nothing remarkable in any of them.

THEY told us, that in the Middle of the Citadel there is a kind of Tower, commonly called the Tomb of Drusus. Drusus Germanicus, Brother to Tiberius, died in Germany, and was extreamly lamented by the People and the Army: But he died not on the Rhine. Besides, you may remember, that his Body was carried to Rome, to be burnt in the Field of Mars. It is true, that after Augustus had caused the Senate to give him the Surname of Germanicus, he also caused Statues to be erected for him, with triumphal Arches, and other Monuments on the Banks of the Rhine: And perhaps this Tower or Mausoleum was an honorary Tomb, which the Ancients called xevordosov.

The Ornaments in which the Electors celebrate Mass, are extreamly rich: And the Canopy under which the Host is carried, on certain Occasions, is all covered with Pearls. I remember I have read in the Chronicles of the Abbot of Usperg, that they had formerly in the Treasury of the Vestry, a hollow Emerald of the Bigness and Shape of half a large Melon. This Author says, that on certain Days they put Water into this Cup, with two or three little Fishes that swam about in it; and when the Cup was covered, they shewed it to the People, and the Motion of the Fishes produced such an Essect, as persuaded the filly People that the Stone was alive.

EVERY Elector bears the Arms of his own House, but the Elector of Mentz quarters Gules, a Wheel Argent, which are the Arms of the Electorate.

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*Willigife or Ctorate. It is faid, that the Original of these Viligese of the Arms came from the * first Elector, who was Country of the Son of a Cartwright. In the great Church Brunswick.

The Chapter is wholly composed of Gen-

tlemen. There are 42, of which 24 are only Capitularies. Two thirds of their Suffrages are required in the Choice of an Elector. Heifs. The University was founded by the Archbishop Ditherus, Anno 1482. Calvis.

THE Protestants may live at Mentz, but are not permitted to exercise their Religion. The City is indifferently large, but not very populous; and the University is in no very good Condition. However, the Situation is pleasant enough, and the Country about it is extreamly sertile.

You know the Elector of Mentz, is the first of the ecclesiastick Electors; and therefore of the electoral College. 'Tis by Virtue of this Dignity, that he has the Privilege to appoint the Day of Election, when an Emperor dies, or when a King of the Romans is to be chosen. I shall say nothing of his Forces or Revenues, nor of those of the other Princes; for tis almost impossible to procure an exact Account of Things of that Nature.

I am,

Mentz, Nov. 3, 1687.

SIR,

Yours, &cc.

LETTER VII.

SIR.

TAVING paffed the Rbine before Mentz, we entered into the Mein, which, by the Way, is by some called Moganus, as well as Manus; and from thence some think Moguntia took it's Name. We made Use of the ordinary Boat of Frankfort, where we arrived the same FRANK-

Day betimes.

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THIS City is larger, richer, fairer, and better imperial City. peopled than Mentz. It's Fortifications make a Baftions. very fine Shew, tho' they have their Defects. is feated in a flat Country, and hath no Suburbs. The Houses are built of that red kind of Stone, which I mentioned before, or of Wood and Plaifter covered with Slates. The Mein, which is a confiderable large River, leaves it on the Right. A Stone Bridge, four hundred Paces long, makes the Communication between Frankfort and Saxenbausen. I shall observe by the By, on the Article of Mein, that Charlemagne employed an Army during a whole Summer to dig a Canal of Communication between this River and that of Regnitz, and from the Regnitz, as far as the Almo that falls into the Danube; in order, by that Means, to join the two Seas: But the Work was interrupted and given over. P. Bertius, who mentions this great Undertaking, fays, that the Marks of it are to be feen in divers Places, but especially near Weissenburg.

FRANKFORT is an imperial City, and has a imall Territory under it's Government. The Senators are Latherans, as also the greatest Part of the

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FRANKFORT. A New Voyage Vol. I.

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Inhabitants. The Roman Catholicks are in Possession of the principal Church; in which the Ceremony of anointing the Emperor is performed. But they carry the Host incognito, and make no publick Processions. The Protestants, whom they call Calvinifts, have the Exercise of their Religion at Bokenheim, which is a small Hour's Walk from thence, in the County of Hanau. They are obliged to marry and christen in the Lutheran Churches.

 It was burnt in the Year 1640, with the City. Charlemagne very great Privileges.

In the * Town-house, we took a View of the Chamber in which the Emperor is elected, and where they keep one of the + Originals of the the Records of Golden Bull: There is nothing magnificent in this Chamber. It's Furniture confifts of old Tamade it a free pestry Hangings, a large Table with a green City, and en- Carpet, and great Elbow-Chairs of black Velvet dowed it with for the Electors. On the Side of this Chamber is the Hall, where certain Ceremonies are performed, which fucceed the Election; and when

† The other they are over, the Emperor descends from the two Originals Hall, and goes to the Church, where he is are at Prague crowned. and Heidel-

berg. Heis has published a Translation of this Bull, at the End of his History of the Empire. All the three Originals are sealed with the same Seal, and written in Latin.

> THE Golden Bull is a Book of twenty four Sheets of Parchment, in Quarto; which are fewed together, and covered with another Piece of Parchment, without any Ornament. The Seal is fastened to it by a filken String of many Colours, and is so covered with Gold, that it refembles a Medal: It is two Inches and a half in Breadth, and a large Line in Thickness. Upon the Seal is the Emperor Charles IV, seated and crowned, holding a Scepter in his Right-hand, and a Globe in his Left. The Scutcheon of the Empire

Empire is on his Right, and that of Bohemia on the Left, with these Words round the whole, Carolus Quartus divina favente clementia Romanorum Imperator semper Augustus; and on each Side near the two Scutcheons, Et Bobemiæ Rex. On the Reverse there is a kind of a Gate of a Castle between two Towers, which apparently denotes Rome, this Verse being written about it;

Roma Caput Mundi regit Orbis fræna Rotundi.

And over the Gate, between the two Towers, Roma aurea.

THE Bull was granted at Nuremberg, in Fanuary 1356, by the Emperor Charles IV, with the Confent of all the States of the Empire, who were affembled in that City. The Defign of the Inftitutors was, that this Edict should be perpetual and irrevocable; yet * many Innovations have * Particularly been fince introduced according to the general of Westphalia. manner of the Things of this World, in which nothing is lasting, scarce even the Confessions of Faith in any one Sect of Christians. It orders particularly the Form of the Election of the Emperor, or + the King of the Romans, whom it + The Empefrequently styles the temporal Head of the ror, and the Christian World. It contains also several Re-King of the gulations that relate to the Electors, concern- the Sense of ing their Rank, their Assemblies, their Privi- the Bull, are leges and Immunities, the Right of Succession butone Person. to the Electorates, and the Manner after which In it he is ofevery one of them is to perform his respective Head of the Function in the publick Ceremonies. It ordains Faithful, and these Princes to affemble once a Year to settle first Prince of the Affairs of the Empire. The Elector of Saxo- the Christian World. ny, in Conjunction with the Elector Palatine, are declared Regents of the Empire, after the VOL. I.

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Death of the Emperor. But fince the Alteration that was made, in favour of the Duke of Bavaria, that Elector pretends to the Regency. 'Tis a Question whether the Regency was annexed to the Electorate, in which the Duke of Bavaria was invested, or whether it was entailed on the Family of the Counts Palatines.

Now when there is a King of the Romans, he is perpetual Vicar and Heir of the Empire. It was for this Reason, that Philip II, had only the Kingdom of Spain for his Share, and that Ferdinand his Uncle, who in the Life of Charles V, was elected King of the Romans, succeeded in

the Empire.

FRANCFORT is the Place appointed by the Bull, for the Election of the Emperor.

Conveniunt Proceres, totius viscera Regni, Sede satis nota, rapido quæ proxima Mæno, Clara situ, populoque frequens, murisque decora est. Sed rude nomen babet; nam Teutonus Incola dixit, Francofurt: Nobis liceat Sermone Latino Francorum dixisse vadum: Quia Carolus illic Saxonas indomità nimium feritate rebelles Oppugnans, rapide latissima slumina Mæni Ignoto fregisse vado, mediumque per amnem Transmisisse suas, neglecto ponte, cobortes Creditur: Inde locis mansurum nomen inbæsit.

Ligurinus de Electione Freder. I.

NEVERTHELESS, Henry II was chosen at Mentz, and Henry III at Aix la Chapelle; some have been also elected at Cologn, and others at Augsburg, and Ratisbon. It was also ordained, that the Emperor should be first crowned at Aix, which for a long Time hath not been practifed. Every

Every Elector may have * two hundred Men * This is no for his Guard and Retinue, during the Time of longer observthe Election. And the Citizens of Francfort are ed. On the Day to take Care, that no Strangers be found in their Emperor, there City at that Time, upon Pain of losing their Pri- is a whole Ox vileges. This Bull contains many other Regula-ferved in a Dish, roafted, tions, which I shall not at present relate.

larded, and fluffed with

wild Fowls and Venison. After the Feast the Ox is left to the People. Bourjou Dign. Temp. Others fay, the Emperor goes himself, and cuts some Slices off the Ox as it is upon the Spit; but a Friend of mine here denies both.

THE famous Treacle of Francfort was made by Doctor Peters, who was very skilful in Pharmacy, and in other Respects a very curious Person. There are more than an hundred feveral Drugs that enter this Composition, which were all ranked in Pyramids, on a long Table. The Doctor had many Antiquities, and other choice Rarities; among which he highly valued a Nephritick Stone which is as big as one's Head, and cost him 1600 Crowns.

THERE are in this Place a great Number of fews; but they are as beggarly, as those of Amsterdam are rich. They wear their Beards picked, like Charles I, and have black Cloaks, with puffed Ruffs. They go from Tavern to Tavern, to fell Things to Strangers: But being reputed Thieves, one must take heed of them. They are obliged to run and fetch Water when any Fire happens in the City.

You know, the Fairs of Francfort contribute much to the Fame and Riches of that City. There are three every Year, which bring a coniderable Trade to it. I am,

Francfort, Nov. 7, 1687.

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SIR,

Yours, &cc.

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LETTER VIII.

S I R,

S we took Coach at Francfort to proceed on our Journey, we observed the Coachman to put a little Salt upon each of his Horses, with certain little Ceremonies, which made Part of the Mystery; and this, as he told us, was to bring us good Luck, and to preserve us from Charms and Witchcraft, during our Voyage.

WE passed the Rhine at Gernsheim, and after we had gone through a Forest almost drowned, by the over-flowing of that River, which made the Ways both dangerous and difficult, we found a very pleasant Road between the End of those Woods, and the City of Worms, which is but two short Leagues. This City is seated about three or four hundred Paces from the left Bank cient Name of of the Rhine, in an excellent Country, and most Borbetomagus. pleafant Situation. The fame Ligurinus, whom I quoted in my last Letter to you, speaks after this Manner of that Place.

Vormatia, a Word derived from it's an-BOPBETÓpay & 'Ouα ζγίονων αpud Ptolem. an imperial City, and the Seat of a Bishop, who is Suffragan to the Archbi-

* Worms Was

formerly an

Archbishoprick; but

WORMS

Vormatiam petiit, medio quæ gurgite Rheni Gallica Germanis opponit rura Colonis. Utraque vinetis exuberat: Utraque Pomis, Piscibus, atque Feris, & cunctis rebus edendis.

shopof Mentz. 'Tis enclosed with a double Wall, without any Garrison, or even Fortification that is worth * The Bishop hath a great Authomentioning.

Pope Zachary removed the See to Mentz, to punish the Archbishop Gervillian, who, contrary to his Faith, killed a Man, whom he invited out of the Camp of the Saxons his Enemies, to have a familiar Conference with him. Heifs.

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rity, tho' it be a free and imperial City. 'Tis thought to be almost as large as Francfort, but poor, and ill peopled. They shewed me a House that was lately fold for a thousand Crowns, which had been let formerly for a thousand Crowns per Annum. There are many void Places in this City, in which they have planted fuch Quantity of Vines, that they yield every Year fifteen hundred Foudres of Wine out of them. The Foudre is a Cask which contains about two hundred and fifty English Gallons. They are very fond of this Wine, and they have a Proverb, That it is sweeter than the Virgin's Milk. The City presents some of it to Persons of great Quality, who pass that Way; as also Fish and Oats. The Fish is to shew the Right of Fishing, which they have on the Rhine; but what the Oats fignify I know not: It cannot be to represent their Territory, because they have none. The Lutherans have a Church here; and, besides, they preach by Turns with the Reman Catholicks, in that of the Dominicans; the rest belong to the Roman Catholicks, who nevertheless do not carry the Host publickly, nor make any Procession, except the Day after Ea-The Protestants, whom I must once more name Calvinists, to distinguish them from the Lutherans, have their Church at Newbausen in the Palatinate, about half a League from the The Lutherans scruple not to go thither sometimes to christen their Children, if I have been well informed; which is directly opposite to the Practice of the Lutherans at Francfort.

THEY say, that a Lord of the House of Alberg, having brought several Jews from Palestine, sold thirty of them for a Piece of Silver to the City of Worms; where they were for a long Time treated as Slaves, before they could obtain the

H₃ Liberty

Liberty which they enjoy at present, in common with the other Inhabitants.

Vol. I.

THE Church of St Paul feems to be an ancient Building; but I believe that of St John is older. The latter is built with very large square Stones, and it's Figure is altogether irregular. The Walls are above twelve Foot thick, the Windows are narrow, and there is a Corridor round the outfide of the Building, where the Wall is joined to I found in Ber- the Top. There is but little Appearance that this was built for a Church. The Cathedral is a long Building of a confiderable Height, with a Tower at each of the four Corners, the whole Structure is very massive, and full of Gotbick Ornaments. They shewed us a certain Animal, over one of the Doors of this Church, of which the People tell divers Stories. 'Tis as big as an Ass, and hath four Heads; one Head of a Man, one of an Ox, one of an Eagle, and postea facta est one of a Lion: It lifts up the two first, and Ecclesia Colle- lets the other two hang down. The right Foot before is a Man's, the Left an Ox's, the two hinder Feet are of an Eagle and a Lion: And a Woman fits upon the Beaft. If I durst penetrate into this Mystery, I think it might be conjectured, that this Hieroglyphic is a Chimera composed of the four Animals in the Vifion of Ezekiel, by whom some understood the Evangelists, and that the Woman represents the Gospel. See Revelat. iv. 7.

I TOOK Notice of a Picture, upon the Altar of one of the Chapels of this Church, in which * The Roma- the Virgin is represented, receiving Christ as he nists Churches, descends from the Cross, while several Angels are full of mul- carry the Instruments of the Crucifixion to Heatiplied Lances, ven. But either the Painter was mistaken, or Nails, Thorns else the Angels have fince * brought back all of the Crown, these Instruments, that are now preserved as Re-Spunges, &c. licks. THERE

tius, several Years after my writing this, that this Church was formerly the Duke's Palace. Tunc mutatum est palatium Ducis in Monasterium; ex quo giata, quæ dicitur Sancti Pauli.

THERE is another very curious Picture at the Entrance of the Church of St Martin, over a moveable Altar. This Picture is about five Foot square. God the Father is at the Top in one of the Corners, from whence he seems to speak to the Virgin Mary, who is on her Knees in the Middle: She holds the little Infant Jesus hanging by the Feet, and puts his Head into the Hopper of a Mill: The twelve Apostles turn the Mill with their Hands, and they are affished by the sour Beasts of Ezekiel, who work on the other Side. Not far off the Pope kneels to receive the Hosts, which fall from the Mill, ready made, into a Cup of Gold: He presents one to a Cardinal, the Cardinal gives it to a Bishop, the Bishop to a

Priest, and the Priest to the People.

THERE are in this City two Houses that belong to the Publick; one of which is called the Burgher's-House, in which the Senate assembles twice every Week, about the Affairs of the State. The other is for the Magistracy, and is the Place where common Causes are pleaded. It was in the first that Luther had the Courage to appear on an Occasion which is known to all the World, in the Year 1521. They tell us, that this Doctor, having spoken with a great deal of Vehemency, and being besides heated by the Warmth of the Stove which was before him, some Body brought him a Glass of Wine, which he received; but he was so intent upon his Discourse, that he forgot to drink, and without thinking of it, fet the Glass upon a Bench which was by his Side; immediately after the Glass broke of it self, and they are firmly perfuaded that the Wine was poifoned. I will not make any Reflections upon this Story, but I must not forget to tell you, that the Bench on which he fet the Glass is at present full of Holes that were made by cutting off little Pieces, H4

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Pieces, which some zealous Lutherans preserve in Memory of their Master. Luther speaks pretty large of what happened to him at Worms, in his Colloquia Mensalia, Chap. i. 28, and 52.

WE went also to see another House, which they call the Mint; in which, among other Things, I observed a * Skin of Parchment, in a fquare Frame, upon which there are twelve forts of Hands, written very fairly, with feveral Miniatures, and Draughts boldly traced with a Pen. It was written by one Thomas Schuveiker, who was born without Asms, and performed this with his Feet.

* These two Verses are written on the Top of the Leaf. Mira fides, pedibus Juvenis facit omnia recta; Cui pariens mater brachia nulla dedit,

THEY also shew another little round Piece of Vellum, about the Bigness of a Guinea, upon which the Lord's-Prayer is written, without Abbreviations. But this is no extraordinary Thing. I know a + Man who wrote the fame Prayer fix Times in as finall a Compass, more distinctly; and even, without the Help of a mag-This House hath a long Portico, nifying Glass. between the Arches of which hang great Bones and Horns. They fay the former are the Bones and the latter the Horns of the of Giants, Oxen which drew the Stones with which the Cathedral is built. And are not these very curious and venerable Pieces? The Out-fide of the House is full of several Paintings, among which there are many Figures of armed Giants, Bones of those which, in the Inscription below, are called 'Tis well known, that the People Vangiones. who formerly inhabited this Part of the Rbine, were called Vangiones, as we may find in Tacitus, and others; but I cannot tell the Reason why they

† Maximin Mossileni.

Camerarius writes, that in his Time fome of the Giants were kept in the Arienal.

they would have these Vangiones to be Giants. Nevertheless, these tall and big Men make a great Noise at Worms, where they tell many fine Stories of 'em.

I HAVE a Mind to add here, in this Edition, a Singularity, which I take from Monconys, and of which also I have some Remembrance my self.

' OVER-AGAINST the Bishop's House, says ' that Traveller, there is a little Place, in which 'they pronounce Sentence of Death against 'Criminals. And they shew, at about ten ' Paces Distance from the Door of the faid a short Stone Pillar set into the ' House, 'Ground, like a Boundary, round which they ' make the Criminal take three Turns; that 'if, during that Time, he can touch this Stone; ' or else, if a young Woman can come at him, ' and kifs him three Times, he shall be delivered: ' but there are appointed Persons, saith the Au-'thor, always to hinder both. Let every one ' judge as he pleases of the Original and Use of ' this ridiculous and cruel Custom.'

I MUST mention here also another Particular about Worms, that I met with by chance a few Days ago in the Commentary of Mr Huldricus's supposed History of the pretended Rabbi Juchanan Ben Saccai, concerning Jesus Christ: a Book which, by the By, is truly detestable in it felf; and in my Opinion, would have been much better not to have been published This Fool of a Jew, I mean Juin Latin. chanan, which was born at Worms, as we have very strong Reasons to conjecture: This Rabbin, I say, pretends that there were Jews at Worms a long Time before the Coming of our MESSIAS; and that Herod fent Expresses to them, to confult what should be done with him; and that their Synagogue at Worms voted all for the faving

faving of his Life: From whence he concludes, That the Jews of Worms ought to be diffinguished from the others, and favoured by the Christians. And, indeed, Mr Wagenseilius, who is cited by the Commentator, says, that there are some Jews at Worms that have better Notions of Jesus Christ than the rest of the Jews have. Mr Huldricus says also, in quoting Rabbi Gedaliab, that the Jews of Worms believe that the Tetragrammaton is written [invisibly] in the Roof of their Synagogue; which is the Reason why they never touch it with a Broom, to wipe off the Spiders and Cobwebs.

WE only passed thro' Frankendal, the Fortisi-

cations of which are pretty good, and would be

FRANKEN-DAL.

better if they were lined; for they are forced to flope them too much, because the Soil is too foft, and, I suppose fandy, could not otherwise stand fast. And this Defect has appeared greater MANHEIM. yet, in the Fortifications of Manheim. two little Places belong to the Elector Palatine: 'Tis but two Hours Journey from the one to The Situation of Manheim is it's the other. greatest Strength: For it is not commanded by any rifing Ground, and is almost surrounded by the Neckar and the Rbine, which that Place commands. There is a good Garrison in the Citadel; but the greatest Rarity that I found in it, is the Temple called the Concord. The Elector Charles Louis, Father of the late Elec-

tor Charles, caused this Church to be built to serve in common for those that are Followers of the Sects of Calvin, of Luther, and of the Pope. This is the Truth of the Matter, as I shall prove to you by and by: And, really, on the Day of it's Consecration, a Priest of the Romish Catholick Persuasion preached in his Turn, after the reformed ones. Some say it was only thro'

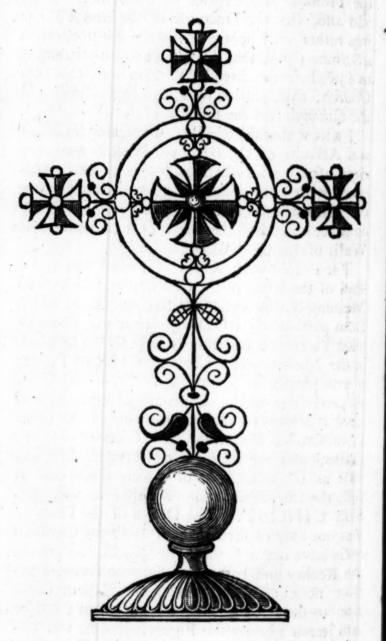
the

the Humour and Caprice of the Prince. They add also, that the Discourse of the Romish Priest was rather an Encomium on the Elector, than a Sermon; and that that Prince so little intended to introduce the Romish Worship into this new Church, that, during his Life, the Lutherans and the Calvinists had the sole Use of it.

I know that the Elector, who feared the Noise and Assaults of the reformed Priests, was very circumspect with the Romish ones; but, however, what I am going to say, will clearly prove that the Intention of the Founder did outwardly embrace together the three Sects, within the

Walls of his CONCORD.

THE following Cross is placed upon one. End of the Roof of the Church; and the hidden Meaning of this Sort of Hieroglyphick (of which I am particularly informed) makes the Truth of what I advance evidently to appear. The Cross in the Middle, is the Cross of CHRIST, or, if you please, of Christianity. From this Cross proceed three others, which are joined to it, and have it always for their Support; and the other three Crosses design the three Sects of Luther, Calvin, and the Pope, which have all three (as well as the other Sects of which the World is full) the true Foundation of Faith, to wit, JE-SUS CHRIST. The Delign of the Founder was not only to shew that the different Christian Sects have one and the fome Origin, and retain the Reality and Essence of the true saving Doctrine none of them denying the Title of Chriftians to the rest that dissent from them; but he also lets us see, by this Figure, that he was willing to re-unite these wandering Crosses in the middle Cross, which represented his Temple of Concord. After this, can one any longer call in Question the Design of this Concordial and Paci-IF fying Prince?



Is more Leisure would give me Leave, I could willingly add some Reslections on this important Matter, which is both so ill understood and treated of between the Multitude of lamentable

table Sects, not to fay Cabals and Factions, which cruelly tear and divide the Christian World; but it is neither possible, nor reasonable for me to engage myself here, in a long Discourse. I shall only deplore the unsuccessful Work of our mild Elector, in that vain Re-union of those whom he brought together in his little Temple, without having united at all their Hearts and Opinions. To what Purpose is it to have Ministers of every Sect preach and pray in the fame Place, if every one, persisting in their old Hatred and Fury, is always ready to perfecute those that are not of his Faction, which he calls Religion, and in his Notions? And if every one, full of himself, and of his pretended Orthodoxy, treats the rest of Mankind as Hereticks, and condemns them to the Flames, tho' they do not dispute but about accidental Matters, that having nothing to do with the primitive Purity, or the effential Part of Christianity, in which they all agree? To re-unite the Priests of Manbeim, as also a great many others, there must be a Method found out to engage them in the same Interest. If the Elector had only given to each of those Doctors a good Pension, on Condition they would agree the Matter fo well among themselves, and order the Terms in fuch a Manner, that all might find his own Belief in them, and speak the same Language, we should quickly have seen all the vain Subjects of their Controversies retrenched; they would unanimously have applied themselves only to what was substantial and necessary, and to have passed the Remainder of their Days peaceably, in a VERITABLE CON-CORD; like good and TRUE CHRIS-TIANS. Of all that vast Number of Propositions that hath been made, in order to unite

fundamental and necessary Doctrines.

all the different Religions, or rather Sects, I dare boldly fay, that this last is the only one • I mean to that is * reasonable. Without insisting then omit those con-troverted Que- any longer on the Intention of Charles Lewis, ftions, or Mat- the Founder of this little Temple, the Matters, that may ter of Fact is, that now the present Elector, be left off, as being a Roman Catholick, has thought fit to join not belonging those of his Communion with the others. ledge of Salva- three Ministers of the three several Religions, tion; and to perform, each in their Turn, Divine Service in infiftenly upon the Church of Concord. They begin and the Church of Concord. They begin and end fucceffively; fo that once in three Sundays, each of the three Ministers have the Privilege to begin first, as also to be the second and the third. The Church is not large, but pretty fine. The Pulpit is in common: When the Roman Catholicks have ended Mass, they draw the Curtain, and hide the Altar.

You will not be displeased at my saying something also concerning the Medals that are enclosed in the Foundation-Stone of that Building, that the Elector laid with his own Hands. The chiefest Medal is of Gold of the Rbine: For one may extract some from the Sands of that famous River, if he hath a Mind to be at a greater Expence than the Gold is worth. That Medal weighs fix Ducats, and is three Inches diame-

On one Side are thefe Words:

(1) Deo, Optimo, Maximo, D. O. M. Æ. DIVÆ. HOC. CONCORDIÆ. Æterno. Monumentum.

CA-

Sacr. Ædem.

Perpetuæ. Securitati.

(2) De. Suo. &. in. Suo.

(3) Pro. sui. Dimidio. se toto. Suisque. Vovens. extrux.

Prim. Lapid. sua. man. Posuit.

(2) At his Expence, and in his Fortress.

(3) For the half of himfelf, the last Wife he married, &c. She was interred in this Church, chosen

CAROLUS. LUDOVICUS.

Pal. El.

M. DC. L. XXVII.

XXVIII. Martii.

V. S. J. M. J.

chosen to be, for the future, the Sepulchre of the Family: And the Elector was also buried their five Years after.

And on the other Side.

- (4) Ex Aur. Rb. Pal. Jussu. Principis.
- (4) Ex Auro Rhenano Palatinatus, or Palatino.

THERE is also a silver Medal, with the Figure of that Temple on one Side, Diva Concordia; and on the other, a Thunder-bolt upon an Altar, with this Word Consecratio. These Medals are accompanied with a Bible; and a Bottle of Claret, and another of White-wine.

ABOUT forty Years ago, Manbeim was but a little Village, in the Place where the Citadel stands at present. * Frederick, Father of Charles * King of B. Lewis, caused it to be fortified, and named it Fre- bemia, of dericksburg; and at the fame Time the City was which you built, which refumed the Name of Manhim may see above, built, which refumed the Name of Manbeim, when we speak and was fortified also. All the Streets are in of Rhenen. straight Lines; and in some of them there are Trees planted, as in Holland. Manbeim is a very pretty Place. Every Day at Five of the Clock in the Morning, at Noon, and at Six in the Evening, there are hired Musicians, who fing Part of a Pfalm on the Tower of the Town-house. They have such loud Instruments, that they are heard all over the Town. This Custom prevails in most Places of the Palatinate.

WHEN we left Manbeim, after we had passed the Neckar on a Bridge of Boats, we traversed a very fertile Plain, which continues for three large Hours, to the Foot of the Mountains of Heidel-

berg.

berg. These Mountain

HEIDEL-BERG. The University was founded by Count Robert, 1346.

* This City was ftormed, and utterly the French,

Av naveipest

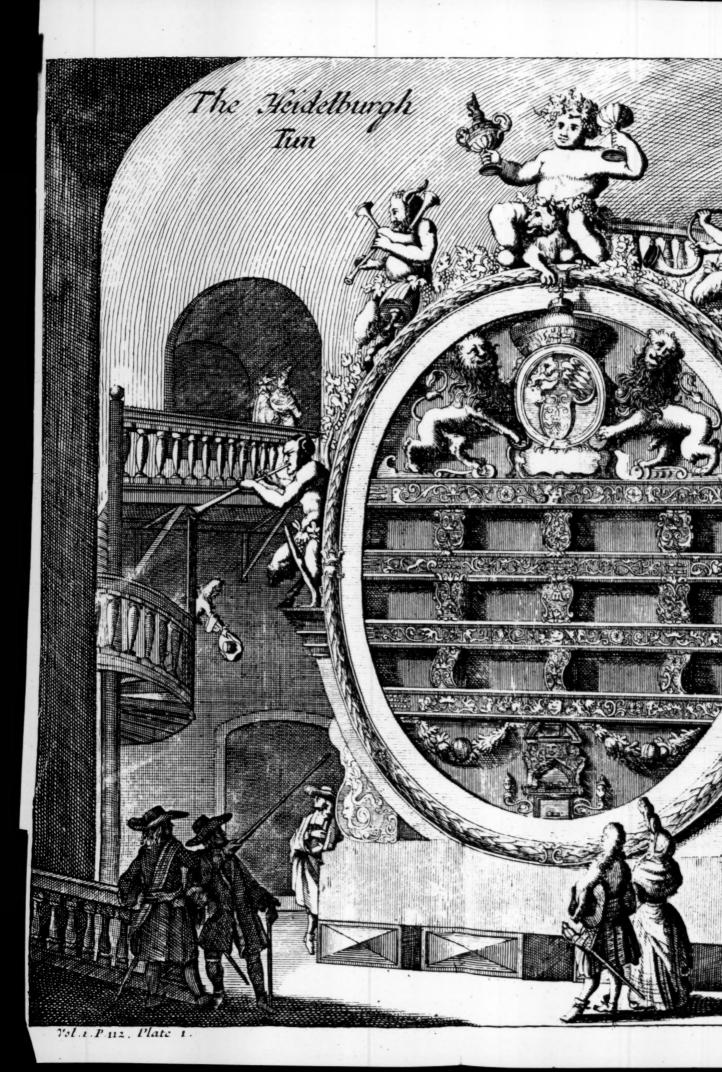
appear as if the Pass we met with an openin goes out. We paffed Bridge, and found the other Side; which lies Trees and Rocks. It I know not by what Sp have built it almost all eafily have had good Prince's Palace is upor many Pieces joined tog * The whole is built Parts of it are of a fine laid waste by made Gardens among Care they have taken May 22, 1693. Still melancholy and together; and in my gious Title that can, upon this House, is the tage. Not long ago Sifter of the late Elect Part of his Goods, Ca Castle to be taken awa bare. Every thing w of the famous Tun;

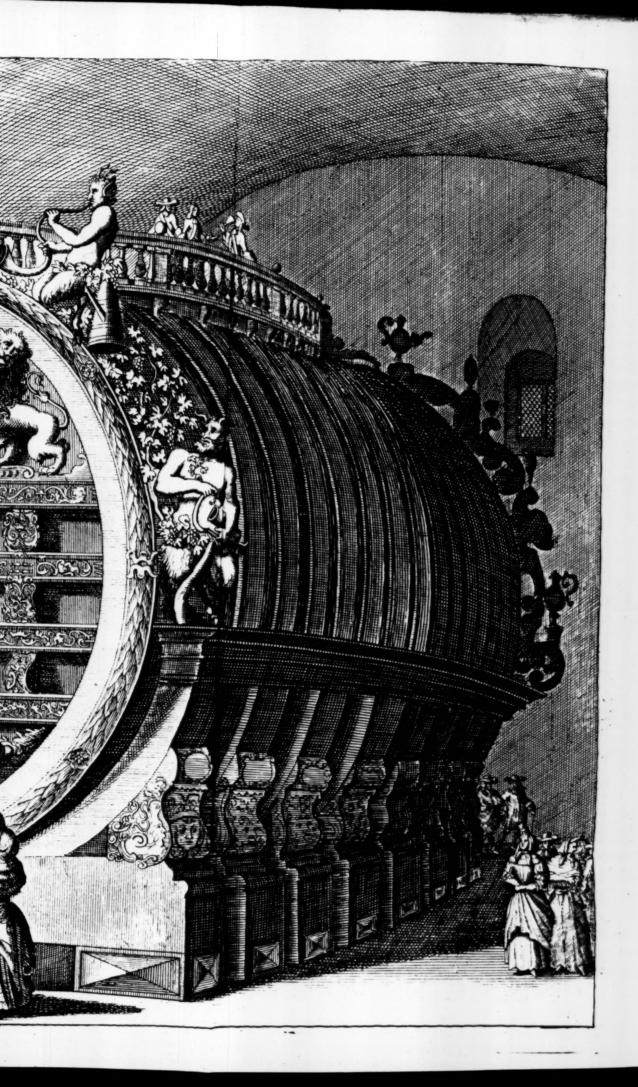
The Coloffus have taken that away t of Rhodes, fays too cumbersom. . Th Water between it's Wine in it's 21 high.

Mr Patin, did of Stairs of fifty Ste not hold more Platform twenty Foot Balisters. The Arms Thighs, than in the finest Part of th this great Tun largest Size, with I kr Wine in it's Intrails. It is, and other Topers are adds he, 31 with Vines, Grapes, Footlong, and gons in basso relievo. many German Apoph ject.

ERG. A New Voyage Vol. I.

Mountains make a long Ridge, and the Passage was stopt up. Yet an opening, thro which the Neckar e passed this River on a covered ound the City of Heidelberg on the which lies high and low among the ocks. It is no very fine City, and what Spirit of Contradiction, they lmost all of Wood, the' they might ad good Stone in abundance. The ce is upon the Hill. It consists of oined together, and is not finished. is built of Free-Stone, and some e of a fine Architecture. They have s among the Rocks, but for all the we taken to adorn the Place, it is oly and irregular, if we take all d in my Opinion the most advantanat can, with Justice, be bestowed use, is that of a magnificent Hermilong ago the Duchess of Orleans, late Elector, and Inheritrix of some goods, caused the Furniture of this aken away, so that we found it very y thing was fold even to the Wine us Tun; and probably they would nat away too, had not the Toy been m. They go up to it by a Pair fifty Steps, and above there is a enty Foot long, encompassed with he Arms of the Elector are placed Part of the Tun. Baccbus is in the with I know not how many Satyrs; opers are there also. 'Tis adorned Grapes, Glaffes, and large Flain Apophthegms on this rich Sub-





Part I. to ITALY. HEIDE

THE Misfortunes of War, of Country has been made so often the reduced it to a very poor Condition be naturally very good. All Religionated; but the Magistrates are all Potthe great Church of this City, the magnificent Tombs of the Counts Pa of Robert, King of the Romans, an

the University of Heidelberg is in the You are not ignorant of the Lo delberg sustained in the Year 1622, mous Library was transported to the

I am,

Heidelberg, Nov.

SI

[PAULUS Melissus Francus, à My existimavit, quasi Myrtorum Urbem. ideireo solitus suit vocare Myrtilletun sic eam loquentem singit;

Heidelberga vocor, Myrtilli ve Monte sub Arboso, mi tribuer

Civitas olim magnifica, potens, eleganus omnium rerum ad vitam necessarios Montes quippe Vineis & Castaneis, Asylvæ Feris; Amnes Piscibus, valles

P. BERTIUS.

VOL. I.

dant.]

1

War, of which this o often the Seat, have Condition, though it All Religions are toleare all Protestants. In Die 10. Jan. City, there are feveral An. 1546. Counts Palatines: That herge in poomans, and Founder of pulari lingua g is in the Choir. of the Loss which Hei- Calvifius.

ar 1622, when it's fa-

peracta fuit.

I am,

SIR,

rted to the Vatican.

Your, &cc.

ncus, à Myrtis eam dictam m Urbem. Itaque illam Myrtilletum; & in Xeniis

lyrtilli vescula Dona, mî tribuere notam.

ens, elegans. Ager vicinecessariarum est ferax. staneis, Ager Segetibus; ous, valles Fontibus abun-

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LETTER IX.

SIR,

WO good Hours on this Side Heidelberg, we past through whole Forests of Firr-Trees, and afterwards met with many more. They fet fire to them, cut them down and pluck them up as much as they can; but the Nature of the Soil produces them fo fast, that they cannot be utterly destroyed. All this Country is very poor, and Money is so scarce, that about Wifeloch and Sintzheim, a Loaf of wheaten Bread, weighing eight Pounds, costs but Two-pence. fpent four Days in coming hither from Heidelberg; and we scarce saw any Thing but Firr-Trees all the Way; I believe there are not more in Carolina: There are many little Towns, which deferve not to be mentioned.

WIN-SHEIM, an imperial City. WIM-PHEN, an PALEM-BERG.

WINSHEIM is the best of them, and is a free City as well as Wimphen. All the Inhabitants of both are Lutherans. I fanfy, a more pleafant Affembly was never feen than that of the Burgo-Imperial City. masters of the little City of Palemberg. Those Gentlemen were in the fame Inn where we eat, which is the Place where they ordinarily meet, when they have any important Affair to debate. Imagine you see a dozen or fifteen Peafants in their Sunday's Cloaths, with highcrowned Hats loaden with green and yellow Ribbons, with red or blue Waste-coats, and Ruffs or Cravats of black Taffety: Their Hair cut round close below their Ears, and their Beards after the Manner of the Capuchins. The whole Club half drunk or fuddled, their Elbows on the Table, every Man with a large Glass in his Hand, drinking

all died

Curses, 528

drinking without Intermission, splitting of Causes, and every one striving to outbawl his Fellow. Their Gestures and Postures are much more diverting, but fuch as cannot be expressed. In the mean Time, it is not at all strange, that they should love Drink so much in this Country, fince they can have four large Pots of Wine for a Penny; for they know not what a small Meafure means. If a Traveller demand a Cup of Wine as he goes by, they bring him a large Jack, enough to make ten Men drunk.

THE Tobacco and the Hops supply the Place of Vines, when you approach this Place; and the mountainous Country begins to grow even and lower; so that you may see the great and fair City of Nuremberg at a good Distance. Be- NUREMfore we arrived there we often found ourselves on BERG, the Banks of the little River of Pegnitz, which Moriberga, an Imperial City. runs from it, but serves only to turn the Mills. It might be eafily made navigable, and the Profit that would accrue by fuch an Undertaking

would recompense the Charge.

YET this Defect doth not hinder Nuremberg from being a City of great Trade, very rich, and well peopled. It is faid to be twice as big as Francfort; and it hath seven other Towns in it's Territory, with Four hundred and eighty Boroughs and Villages. It's Fortifications are of little Esteem in respect of those that are now in Use: But it enjoys a profound Peace: And being in the Heart of Germany, it's Neighbours preserve it while they defend themselves. Should the Emperor be Master of Nuremberg, as he is of his hereditary Countries, it would not be very advantagious to him: For, after all, as free as these little States are, they are nevertheless Slaves to the Emperor, being, at the same time, Fiefs of the Empire. They are obliged to contribute Men,

Arms,

❽

Arms, and Money, upon Occasion: And there would be a thousand Ways found to torment them, if they should refuse to perform what is

required of them.

It hath fix Gates, 228 principal Streets, 12 publick Fountains, and 118 Wells. Gal. Gualdo.

The Emperor

he has Occasi-

lodges in the

Caftle when

this City.

NUREMBERG is a very fair City, tho' the Structure of it's Buildings is somewhat Gotbick, and not at all agreeable to the best Rules of Architecture. The Houses are generally large, handfome, and strongly built. Some of them are painted on the Out-fide, and almost all the rest are of very fine Free-stone. There are Fountains of Brass in several Places of the City: We saw a very magnificent one, which is yet at the Artificer's House, on which there are Figures of Brass, to the Value of Seventy thousand Crowns, as he faid, besides other Ornaments. The Streets are broad, clean, and well paved; but 'tis pity they are so very crooked. The Tradition of the Country will have Nuremberg to be built by Nero, and there is one of the Towers of the Castle which is called the Tower of Nero; but this is a very poor Argument. I rather think that Noriberga, called also in Latin, Mons Noricorum, was derived from Noricum, the old Name of the Country, and the Word Berg, which in High-German, fignifies a Mountain.

THE Castle is on a high Rock, tho' the rest of the City is flat. The Figure of the Castle is wholly irregular, because they have been forced on to pass thro' to make it agreeable to the Mass of the mishapen and unequal Rock. They affured us, that the Well in it was fixteen hundred Foot deep, but none of us would believe them; they also told us, that the Chain of the Bucket weighs Three thousand Pounds. We saw in one of the Halls of this Castle, Four Corintbian Pillars, about fifteen Foot high; which, they fay, the Devil brought from Rome, upon a Challenge which a Monk

made

made him. The Story would be too tedious to relate at length. They tell another of a famous Conjurer of the Country, who leaped on Horseback over the Castle Ditches; and shew the Print of the Horse's Shoes on one of the Stones of the Parapet.

THE Ornaments which are used at the anointing of the Emperor, are kept in the Church of

the Hospital.

THE Diadem or the Crown, called * Infula, * This is the is of Gold, and covered almost all over with Crown of precious Stones. It is not closed as the Impe- It weighs fourrial Crown is usually painted. Suppose that teen Pounds. instead of the Fleurets on ducal Coronets, there The Privilege are Plates rounded on the Top, which are joined of keeping this by the Sides, and make the Compass of the Cap. granted to Nu-There are seven of them, and that before is the remberg by most richly adorned. There is a Cross on the top the Emperor of all, and a Semicircle supported between the Sigismund. two Plates behind, which is raifed above the Bonnet, and joined to the top of the Cross. The Sceptre and Globe are of Gold; and they fay that the Sword was brought by an Angel from Heaven. The Robe called Dalmatick, of Charlemagne, is of a Violet Colour, embroidered with Pearls, The Imperial Cloak is edged with Pearls, and strewed with Eagles of Gold, and a great Number of Jewels. There are likewise the Cope, the Stole, the Gloves, the Breeches, the Stockings, and +Embroider'd the & Buskins. They also keep many Relicks in with precious this Church; and among others, St Longin's Lance. Stones. They are not ignorant that this pretended Lance Cover'd with is to be feen in above ten other Places of the Plates of Gold. World; but, they fay, theirs came from | An- | Lancea Dotioch; it was St Andrew who found it; one fingle mini reperta Man with it discomsited a whole Army; it was est in Antiorustico, cui beatus Andreas locum ostendit. Quidam cum ea totum exerci-

Charlemagne.

tum lethificavit, W. Roolwink.

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Confantino-

ple, and bat.

tered it with feveral Pieces

Pound Ball,

the Thing of the World which Charlemagne loved It is a very strange thing, most. The other Lances are Counterfeits, and he made not use of itagainst this is the true one: They make much of it as a all his Enemies, precious Memorial, if they do not worship it as feeing it's great a Relick. They have also an extraordinary Vewhich lecould neration for a Piece of the Cross, in the Midst destroy them of which there is a Hole that was made by all at once, and one of the Nails. They tell us, that heretofore fpare Men * the Emperors placed their greatest Hopes of and Money. Prosperity and Success, both in Peace and War, præsidii in illis in the Possession of this enlivening Wood, with posuerunt Im- the Nail, and + other Relicks that are kept at peratores, ut Nuremberg.

fine corum, possessione, sibi nec Nomen competere, nec Numen penes se esse existimarint. Neque domi faltem in Gazophylaciis suis sedem illis ponebant, sed militia quoque hoc quafi Palladium secum habebant: Et quando cum hostibus dimicandum erat, omnis Victoriæ spes super illis nitebatur. Descr. Imp. Lipsanorum.

+ The Lance, the Piece of the Wood of the Cross, one of the Nails, five Thorns of the Crown that was put upon Christ's Head, Part of the Chains with which St Peter and St Paul were bound at Rome, a little Piece of the Manger, a Tooth of St John Baptist, one of St Anne's Arms, the Towel with which Christ wiped the Feet of his Apostles, a Piece of St John the Evangelist's Gown, and a Piece of the Cloth with which the Table was covered when our Saviour celebrated the Passover, and his last Supper with his Disciples.

nal, which is one of the most renowned in Germany. There are too great Halls in it, each two hundred and fifty Paces long, and well stored In the Year with Arms. We counted three hundred Pieces of 1453, Maho- Canon; but, to speak Truth, the greatest Part met II besieged of the other Arms are after the old Manner, Muskets and Harquebusses, Helmets and Cuirasses in great Number; fine Hangings for Arienals, and of no other Use. There are many of those of Cannon of great Canons of a monstrous Bore, which they Four hundred call Mermaids and Bafilisks. And the Biggeft of There was one these Pieces carries | a three hundred Pound Ball.

THEIR Lance puts me in Mind of their Arfe-

amongst the rest so heavy, that there were seventy Yoke of Oxen to draw it. Calvif.

WE also saw the Library; it is in a Cloyster which formerly belonged to the Dominicans, and contains, as they fay, Twenty thousand Volumes. This was collected out of the Ruins of several Convents, in the Time of the Reformation. The most ancient Manuscript, which they could not find, is, fay they, 900 Years old; it is a Copy of the Gospels, with the Prayers and Hymns then used in the Greek Church. I observed a Book which was printed at Spire, in the Year 1446; but It is a Treatife there might be an Error in the Figures, for they of Predestinashewed us another of the Impression of Faustus at Mentz, in 1459, at the End of which there is an Advertisement, which tells us, That this Book was not written by the Hand, but was printed by an 'Tis probable admirable Secret newly invented. that this was the first Impression which was made at Mentz; and if it be fo, there is no Ground to suppose, that another Book was printed at Spire, thirteen Years before: Nor had Faustus any Reason to boast so much of his new Secret. I have heard, that there is another Impression of Durandus's Officiale at Basil, printed by Faustus in the fame Year, 1549.

THEY keep in this Library many Rarities and curious Antiquities; but they are not comparable to those that are in the Cabinet of Mr Viati. We law, at this Gentleman's House, a pretty large Chamber quite filled with divers Arms of all Countries, all Uses, and all Fashions. It is scarce to be conceived, how one Man, and he a private Person, who hath not the Estate of a Prince, or a very great Lord, could make such a vast Collection; for the Number is very great, and, I believe, brought from the four Corners of the World. He shewed us the Experiment of a Wind-Gun, which is a very pretty, but a most destructive Invention; because with this

Engine

Engine great Mischiess may be done afar off, and without any Noise. From this Chamber you may go into another, where there are rare Pictures, Medals, curious Works ancient and modern, Idols, Shells, Plants, Minerals, and other natural Productions.

THE Town-house is very large, and has likewise a beautiful and well proportioned Front; but it has no Court before it. When we went from thence, our Friends brought us to the City-Cellar, which is Two hundred and fifty Paces long; and contains, as they told us, Twenty thousand Tuns of Wine. We must allow it to be a very fair Cellar: But the Truth is, fuch People as we knew not how to relish all the Pleafures of it.

Germanorum vivere bibere cit.

You know the Germans are strange Drinkers; there are no People in the World more obliging, civil, and officious; but they have terrible Customs as to the Point of Drinking. They do nothing without Drinking; which feems to be both their Business and Recreation. There is not Time given to speak three Words in a Visit, but prefently comes the Collation, or at least some large Jars of Wine, with a Plate full of Crusts of Bread * The Duke hash'd with Pepper and Salt; a fatal Preparative of Roban fays for fuch poor Drinkers as we are. But before we in his Voyage, proceed, I must give you an Account of those that the Ger- facred and inviolable Laws that are afterwards fucceeded bet to be observed. Every Draught must be a Health, ter than all the and as foon as you have emptied your Glass, you must present it full to him whose Health you You must never refuse the Glass which is presented, but drink it off to the last Drop. perpetual Mo- Do but reflect a little on these Customs, and see tion, by the continual Agi-continual Agi-tation of their indeed, they never make an End, * but carouse in a perpetual Round: To drink in Germany is to

mans have Mathematicians of the World in find- drank. ing out the

to drink eternally. Pardon my Digression, and judge of our troublesome Entertainment in the Cellar. You must do Penance there for some Time, and at last hide your self behind the Casks,

steal away, and make your Escape.

You must further know, that the Glasses are as much respected in this Country as the Wine is beloved. They place them all en Parade. The greatest Part of the Chambers are wainscotted. to two thirds of the Walls, and the Glasses are ranged all about upon the Cornish of the Wainfcot, like Pipes of Organs. They begin with the little, and end with the great Ones; and these great Ones are always used, and must be emptied at a Draught, when there is any Health of Importance. At going out of the Cellar we went to a Confort, where we hoped we should find nothing but Musick; yet the Bread, Pepper, Salt, and Wine followed us in fuch Abundance, that an Air was no fooner finished, but the whole Company rose up to drink.

WE faw Yesterday in the Evening some Part of the Celebration of a Wedding. The intended Husband, accompanied with a long Train of his Relations, came first to the Church. He walked from a House, which was not Two hundred Paces distant, to which he came in a Coach. His Bride, who was in the fame Place, followed a while after, being also attended by a great Number of her Friends. When both were come to the Church, the Bridegroom fat down with his Company on one Side, and the Bride on the other, directly opposite to him; over each of their Heads there was a Figure of Death upon the Wall, whether defignedly done, I know not. They both approached the Minister, who expected them in the Midst of the Choir: And after he had performed his Office, four or five Trumpets, Trumpets, which were on the Top of the Steeple, founded a great many Levets, and the newmarried Couple returned in the Manner as they came.

THE Husband was in a black Suit, with a Cloak over-laid with Lace, a great Ruff, and a little Crown of Gold Plate-Lace above his Peruke. But the Bride's Dress will be a little more difficult to describe. The best Account I can give you of it, is to tell you, That in framing to your felf an Idea of her Head-Tire, you must fanfy a Mixture of gilt Wire, like a Bob Peruke, half a Foot high upon the Forehead, and very much curled and fwelled out on the Sides. This was ordered after fuch a Manner, that in all the Thickness of this Bushy-Dress there was no more Space or Distance between the Wires, than was fufficient to fasten to them an infinite Number of little Plates of Gold, round, polished, and shining, which hung both within and without, and waved with the least Motion. Her Habit was black, with long Skirts refembling the Hongrelines, which were, not very long fince, used in France. The Body of this little Cassock, which was cut very fhort, had a gold Lace over all the Seams. The Skirts were full of little close Knots of black Sattin Ribbon, and the streight Cuffs fell just on the Fift. Over this she had a Neck-band of fine Antique-Lace, cut before like a Man's Band, and ending in a Point behind, which reached down to the Middle of the Back. She had besides a great gold Chain on her Shoulders, just like the Collar of some Order, and such another Chain for her Girdle. Her Petticoat was fhort enough, and adorned below with Gold Fringe, and black Bone-Lace. We had the Pleafure to fee this fair One dance with a Senator in a great Ruff; and I believe at Japan there could not be found

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Part I. to ITALY. NUREMBERG:

found Customs more different from ours, than those which we observed at this Feast. I should never make an End, if I should undertake to describe all the other Habits. But, as fantastical as all these Dresses seemed at first View, one might be easily accustomed to them; and every Habit appears handsome and becoming, when the Persons that wear them are beautiful and agreeable.

THERE are not more industrious People in the World than the Artificers of Nuremberg: Some think they were the Inventors of Fire-Arms and Gun-Powder: Others affirm, that Powder was invented at Chioggia, in the State of Venice; and there are some who pretend that it came from Denmark. The Diversity of Opinions concerning the first Invention of Artillery, is no less remarkable and furprizing than the Controversy about the Invention of Printing. * John Mendoza Gon- * Bishop of zalez, whom I had Occasion to mention in one Lipari. of my former Letters, who wrote a History of China, whither he was + fent by Philip II, fays, + An. 1580. that if we may give Credit to the common Tradition and Annals of that Country, Fire-Arms, and confequently Gun-Powder, were invented by their first King Vitey, from whom to the Emperor Bonog, who possest the Throne in the Time of Gonzalez, about the End of the last Age, they reckoned 243 Princes, who fucceeded one another in a direct Line from Father to This Author was too judicious to depend upon their imaginary Chronology; but, without entering upon so intricate a Controversy, he feems to be convinced, that thefe People were very early acquainted with the Use of Artillery. § Tavernier writes, that Fire-Arms were invented § L. 3. c. 17. in the Kingdom of Asem. 'Tis thought, says he, that Gun-Powder and Cannon were found out in the Kingdom

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Kingdom of Asem, from whence the Invention was communicated to Pegu, and from thence to China, which is the Reason why the Invention is usually a-

tis.

In his Itine- scribed to the Chinese. * Leonard Rauwolf, a Phyrarium Orien- sician of Ausburg, who travelled in the Eastern-Countries, and feems to incline to Gonzalez's Opinion, endeavours to prove, that Gun-Powder was known and used in the Time of Pliny, grounding his Conjecture, but, I think, without any Probability, on a Paffage in that ancient Author

608.

In his Account of the Imperial and ++ In theLife of Bar . Coglione . tory of Frise-

lands

nology.

+ In his Histo- concerning Salt-Peter. And + Girolamo della Corte, ry of Verona. another chimerical Conjecturer in this Point, thinks he has Reason to believe that Scipio found great Guns and Carabines in Cartbage, when he § About the § made himself Master of that City. Count Ga-Year of Rome leazzo Gualdo Priorato, | says, that these Machines were invented, Anno 1012. Naucher in 1213. ++ Anthony Cornazani, in 1330. §§ Cornelius Kemp, in 1354, III James Gautier or Gualterus, Hans-Towns. in 1365, 1380, and 1425, according to the feveral Authors whom he cites. The most common Opinion, which is followed by Polydore Virgil, 55 In his Hif- Sabellicus, Forcatel, Collenuccio, Camerarius, and fome of the above-mentioned Authors, is, that one Illirhis Chro- Berthold Schwartz, a Franciscan Friar, who was a Lover of Chymistry, was the Author of this Invention at Nuremberg, Anno 1378. Others are of the same Opinion, as to the Time and Place, but ascribe the Invention to one Constantine Ankelitzen, a professed Chymist; and Anthony Cornazani believes the Place was Cologn. Cornelius Kemp, upon the Authority of Sebastian Munster, and some others, pretends that Cimoscus, King of Friseland, was the Inventer of these Machines. Some call the Author of them Bertrand the Black, and fay, that he invented Gun-Powder at Chioggia in the State of Venice. But this feems to be only a Mistake, occasioned by the the Resemblance of the Names Bertbold and Bertrand, and the Signification of the Surname Schwartz, which in the German Tongue fignifies Black. I leave you to judge, whether 'tis poffible to reconcile fo many opposite Opinions; but if the Controversy was to be decided betwixt the Eastern and Western Part of the World, the Pretentions of both might perhaps be eafily justified; and tho' it should be allowed, that the Oriental Nations got the Start of us in the Invention of Printing and Gun-Powder, we might still claim the Honour of the fame Invention in Europe. For I fee no Reason, why it may not be supposed, that the same Thought may enter into the Mind of feveral Persons who had never the least Communication with one another.

I CANNOT leave this Subject, without taking Notice of the vulgar Mistake of those who exclaim against this Invention as a diabolical and pernicious Contrivance to destroy the Lives of Men. For, without entring upon an Enquiry, which would extreamly lengthen my Digression, which is already too long, I may venture to affirm (what I could easily demonstrate) that neither Seiges nor Battles have been so bloody, since Fire-Arms were invented, as they were in former Times when they fought Hand to Hand, and almost every Engagement ended in the Ruin of one of the opposite Armies.

GREAT Guns were first put into Ships by the Venetian Admiral Barbadigo; and the samous Bartholomew Coglione, was the first who brought Artillery into the Field: For before his Time, the only Use they made of these Machines was to batter the Walls of Towns. Mr de Fabert, who lately published the History of the Dukes of Burgundy, assures us, that the first

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NUREMBERG. A New Voyage Vol. I.

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Essay that was made of them was against the Fortress of Preux.

ALL Europe is full of the little Curiosities of Nuremberg. There are some of Wood, of Ivory, of Alabaster, and even of Paper and Starch. Their Houses are large and neat, and I believe there is not a Cieling in all the City, which is not accompanied with a very fine Plasond of Joyner's-Work. I cannot express the particular Kindness they have for Horns; for all their Houses are full of them. They are every where hung up amongst Pictures, and other curious Things. You often see in the finest Chamber, a Stag's, or Bull's Head, with a magnificent Pair of Horns hanging from the Cieling, without any other Design but for Ornament.

We were poorly accommodated on all the Road from Heidelberg; and Straw was commonly our Bed: But we made ourselves amends at Nuremberg, where the Inns have very good Accommodations. They served us every Day with late Fruits; which I never saw any where else. We are here at the End of November, and we commonly eat pretty good Peaches.

ST SEBALD is the principal Church. They show therein a wooden Crucifix which passeth for a Master-piece; 'tis that of the samous Albert Durer: And the Tomb of St Sebald is also a great and sine Work. The Church of St Laurence, is the biggest of all. They are both Gotbick, but the last hath eight Doors, which is looked upon as a Singularity. The great Church-yard is worth seeing: There are in it above Three thousand Tombs with Epitaphs, and Coats of Arms wrought in Brass. No Jews are suffered to live in the City, because they

formerly poisoned the Fountains. They relide in a Village not far off, and may, for a fmall Piece of Money, come into the City, provided they depart the fame Day. The Roman Catholicks are few in Number, and they have but half a * Church, where they perform their Ser- This is a vice after the Lutherans are gone out. Those Commandery who are called Calvinifts, go a League from the of Make. City into the Marquifate of Onspach; and their Children are baptized by the Lutherans, as at

Francfort.

THERE are several distinguished Families, who are honoured with the Title of Patrician; and they only are capable of exercifing the Office of Magistrates. The Roman Catholicks are never advanced to that Dignity, and even cannot enjoy the Privileges of Burghers or Free-Citizens. I know not what Estienne Pigbius means in his Hercules, [p. 91.] where he fays, that at Nuremberg they have Corn an hundred and fifty Years old in their Granaries: Granaria publica tettis sublimia, & spatio, murisque perampla; granis varii generis plena & onusta; in quibus etiam Frumenta quadam centum quinquaginta Annorum asservari ferunt.

THE Author of the State of the Empire relates, that the Burghers of Nuremberg have a Privilege to drown their Children. The Laws of the XII Tables granted the same Privilege to the Romans: And I remember very well, that I have read in Justinian's Institutes, that the Paterfamilias has a sovereign Right over the Life, Death, Slavery, or Liberty of his Children, born in lawful Wedlock: -- Summum jus vitæ ac necis; + terque Filium venundandi potestatem: + The Child But fuch arbitrary Practices are inconfiftent with was to be free the Divine Laws, and are contrary to Nature. after his hav-If the Children deserve Death, are there not ing been sold three Times.

Courts of Justice to take Notice of the Fact? If they do not deserve it, by what Law, except a diabolical one, do Fathers destroy their own Children?

We are preparing for our Departure to Morrow Morning, to continue our Journey to Aufbourg. I shall write to you from thence, and will omit no Opportunity to show how much

I am,

Nuremberg, Nov. 3, 1687.

SIR,

Yours, &c.

LETTER X.

SIR,

INGOL-STADT University.

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DETWEEN Nuremberg and Ingolftadt, the Ways are very bad and full of Forests; but when you come near this City, you find a Champaign Country, excellently well tilled. Ingolftadt is feated on the Danube, in the Duchy of Bavaria, of which it is the strongest Place. It is indifferently large, and most Part of the Houses are painted or whited without. The Streets are broad, straight, and well paved: And the whole City feemed pleafant enough, tho' it is poor and ill peopled. They boast much of the Arsenal, but they must be so much courted for a Sight of it, that we would not take that Trouble. I have observed, that these inaccessible Arsenals are commonly the worst furnished; for if they were well filled, they would make a publick Show of them, rather than hide them. But they always make a Mystery of them, when they have nothing to fhow

show but Cross-Bows and rusty Firelocks. Nothing is more easily obtained, than a Sight of the Arfenals in France; and it is as true, that there are none in the World either finer, or in better Order.

I OBSERVED at Ingoldstat, as in many other Cities in Germany, that every where hear the Fountains there are Casks of Wood or Brass, mount ed on little Sleds with four Wheels, which serve to carry Water when any Fire happens; and this is very wifely contrived: But they have another Custom throughout all this Country, which we thought much more troublesome than useful. There are certain Singers in the Night, who trot about every Hour: They give Notice to beware of Fire, and afterwards exhort People to fleep quietly, without confidering that their horrid

Musick keeps all the City awake.

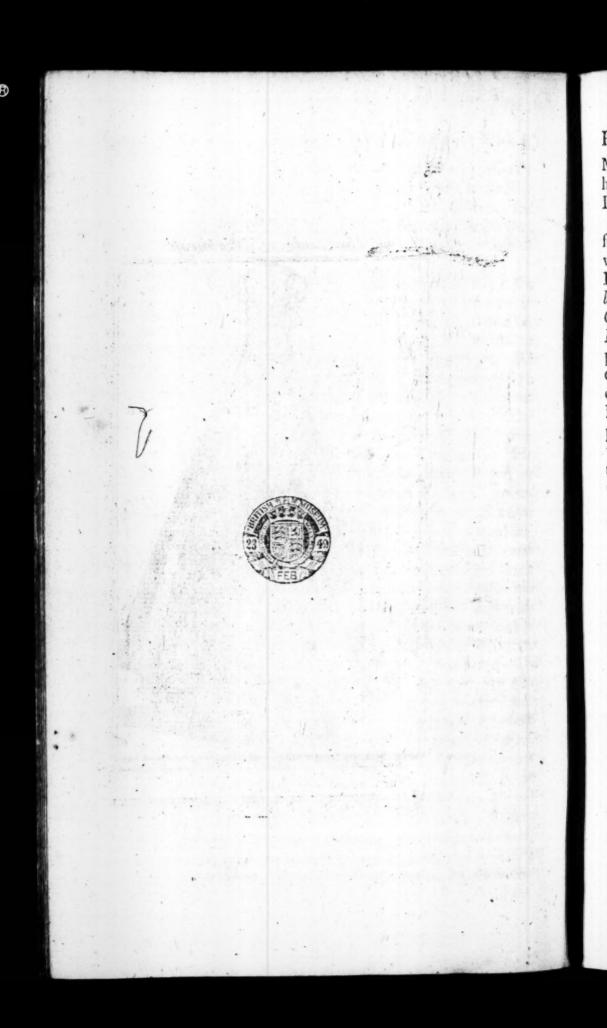
WE came from Ingolftadt to Newburg, which NEWBURG. is a very * little Town, and without Fortifica- Gal. Gual. tions. It stands on the right Bank of the Danube, that it contains which is already grown broad and rapid; tho at 4000 Inhabithis Place it is very far distant from it's main tante. Strength. We past over a Bridge to go up into the City; and at our Entry we had a View of the Castle, which is seated on a Rock. Though it has no Ornaments on the Out-fide; it makes a pretty Appearance. Within there are large Apartments on the same Floor, which are very convenient. But the Elector Palatine, to whom this Duchy belongs, was forced to fend all the Furniture of this Castle to that of Heidelberg, which was disfurnished, as I have already told you: There remains only one Cabinet, which is full of Pictures and other Curiofities; which we had not Time to examine particularly. I remember I observed a round Piece of very hard Stone; which weighs four Pounds, and was found in VOL. I.

the Body of a Horse: I believe we might justly call this Stone a Kind of Bezoar, since according to the Report of Tavernier, and others, the Bezoar is found in the Paunches of Cows, Apes, and some other Animals, as well as in those of Goats.

THE Church of the Jesuits is the Fairest in the City; but there is a pleafant Thing to be feen in that of St Peter. Mark d'Aviano, a Capuchin, famous for the Miracles which are attributed to him, was at Newburg, thirty five Years ago. As he went into St Peter's Church, he perceived in a Corner an old Nostredame of Wood; which was all mangled, and covered over with Duft. The zealous Father could not without Grief behold our Lady in so unbecoming a Condition. He profrated himself before her, and began to thump his Breaft, and to break out into Lamentations. As he was in the Midst of his Groans, he suddenly cried out, Miracle! and protested, that the good Lady had moved her Eyes, and looked on him. It happened, that there were feveral Old Women in the Church, who ran together at the Cries of the Capuchin, and with Joy embraced the Occasion, that they were able to fay, they had been Witnesses of a Miracle. There was no Need of many Arguments to convince them; for they all cried out with the Capuchin, that our Lady had looked upon him. Immediately he went out with them, and filled all the City with the Noise of the pretended Miracle. He was supported by the great Ones, and after certain Preambles, which 'tis needless to relate, they went to St Peter's in Procession: They cleaned the Statue, took the Sacrament off the great Altar, which was dedicated to it, dreffed our Lady in a splendid Habit, and placed her on that Altar, where the works Miracles by Millions.

The Lady of Newburgh.





Millions. Both Princes and private Persons load her with Presents; and People come from all

Parts in Pilgrimage to her.

THE Country is extreamly pleasant and very A U G sfertile, between Newburg and Augsburg; except BURG, an when you draw near to the latter, where the Imperial City.

Lands are boggy and barren. Those of Augs-Gualdo Pr. barg pretend that their City is the fairest of all pretends, that Germany: They fay also, that it is greater than it was built Nuremberg; but confess that it is not so well peo- the Deluge. pled. It was formerly very populous, when it But he does enjoyed a flourishing Trade, and before it was not prove it. depopulated by War and Pestilence. One of the Such Sorts of fantastical Pre-Magistrates informed me, that it appears by the tensions are inpublick Registers, that in the Year 1549 there tolerable. The were 1705 Children christened in this City, and City (formerly that the Burials amounted to 1227. Sir Will. Petty Zizeris) was almost allburnt writes, that there were 2263 Burials at Dublin in in1077,1132. 1682; but at the same Time, he observes, that and in 1183. 'twas a fickly Year. You may compare thefe Tacitus calls it Accounts, and confider what Inferences may be Splendidiffima Rhoticz pro-Only you must not be fur-vincia Colodrawn from them. prised, that the Number of Christenings exceeds nia. It has that of Burials at Augsburg, contrary to what you well maintain-are accustomed to observe at London; for you tation. Gualdo know that many Persons die in the latter of these affirms, that Cities who were not baptized in it, and even it's Circumfefome who were never baptized. Tho' the Streets rence amounts to 8602 Geo-are broader and straighter than at Nuremberg, 'tis metrical Paces; certain, that generally the Houses are not so fine; that it contains they are commonly plaistered and whited with no more than out, or adorned with Paintings: But I faw very 25000 Inhabi-The Floors of the Cham-it's Revenue tew of Free-stone. bers are commonly paved with a certain yel-confilts of alowish Marble, which is brought from Tirol; and bout 200000 the Cielings are either of Joyners Work, in Com-Florins. partiments, or of a certain Cement, which polishes very well, and is very durable. But there K 2 Merchania dispris

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it is one great Irregularity in all their Manner of Building. The greatest Part of their Chambers are formed into Figures, which have no Name, and are also spoiled by the ill placing of the Stair-cases, which take away great Corners of them.

The Bishop of Augsburg is Suffragan to the Archbishop of Mentz. He is elected by the Chapter, which consists of Forty Canons.

AUGSBURG is the Capital City of Suabia. You know Augustus sent a Colony thither, after he had much enlarged and embellished it: It was called, Augusta Vindelicorum, to diftinguish it from Augusta Trevirorum, Augusta Taurinorum, and other Cities, which also bore the Name of Augusta. I observed somewhere among the Paintings of the Houses, an Anagram of Augusta Vindelicorum, which is Orta Dea vulgum vincis. The People of this Country were called * Vindelici, of old time, because they inhabited about the Rivers Vindo and Licus, which at present are called Werda and Leck; between which the City of Aug fourg is feated. It has been pillaged fo often, particularly in the Time of Attila, that there are hardly any Remains of it's + Antiquities to be found. Some Time ago they dug up a Pillar five or fix Foot high, on the Top of which was the Figure of a Pine Apple. There was also found fome Medals of Augustus, on the Reverse of which the like Pillar is to be feen. the usual Custom to mark out by some Bounds, the Increase of the Empire, on the Frontiers of the conquered Countries, and to join to those Limits fome Representations of fuch Things as were most common in the new Provinces; it is

† There are fome Roman Inscriptions in the Church of St Ulric.

Respicit & late fluvios Vindonque Licumque Miscentes undas, & nomina littoris; unde Antiquam Gentem, Populumque, Urbémque, vocarunt Vindelicam. Ricchardus.

^{*} Pergis ad Augustam, quam Vindo Licusque fluentat.

is very probable, that this was the Use of the Pillar I just now mentioned, and of the Pine-Apple on the Top of it; for all this Part of Germany is full of Pines and Firr-Trees. There is also a great deal of Appearance, that for this Reason Augsburg bears a Pine-Apple in it's Arms.

Tho' there is hardly any Thing good or regular in the Fortifications of this Town, it has fometimes fustained very rude Assaults with It is now near seventy Years much Vigour. fince the Swedes and French befieged it, and diftreffed it by Famine; without being able to take 'Tis an imperial City; the Senators are half Lutherans, and half Roman Catholicks: Such Offices as are only possest by one Person at a Time, are, by Turns, enjoyed by the Protestants and Roman Catholicks. But the Senate is not the fole Master of the State; five or six Sovereigns share it among them. A good Part of it belongs to the Bishop: Almost all the Territory is in his Demesne: and he hath his Palace in the City, though he resides at Dillingen, where also the University is. You know that all the Bishops of the Empire are temporal Princes in their Diocesses; except those of the hereditary Countries of the House of Austria.

THE Roman Catholicks here make publick Processions, and carry the Host publickly; and the Lutherans commonly pull off their Hats, when

they cannot avoid meeting it.

BOTH Parties do what they can possibly, to avoid giving Offence to one another. The Poor of both Religions are put into the same Hospitals, and are there assisted by their own Ministers without any Opposition.

THE Jews live above a League from the City; they are obliged to pay, when they refort thi-

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ther, a Florin per Hour, which is a Piece of Mo-

ney worth about three Shillings English.

* 'Twas here fenKing of the Romans. Heiss.

THE * Town-house is a large four-square Builthat Ferdinand ding, of very fair hewn Stone. The Portal is IV, was cho- of Marble, and almost all the Rooms are wainscotted and ciel'd with Ash of Poland; which is very fine. The great Hall is extreamly Magnificent. It is One hundred and ten Foot long, fifty eight broad, and fifty two Foot high; the Pavement is of a jasper Marble. The Walls are covered with Paintings, between which there are many Devices and Emblems, which relate to the Government; but the Cieling excels all the rest in Beauty. It consists of Copartments, the Squares and Pannels of which are inriched with gilded Sculptures, and filled with Pictures and other Ornaments. And all this is mighty well ordered and performed.

The two Halls THE Arfenal is very large. below are full of Canon; of which the greatest Part are Brass. There is a Culverin of Leather Twenty fix Foot long, which is a fix Pounder. The upper Stories are filled with good

Arms.

DURING the Wars of the neighbouring Princes in this last Age, the People of Augsburg were careful to shut the Gates of their City early at Nights; which Custom was troublesome to Strangers, as well as to themselves. Wherefore they invented a kind of fecret Gate, by which there was a Paffage to come in, without Fear of Surprize or other Danger. This Gate remains still with all it's Springs and Machines, and is a very particular Contrivance. I have drawn a Defign of it, which I could shew you, but the Description would at present be too difficult and tedious.

THE Trade of Augsburg mightily decayed, as that of Holland increased. Almost all Merchandizes which came from the Mediterranean, were formerly landed at Venice, and from thence brought to Augsburg; from which Place they were difperfed thro' all Germany. But Holland hath taken away all now, and diffributes all: And Augsburg fuffers as well as Venice, Milan, Antwerp, and an infinite Number of other Cities; which are at present as poor as they were formerly rich.

THREE Years after Gustavus the Great had made himself Master of Augsburg, it was retaken by the Duke of Bavaria, who took away all the Churches from the Lutherans; in which Case they remained from the Year Thirty-five, till Fortyeight, at which Time all things were restored by the Peace of Munster. During this Interval, the Lutherans had no Liberty to affemble but in a College; from the Window of which the Minister preached to the People in the Court-yard. This College is still in their Possession; and I have seen a long Inscription, which is graved under the Window, and begins thus: Praclusis omnibus Evangelicorum Templis, cælum tamen ipsis patuit, &c. the Churches of the Professors of the Gospel being shut, Heaven was yet open to them, &c.

You may fee in the Bishop's Palace, the Chamber where the famous Confession of Augsburg was § presented to the Emperor Charles V. § In the Year From thence we went to the Cathedral, where 1530, by Methere is a Gate of Brafs, over which many Places landbon and of the facred History are represented in Basso reli-landton drew evo, and they made us observe in the History of it up. the Creation, that it was the Virgin Mary who created Eve, and formed her out of one of Adam's Ribs.

THEY are no less ingenious at Augsburg, than at Nuremberg; and even they excel particularly in

in Clock-making and Goldsmith's work, and in Works of Ivory. We faw feveral Clocks which were valued at fifteen or twenty thousand Crowns, They put them in Cases that are very richly wrought: And besides what relates to the Motion of the Stars, and the Division of the Times and Seasons, they adorn them with many other things, which would be both pleafant and profitable, if they were a little more lasting.

THEIR Way of turning in Ivory is very curious, and deserves to be taken Notice of with Admiration. But one of the rarest Works of that Kind I ever faw, I shall give you an Account of: They are Glasses made hollow, and wellshaped, with a Ring made of the same Piece in Turning, which plays between the Bottom and the Body of the Glass, and cannot be taken off. These Glasses There are an Hundred with their Rings in a Grain of Pepper of an ordinary Size. I often examined this little Miracle of Art with a good

are in my Hands.

> Microscope, and observed the Stripes and Traces of the Tool with which they are turned; fo that I found no Secret in it, but that it was the pure Work of the Eyes and the Hand.

THEY have here another Bauble, Fleas fastned by the Neck with Chains of Steel. This Chain is fo fine, that though it be near a Span long, the Flea will lift it up when it leaps. The Animal, Chain and all is fold for Ten-pence.

THE Variety of Habits, and Difference of their Colours, is greater here, I think, than at Nu-This is regulated by the Civil Magiremberg. itrate, and you may know the Quality and Religion of the greatest Part of the Women, by the Difference of their Clothes. I will only reprefent to you the Manner after which the Widow



of a Romon Catbolick Merchant wears Mourning for her Husband. She hath a Sort of Kerchief of the finest Linen, very well whited and starched, with it's ordinary Wings, for this Dress: A black Petticoat, and a black Cloak, made like that of a Man, which comes to her Knees. A great white Veil behind, which hangs at the Tail of the Kerchief, down to her Heels, enlarging it self by Degrees; a Piece of the same Linen with the said Kerchief, four Foot long, and at least two broad, which is very much starched and stretched on a Square of wire Thread, sastned by the Middle of one of it's Ends, just below the Lips, and covers all the fore-part of the Body.

They have turned a little Branch of the River Leck, and made it pass through the Town; the Water is so clear and good, that they need seek for no other; there are four or five Towers upon this Arm of the River, on the Tops of which they have made Ponds, and the Mills which are below cause Pumps to play, which raise the Water, and fill those Ponds or Cisterns, from whence it is distributed throughout all the City. I must not forget to mention the Fountains of Augsburg, which are one of it's principal Ornaments. There are many of them which are almost as magnificent as the fine Fountain at Nu-

remberg.

I am,

Augsburg, Dec. 2. 1687.

SIR,

Your, &cc.

LETTER

LETTER XI.

SIR,

OBSERVED at my going out of Augsburg, in many Gardens, that they cover all their Vines and Fig-Trees carefully, with Straw or Mats, to preserve them from the Frost; the Cold being sharper in this Country than in England; where we are not obliged to make Use of these Precautions, though we lie nearer the North. It is certainly true, that the Diverse degrees of Heat and Cold, are not always proportioned to the Diversity of Climates: There are terrible Winters in Canada in the Midst of that temperate Zone; whereas almost every where elfe, under the fame Climate, they enjoy a fweet and pleafant Air.

MUNICH.

THE Country is pretty level between Augsthe Capital Ci-burg and Munich, but the Soil is not very good; ty of Bavaria, there is every where a Mixture of Wood and Fields, and Firr-Trees. Munich is not above half so big as Augsburg. It is a pretty fine City, but ill fortified, and has no Trade; and without Doubt very little Notice would be taken of this Place, were it not for the Residence of the Elector; whose Palace is, in general, very magnificent. Almost all the Houses of the City are painted on the Outside, but instead of painting in Fresco, or in Oyl, they make Use of a kind of bad Water-colour, which is liable to all the Injuries of the Weather: It wears off quickly, and rifes hollow in many Places, which maims all the Figures, and makes a very ugly Sight.

Part I. to ITALY, MUNICH.

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WE had heard some Persons so much commend the Jesuits Library, that it was the first thing we went to fee when we came to Munich; but it did not answer our Expectations. For besides that, the Collection is neither numerous, nor in very good Condition; they ordered a Brother Cut-Cabbage, who knew better what belonged to the Kitchin than to Books, to shew it us. I confess I could not believe fuch groß Ignorance could lurk under the Habit of one who called himself a Jesuit. It was absolutely impossible for us to make him understand, what those Authors were whom we called The Fathers. He presently named all the Fathers of his Convent, to try if he could find out whom we looked for. And at last, with a fcowling Look, he prayed us to talk of fomething else. This is all I can tell you of the Library, and the Library-keeper, or at least of his Deputy: For it is not probable that all the rest of this Society are of the fame Stamp. However it be, they wear four fair and high Corners in their Caps, whereas in France they dare not wear more than three; and their House may be faid to be a stately Palace. Their Church is also extreamly fine; it consists of one Nave or Body, very high, and broad, and strongly roofed: The Vestry is full of Riches, and they want no Relicks. They shewed us a Vertebra, or Joint of the Back bone, as big as that of an Elephant, or some huge Animal; and this great Bone, as we were informed, is in great Veneration with them, as being one of the Vertebræ of the huge St Christopher.

LEAVING the Church of the Jesuits, we went to that of the Augustines; where there are Pictures

of great Value.

We went thence to the Cajetans, who have a great and fair Church. I observed in a Map of Munich.

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built in the Year 952, by m 1157. * Monachus brum tenens.

This City was Munich, that this City bears a Monk for it's * Arms, and that it is called Monachum, or Mona-Dake Henry. chium, because there was a Monastery on the Othe inclosed Place where it is built. We also went to see in it with Walls, the Church of Nostre Dame, the Tomb of the Emperor Lewis IV. This Sepulchre is adorned with many fine marble and brafs Figures. Havpassis ulnis: With many nne marble and brais rigures. Flav-Dextra juran- ing advanced ten or twelve Steps from the Entis speciem ha- trance of the great Door of this Church, you bens, Lævâ li- behold one of the Stones of the Pavement, on which is a double Cross; and it hath been obferved, that when you stand upright in this Place, the Pillars of the Church are fo placed, that you cannot fee one of the Windows, tho' they are very numerous. All that come to worship in those Churches have a lighted Wax-Candle in their Hands even in the Day-time; and that Candle is bigger or leffer, according to the Quality of the Saint, or the Bigness of the Devotion.

> THE Outside of the Elector's Palace is not fuitable to the Magnificence within; and though the greatest Range of it's Apartments are well contrived, it may be faid, that they are irregular if we take them altogether: The Reason is, that this great Mass of Building was not erected at the same Time; every one built according to the Taste of the Time, or the Architect's

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There is an ample and exact Description of this Palace written in Italian, by the Marquels Ran. Pallavicino. This Royal House contains, saith he, eleven Courts, twenty great Halls, nineteen Galleries, Two thousand fix hundred great glass Windows, fix Chapels, fixteen great Kitchens, and twelve large Cellars, forty vaft Apartments, which are all even, not one of them being lower than another, and in which you may diftinguish Three hundred great Chambers, richly painted, wainscotted, paved, furnished, &c. In the Middle of the Front of the Palace that looks to the Street, there is a Statue of the Virgin, with these Words written under it, Patrona Bajoariæ, sub tuum præsidium confugimus, sub quo securi lætique degimus.

tect's private Fancy; and that hath been the Cause of the Disproportion of it's Parts: But if it be furveyed separately, it may certainly pass for a very beautiful Structure. You must not expect, that I should give you an ample Description of a Place that is fo vast, and so full of Rarities. And therefore I shall content myself with affuring you, in general, that all Sorts of Beauties and Riches are found there in Abundance. The great Hall of the Emperor's Apartment, which was burnt about 37 or 38 Years ago, is One hundred and eighteen Foot in Length, and fifty two in Breadth. We may justly say, that it is in every Respect magnificent. All the Paintings are highly efteemed: They are Histories, the Sacred on one Side, and the Profane on the other; with Latin Verses to every of those Histories. I will fet down the Diftich for Sufanna, because I think it one of the best:

Casta Susanna placet; Lucretia cede Susannæ; Tu post, Illa mori maluit ante scelus.

* THE little Chapel which is in the Apart- "The Inscripment of the Electores, is full of precious Things: tion over the There is nothing to be feen but Gold, Pearls, thus: D.O.M. and Gems of all Fashions. They keep a great ad cultum Virmany Relicks there; among which I took No- ginum Princitice of a Piece of gold Mohair, which, they fay, pis, falutate was Part of one of the Virgin's Gowns. How toris fui, jam could any one imagine fuch a Thing? I will geniti, gignentake Notice too, in Favour of the Pilgrims, di. Sacrum of a Piece of one of the faid Virgin Mary's dicatum. Smocks: The Right-hand of St John Baptist: Some Clots of the Blood of Fesus Christ. Luke xxii. 44. And a Stone that Iweats upon every Good-Friday.

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Part of these antique Pieces from Rome.

A Sum perhaps a little magnified. These People kon what the Things were worth when they were new.

THE Hall of Perspectives is one of the finest * The greatest Things of this Palace: But the other called of * Antiques is large and famous; it is near a hundred were brought Foot long, and forty broad. I counted One hundred fourfcore and twelve Bufts, and above Four hundred other Pieces: All these are choice and rare, for the Beauty of their Workmanship, as well as their Antiquity. The greatest Part of the Furniture of this Palace is very rich; and they affirm, that there is as much Tapeftry in the Wardrobe, as is, or has been, worth Three Millions of Livres; befides what is in ordinary Use. But still the Treasury infinitely exceeds all probably, rec- the rest. There is a great Quantity of Plate of Gold, and many precious Vessels. A prodigious Number of great Pearls, Diamonds, Rubies, and other oriental Stones of exquisite Beauty; and a vast Accession of excellent Paintings, curious Works, Medals, and fuch other Rarities. I must not forget the Cherry-stone, upon which you may distinctly perceive One hundred and forty Heads carved; nor the Gondola of Palmwood turned into Stone, on which they have infcribed these two Verses:

> Palma fui, cæpi lapidescere, cymbula nunc sum; Si non Neptunus navita Bacchus erit.

> > Frank Relic

MARBLE is to be found every where in this Palace, yet we must not deceive ourselves; for they have the Secret to make a certain Compofition, which becomes fo hard, and polithes fo well, that those who are not very skilful, take it for true Marble.

THEY have made divers + Galleries of Comthe hrst Stories, munication, which cross the Streets and Houses; by which they can go privately from the Palace to all the Churches and Convents of the City.

I WILL

the same Height with and Coaches

+ Thele Gal leries are of

drive under them.

I WILL fay nothing of the Arfenal, because they have carried the Cannon, and most of the best Arms into Hungary. We saw there the Tent of the Grand Vizier, which was taken in the last Battel, in which the Elector did so remarkably signalize his Valour. This Tent was vastly large, but not very sine. It is made of printed Callicoe with Stripes, as they seem to me, of Sattin, covered with Silk Embroidery. They made us take Notice of a Figure of a Trout, that weighed seventy three Pounds, which was caught in a neighbouring Lake.

I CANNOT tell you, why this Country is not proper for Vines; there are none in it, and their

ordinary Drink is Beer.

They know no other Religion here but that of Rome: And they look upon Men as a Loupgarous, that are not of that Profession. Their principal Devotion is for the Virgin: She is painted on all their Houses; every Place is full of her Chapels and Oratories, and none but divine Titles are bestowed on her.

AFTER I had finished my Letter, last Night very late, I found that I was misinformed, as to the Time of the Posts going away. So that I have Leifure to entertain you with a particular Account of some Things that were either omitted, or very haftily touched in my Letter. I wish I could give you a distinct View of all the Beauties of that magnificent Hall in the Emperor's Apartment. But fince such an Undertaking would require a Volume, I shall only add, that among the divers Ornaments of the Chimney, we took Notice of an admirable Statue of Porphyry, which represents Virtue, holding a Lance in her Right-hand, and a Palm Branch gilt in Since I gave you the Distich for Susanna, and have Time to transcribe the rest, I'm

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For Efther.

Examimata cadit charis pro civibus Hefter, Quæ casura magis, ni cecidisset, erat.

For Judas Maccabæus.

In caput unius totus licet incubet Orbis; Nil, Juda virtus fortior Orbe, timet.

For the young David.

Davidis immanem dejecit dextra Gigantem : Quid non Vir faciet, si facit ista Puer.

For Judith.

Hoc Ducis Assyrii caput est: Juditha recidit: Sobria mens vincit; Ebria victa jacet.

For Samson.

Samson sum, totas qui stravi dente Phalanges!
Me stravit tonsis una Puella comis.

For Jabel.

Illa ego quæ Siseræ terebravi tempora clavo i Quod non est ausus Vir, suit ausa Jabel.

For Mofes.

Scriptas distavi Moses à Numine Leges; Leges quæ vitæ sunt proba norma tuæ.

I NEED not repeat the Diffich for Sufannab:

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On the other Side of the Hall.

For Coriolanus's Mother, or for Coriolanus himself.

Da Patriæ vitam, quam à te, Veturia, posco; Quam mibi, quamque tibi, Patria chara dedit.

For Horatius Cocles.

Quid traditis, Reges, in prælia mille cobortes? Unus pro toto sufficit orbe Cocles.

For Lucretia.

Accipe, quid dubitas? intacta Lucretia, ferrum; Morte premi nullà fama sinistra potest.

For M. Val. Corvinus.

Expugnata Tibi, Corvine, est Celtica virtus; Sed duo vicistis: divide, victor, opes.

For Tomyris.

Regis Achæmenii, Tomyris, cervice resetta, Immersaque utri, dixit, birudo, bibe.

For Hercules.

Alcides ego sum; quem non potuere Gigantes, Non Styx, non Cælum vincere, vicit Amore

For Pentbisilea.

Pénthifilea furens mediis in millibus ardet ; Concidit illa tamen Penthifilea furens.

Vota I.

For Lycurgus.

Si tua texisset Lex æqua, Lycurge, pudorem, Lex tua non alia Lege tegenda foret.

THE Plafond or Cieling of the Hall confifts of large gilt Compartments, enriched with Pi-

ctures, by the Hand of Candi.

THE great Gallery is 270 Foot long, and fifteen broad. 'Tis adorned with Basso Relievo's, and fine Paintings, among which are the Pictures and Names of thirty six Princes, Ancestors of the present Elector; and several Maps and Representations of the Provinces, Cities," and principal Rivers of his Dominions.

THERE is another Gallery 63 Foot long, and 18 broad, magnificently hung, and full of Paintings too, which for the most Part represent the Histories of the Princes and Princesses of this House. At the End of this Gallery is a little Chamber that looks into a Flower-Garden, and is called the Cabinet of Roses and Lilies. This is a charming Place; and all the Paintings with which it is adorned, relate to the most innocent and tender Pleasures of Life.

The large Room, which is called the Hall of Audience, is very much enriched with various Ornaments. This is the Place where Embaffadors are received; and 'tis also a kind of Tribunal, where the Princes hear the Complaints of their Subjects. The Ceremonies that are observed by foreign Princes, in giving Audiences to the Ministers of their Allies, are represented in eight large Pictures, in round and oval Compartments. There are also several Histories of Sovereigns, who were wont to administer Justice in Person, and looked upon it

as an indispensable Duty, of those who are intrusted with the Government of a State, to redress the Grievances of their Subjects. Histories are accompanied with Hieroglyphic Figures, Emblems and Devices, most of which I noted in my Table-book, but in fo confused a Manner, that I must content myself with tranfcribing three of the most remarkable. The first is a Sun, which equally warms and enlightens a magnificent Palace, and a mean Cottage, with this Inscription, Omnibus Idem. The fecond a Looking-glass, with these Words, Videt, inde videtur. And the third a Level, with this Motto, Metitur & aquat. In feveral Places of the fame Room, I observed the following Sentences:

Polleat auditu, qui pollet Imperio.

Cura aures tuas patere querelis omnium.

Plus vident oculi quam oculus.

* Jus unicuique suum tribue.

Rex sedens in solio dissipat omne malum.

Non oportet quemquam à sermone Principis tristem discedere.

† Si non vis audire, nec regnes.

M Omnibus jura poscentibus faciles auditus pandite.

§ Non ideo Imperator sum, ut Arculà includar.

†† Ausculta querelas Pauperum, & satage, ut veritatem intelligas.

The Words of Cambyfes.

† The Words of a poor Woman to Philip.

|| The Words of Conflantin.

§ The Words of the Emperor Rudok bus.

† The Words of St Lewis.

MUNICH. A New Voyage Vol. I. I wish they had added in Letters of Gold,

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SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX

Among the various Embellishments of the Apartments of this stately Palace, there are seyeral other Inscriptions and Emblems on all Sorts

of Subjects.

I GAVE you an Account last Night of the Electoress's little Chapel; and I shall take this Occafion to add, that the large one where the ordinary Service is performed, is also of a finished Beauty. There are se- 'Tis adorned with several Basso Relievo's, representing Histories that are proper for a Place appointed for the Service of God. This Chapel is dedicated to the Virgin, with this Inscription:

veral others.

VIRGINI, ET MUNDI MONARCHÆ, Salutis Aurora,

Miraculo conceptæ, miraculo concepturæ, Hanc ædem posuit, Clientum infimus, MAX, CO. PAL. RHEN. BOJORUM DUX: Anno ab ejusdem Virginis partu, M. DC. I.

THE Treasury is so very rich and magnificent, that I cannot forbear giving you a particular Account of it, fince I have Time enough. I am confident you will be pleafed to fee a Description of one of the finest Places in the World; and will not blame me for endeavouring to difplay the uncommon Rarities of this Magazine of Wonders.

In the first Gallery there are four great Cupboards. In the Second eight; and at the End of this Gallery there is a Cabinet full of new Curiofities. The first Cupboard in the first Gallery is quite filled with Veffels of maffive Gold, fo curiously wrought that what Ovid fays of the Chariot I.

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y. eChariot of the Sun, may be justly applied to Materiam suthem. Tho' as for the three pretended Unicorns Perabat opus. Horns that are kept in this Cupboard, 'twill be sufficient to tell you, that one of them is six Foot and a half long, another eight Foot and three Inches, and the other ten Foot and sive Inches. These Sorts of Horns were almost of an inestimable Price, when the World was ignorant of their being Fishes Teeth, and really believed them to be the Horns of that chimerical Animal, called an Unicorn.

In the fecond Cupboard.

Several natural and artificial Rarities, with a confiderable Number of large Vessels of Rock-Crystal, for the most Part wrought with Basso Relievo's, enriched with Gold; some are covered with Lids of large precious Stones.

In the third Cupboard.

A LARGE Bason of massive Gold, covered all over with Rubies, and oriental Turquoises.

A LARGE Cup of Agate, after the Fashion of a Gondolo, enriched with Pearls and Basso Relievo's of Gold.

A Purse containing 500 Pearls of a middle Size.

Two hundred other Pearls all of the Figure of Pearls, and of an equal Bigness; of a very fine Water, and larger than the former.

A JEWEL enriched with five Emeralds, each of the Bigness of a Guinea, with 200 pretty large Diamonds, four large Rubies, and eleven very fine Pearls of the Figure of a Bear.

A SMALL Coffer of Ebony, with a golden Cock, enriched with seventy fine Diamonds, as

L 3 many

many Rubies, and an equal Number of Emeralds. It contains eighty Pearls, of the most perfect Sort, and largest Size.

A GOLD Jewel enriched with twenty Diamonds of fixteen Carats each; and of the Figure of a

Pear.

THREE Rings fet with three large Diamonds, and two other Rings, one of which is fet with a very fine Ruby, and the other with a large Emerald.

SIX Ear-rings curiously wrought in Gold, with a large Pearl in each of them; Diamonds, Rubies, and Emeralds. They are too heavy to be hung at the Ear.

A CRoss composed of a large Pearl, three great

Diamonds, two Rubies, and an Emerald.

A JEWEL with a broad Diamond cut flat. A Ruby weighing above an Ounce; and a fine round Pearl of the Bigness of a small Nut.

A LION, an Elephant, and an Eagle, adorned all over, with large Diamonds, Pearls, and Rubies.

A ST George, enrich'd with eighty Diamonds.

A Cross compos'd of ten very large Diamonds; with three Pearls of the Figure of a Pear.

ANOTHER large Cross of Diamonds, adorned with a great and perfect Emerald, and forty large and very white Pearls.

A GARLAND of Diamonds, in the Middle of which there is a very large one, and a fine Pearl

of the Figure of a Pear.

An Emerald of the Bigness of a Nut.

An Eagle enriched with 200 Diamonds: Two great Rubies, and three fine Pearls of the largest Size.

A JEWEL representing certain Instruments of War, with above 400 Diamonds, the least of which weighs from eight to nine Carats; and fix Pearls of the Figure of a Pear.

A WRITING

I,

A WRITING Deskadorned with 200 Diamonds. A SMALL Coffer adorned with seventy Diamonds, thirty Rubies, ten Emeralds, and two hundred Pearls.

A LARGE Vessel of Gold, whose Covering is enriched with Rubies and small Pearls.

A LARGE Flagon made of Unicorn's Horn, on which the Mysteries of the Passion, are represented in Basso Relievo's of Gold. On the Cover there is a large Ruby set round with Pearls, Emeralds, and more than 270 Diamonds.

ANOTHER larger Flagon, adorned with Basso Relievo's, after the same Manner, and enriched on the Cover with fixty Rubies, and several Emeralds of the Bigness of Nuts.

ANOTHER Flagon covered all over with Sapphires.

A LOOKING-GLASS in a Frame adorned with large Rubies and Emeralds.

A GIRDLE enriched with eighteen large Diamonds, and nine Rubies.

In the fourth Cupboard.

A SMALL Coffer of Silver Gilt, adorned with an hundred Diamonds, containing a Jewel, enriched with a like Number of Diamonds, each weighing eight Carats.

A FRAME of a Looking-glass, the Cornish of which is covered all over with Rubies, Emeralds and Diamonds.

ANOTHER small Coffer enriched with an hundred Rubies, several Emeralds, and seventy Diamonds cut in a Triangle; round which there are thirty small ones, weighing six Carats each.

A CHAIN for a Collar confifting of five hundred large Diamonds.

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A VESSEL of Jasper, enriched with Basso Relievo's of Gold, and a great Number of fine Diamonds.

ANOTHER Dish of Lapis Lazuli, adorned after the same Manner.

Two Cups of Lapis Lazuli covered all over with Rubies and Diamonds.

A LARGE Vessel of Jasper, enriched with Gold and Pearls.

A LARGE Vessel of one entire Emerald, with abundance of Pearls and Diamonds.

A GIRDLE enriched with nineteen Roses, every Leaf of which is adorned with twenty four Diamonds.

A CASKET of fine Indian Wood, containing a rare Collection of Gold Medals, which weigh two hundred Marks.

THESE are the most considerable Rarities contained in the four first Cupboards; besides which there are many others of less Moment.

THE Gallery adjoining to the Treasury is adorned all around with gilt Sculptures; and beautified with thirty two large Pictures in Oil, forty in Miniature, thirty six Portraicts, by Raphael, Michael Angelo, Titian, Corregio, and other famous Masters; and three fine Pieces in Mosaic of Gold and Silver.

THE first Cupboard.

CONTAINS several Caskets, enriched with Gold and precious Stones, in which there are several curious Indian Works.

* At the Bat- THE Ribbon of the Order of the Garter * taken the of Prague. from the Count Palatine, King of Bobenia.

Two Dials in Boxes of Crystal and Jasper, adorned with many Diamonds.

Part I. to ITALY. MUNICH.

A CRUCIFIX of Wax on a Golden Pedestal, covered all over with Pearls. The Title on the Cross is engraved on one Piece of Emerald.

Two Pair of Tables of Gold, curioufly

wrought.

Two other Tables adorned with Lapis Lazuli, .

and Miniatures on a Ground of Gold.

Two Church-books, one written by the Elector Maximilian; the other covered with an Embroidery of Pearls and precious Stones, wrought by Mary I, Queen of England.

In the fecond Cupboard.

SEVERAL Veffels of Rhinoceros's Horn curi-

oufly wrought.

A GREAT Number of curious Works in Ivory, fome of them made by the Electors Maximilian, and Ferdinand Maria, the Father and Grandfather of Maximilian Maria, the present Elector. [1712.]

In the third Cupboard.

SEVERAL fine Works in Mofaic.

An Image of the Virgin embroidered with Pearls.

Two other Madona's of Wax, by the Hand of

Michael Angelo.

Two Globes, one Celestial, and the other Terrestrial, each of the Bigness of a small Nut, where every thing is well described.

THE Plan of the City of Troy, on a Piece of

Lapis Lazuli.

Two Caskets full of Bezoar Stones, odorife-

rous Wood, and other Perfumes.

ANOTHER Casket enriched with Diamonds, containing two striking Watches of the Bigness of a small Nut, hung as Ear-rings. Two other Watches

Watches enchased in Rings. A little Book written in very small Characters. The Cherry-stone which I mentioned before.

Two large Purses full of Bavarian Pearls, big,

and white.

In the fourth Cupboard.

FOURTEEN Vessels of Lapis Lazuli, Jasper, and Cornelian, enriched with Gold and precious Stones, curiously wrought.

SEVERAL Urns, Flagons, and other Veffels,

adorned after the same Manner.

A LARGE Casket of Touch-stone, with Basso Relievo's, adorned with precious Stones.

Two Baskets of Gold, with a great many

Turquoises.

A LARGE Cup with a Cover of one Piece of Coral.

A GREAT Golden Cup, adorned with the Portraictures of all the Princes of the House of Austria, and the Arms of all the Electors.

In the fifth Cupboard.

SEVERAL Curiofities in Ivory; among which there are five very fine Crucifixes.

Two fine Miniatures, one by Albert Durer,

and the other by Julio Romano.

An Indian Box containing a Chaplet, the Beads of which are of Amber and large Pearls. The Death's Head, that is fastened to it, is adorned with thirty large Diamonds of the finest and most beautiful Sort.

TWELVE Peach-stones, on which are engraved

the twelve first Cafars.

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N.B. I give.

In the fixth Cupboard.

A GREAT Number of little Silver Statues and Paintings in Miniature.

Some little Curiofities in Gold, and other Matters, made by Sigismund I, King of Poland.

A CASKET full of Baskets of Philigreen.

In the feventh Cupboard.

A CONSIDERABLE Number of Pieces of an excellent Workmanship in Ivory.

SEVERAL Wax-figures, by Albert Durer.

A GREAT Number of small Pictures, among which are three Death's Heads, by Albert Durer; and a fine Piece of the Nativity of St John Baptist, curiously engraved on a fine Stone.

THE eighth Cupboard,

Is quite full of a vast Number of Vessels of Amber, Agat, Onyx, &c. enriched with Gold

and precious Stones.

Ar the End of the Gallery the Cabinet which I have mentioned, contains another curious Collection of Medals, Miniatures, rare Paintings, and feveral Sorts of ancient Arms, all enriched with precious Stones.

In the Middle of the Cabinet, there is a large and fair celestial Globe, the Motions of which mark the Hours, the Course of all the

Planets, &c.

that I have not described all the Riches of this Treasure, that we have just now surveyed, according to the Examination I have made of it myself; which would have required abundance of Time and Care: But having an Occasion to speak of this Cabinet, I thought I could do no better, than to transcribe

transcribe the Catalogue that the Marques Palavicini, whom I have already mentioned, had published some Years before. This Gentleman, who had a considerable Employ under the Elector, caused all that we have just now said, to be printed in Munich, and dedicated it to his said Master. Every one will judge, whether he had a Design to impose on the Publick by it, in inventing such Lies. Indeed such vast Riches, to judge of Things only by their Appearance, seem sabulous and more suitable to a Palace of the Fairies, than to a German Prince's House, how high and puissant soever he may be.

From thence you descend to an Oval Court, surrounded with a fine covered Portico, in the Midst of which there is a magnificent Fountain. The Bason is of Marble, adorned with sixteen Brass Figures, with a great Statue in the Middle, representing the General of an Army.

FROM this Court you enter into the Hall of Antiques which I have already mentioned. Besides the Busts and Statues I spoke of, there are twelve large Pictures, representing twelve Virtues. At one of the Ends of the Hall there is a Sort of Estrade, railed in with Marble Ba-

lifters, in the Midst of which there is a fine Table of inlaid Work of Florence.

NEAR this Hall there is a little Garden which contains several rare Plants, and is adorned with Fountains, Statues, Grots, and Water-Spouts. From Place to Place there are Benches, and Tables of Marble. The great Garden is full of the same Kind of Ornaments, and several others. On one Side there is a Gallery, or very long Portico, adorned with Paintings.

THE feveral Councils and Courts of Justice

meet in the old Palace.

THE Menage, or Riding house deserves to be taken Notice of. 'Tis 366 Foot long, 76 broad, and lighted by 84 large Windows. A fine Corridor runs quite round on the Inside. This Place is not only appointed for the usual Exercises on Horseback,

Horseback, but also for Tournaments, and several * other kinds of Shows-

THERE are many Pleasure-houses. That of Theatre in the Stanenberg is seated on a little Hill, by the Lake dinary Plays of Wirnzee, which is three Miles long, and one broad. The Elector caused a Vessel to be built at this Place, after the Model of the Bucentaur of Venice. The House of + Schleisbeim is both lar-+ Schleisbeim, ger and more regular, but it's Situation is not so Dakam, Stapleasant.

At the Entry of the Palace at Munich there Street, &c. is a great Stone, chained to the Wall, which weighs 364 Pounds. 'Tis a Sort of black Marble; and it appears by an Inscription upon the Wall, that one Duke Christopher carried this Stone and threw it some Paces from him: But Monsieur de Monconys is mightily mistaken in writing that the Elector threw this Stone twelve Foot high. Adjoining to the same Place there is a Nail fixed in the Wall, twelve Foot high, which marks the Place from whence the same Duke pulled down a Stone with his Feet, climbing up the Wall.

You may observe, that in the Description of the Treasury, I mentioned Bavarian Pearls. They are fished in the River Ill: One half of those that are found belongs to the Emperor, and the other to the Elector of Bavaria.

I am,

Munich, Dec. 4, 1687.

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LETTER XII.

SIR.

This River carries only fmall Boats.

A FTER we had for some time sollowed the Banks of the * Iser, which is the River of Munich, we entered into a Forest; at our coming out of which, we distinctly perceived the Beginning of the Alps: Their Snowy Tops are mingled with the Clouds, and resemble very much the swelling and soaming Waves of a tempestuous and raging Sea. If the Courage of those has been admired, who first exposed themselves to the Fury of that Element, here is likewise Matter enough of Astonishment, that any one should venture himself among the Cliss and Precipices of such dismal Mountains.

THE fame Day we departed from Munich, we came to a Village called Lagrem, which is at the Foot of the Mountains, and near to a little Lake of very pure Water. In this Place they gave us a Sort of Fish that we knew not. The first thing with which our Host entertained us, was a Chafing-dish full of Incense, with which he perfumed our Chambers; and indeed we found more Neatness in this little solitary Habitation, than in many great Cities in our Journey. After we had coasted the Mountains about two Hours, we entred among them; and for a long Time afcended in the Midst of Rocks, Firr-trees, and Snow. This is one of the wildest Places in the World. Yet we found fome Fishermens Cottages, on the Banks of two or three Lakes, which are between the high Mountains: But we could not discover one Spot of tilled Ground; and probably

bably Cheefe of Goats Milk, with fome Fifh, is the principal Diet of these poor People. Their Many of them Cabins are made of the Trunks of Firr-Trees, have Fire-Cabins are made of the Trunks of Firr-Trees, Guns, and well joined together; and their Boats are framed take Venison. of the fame Trees of one Piece hollowed.

THEY entertained us with wild Goats-Flesh, and very large Salmon-Trouts in the Village of Mittenwalt, which is three Leagues farther. This MITTEN-Village is in the Middle of a pleafant Plain, and WALT. the Rocks which environ it are extreamly high. Medullum, Our Landlord shewed us some Balls, or brown Inutrium. Masses, about the Bigness of an Hen's-Egg, or less, which are a kind of fost and imperfect Bezoar; and are commonly found in those Parts, in the Stomach of the wild Goats. The good Man affured us of their great * Virtues, and . Tis known that he often fold them to Travellers. He va- that all Sorts lued them at ten Crowns a-piece; and I believe of Naturalists we should have done him a Courtesy, if we extol the Behad taken five or fix which he had at that a fure and ap-Price.

proved Antidote against

Poison. But M. de la Nauche Guyon, Counsellor to Charles IX, relates a Story very well attested, which shows, how little we ought to rely upon this Remedy, and several other Medicines of the same Nature, Book i. Cb. 10. See also Monconys, Part I. Pag. 252, of the Lyons Edition, 1677.

A LITTLE farther we met a very pleafant Troop of Beggars. As foon as they perceived us, one of them, who carried a little Tree loaded with red Fruits, planted it in the Middle of the Way, and fat down by the Side of it; a little Goblin in the Shape of a Crocodile, fastened himself to the Tree; and a Girl with long and dishevelled Hair, approached to it; an old Man cloathed in black, with a Peruke and Beard of Moss, stood at a little Distance, with a young Boy clad in white, who held a Sword. When they thought we were near enough, the little Devil opened

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the Comedy with a Dogrel Song; and we could without Difficulty guess, that they intended to represent the History of the Fall of Adam. One of us, as he passed by the old Man, asked him, who was at a Diftance from the Others, whether he was of their Company; the poor Creature answered very seriously, That he was God the Father, and that if we would stay a little, we should see him act his Part, with his little Dagger-carrier, who was St Michael the Arch-Angel. Such is the Effect of the Representations which they make of the Deity.

FREISINnum, Campodunum.

A QUARTER of an Hour after this fine Ren-GEN. Fraxi- counter, we passed by the Fort of Chernitz, which is built between two inaccessible Rocks, and separates the County of Tyrol from the Bishoprick of Freisingben. This Bishoprick is in Bavaria; and Tyrol you know is one of the Emperor's Hereditary Provinces. We came very late to the Village of Seefeld, after we had passed thro' many Turnings and Windings among the high Moun-There is a Convent of Augustines in this Village; and we faw in the Church two or three pretended wonderful Things, with which they make no fmall Noife.

> THEY tell a Story of a certain Gentleman, named Milser, who lived in the Castle of Schlosberg, about a Quarter of a League from hence, who was very much dreaded in this Village; and that he was fo vain as to defire to communicate with the great Host, which is only for the Use of the They endeavoured to diffuade him Clergy. from fuch a dangerous Frolick; but all in vain. And when they had put the Host into his Mouth, it cast out, as they say, a Flood of Blood, and at the fame Time the Legs of the Communicant funk into the Pavement up to the Knees. would have supported himself on the Altar, but the

to ITALY. FREISINGEN. Part I.

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the Stone gave Way, and foftned under his Hand, and the poor miserable Man had been swallowed alive, if he had not been retrieved by a speedy Repentance. The Augustines shew this pretended Hoft, chewed and bloody in a Glass-Shrine. They shew also the Print of a Hand on the Altar, and a Hole in the Pavement of the Church, near the fame Altar, as of two Legs funk into foft Ground. They fay that this Hoft works Miracles; and the Convent improves the Story to the best Advantage.

Two large Leagues on this Side Seefeld we be- Bertius boafts gan to descend, and three Quarters of an Hour mightily of gan to deicend, and three quarters of all Thom this Tract of afterwards we arrived in a deed Valley, which Land, which was at most but a Mile in Breadth. The River indeed appears Inn glides pleasantly along, and waters several very fruitful. pretty Villages. We turned to the left in this There are Valley, and followed always the Foot of the Mines at Mountain. And a little League farther they Schwatfz made us take Notice of a fleep Rock, which is nearthatPlace.

called, The Emperor's Rock.

THE extraordinary Adventure, which, occa- in his Time fioned this Denomination, has been described by these filver the Emperor himself (MAXIMILIAN then Mines were but Arch-Duke) in a German Poem, entituled, worth to the Zewerdank: And a great many other grave Au-hundred thouthors have reported this strange Relation for an fand Crowns undoubted Truth. But I have met with none of of Gold yearthese Writers that deserves better to be credited ly; but I am than Estienne Piggbius, Governor to a Prince of the too much. the same House, who relates the Story after the fame Manner as it was told to that young Prince, upon the same Place, at the Court of Inspruck. Since I have Piggbius's Relation by me, I will give you an Abstract of it: it is written in Latin.

" AT a prodigious Height upon the Rock, " or rather the Mountain which is a Rock " that shews on that Side a very steep Face; " there Vol. I. M

Cuspinianus relates, that " there is a wooden Crucifix in a fort of a Nich " that is made in the Front of the Rock; [be

" is not speaking of the two Statues on each Side, " which I faw there]. This Crucifix, fays he,

" is about forty Foot high; but when one

" looks upon it from the Valley, it does not " feem to be above two Foot, [be ought to

" bave said something more:] and this is the Mo-

" nument of that wonderful Adventure I am " going to relate. " THE Arch-Duke Maximilian, Son to the " Emperor Frederick III, being in Chase of a " wild Goat, was through the Eagerness of the " Pursuit, got among these high Mountains by " himself; and coming to the very Place where " the Crucifix now stands, and being surprized to fee the dreadful Precipices before him, " he would willingly have turned back; but " he could neither find the Way he came, nor " any other Path out of this Labyrinth, unknown " to every Body, into which he was got; nor " any other Polition from whence he might be " affifted by any one. He continued there " two Days and two Nights, in what Condition " one may easily imagine, [for I abridge the " Relation,] without any Possibility of being " fuccoured. There was nothing but Lamenta-"tions, Processions, and Prayers, by the Croud " that beheld him from below, the Court, the " People, and the Clergy; but no Hopes of " ever faving him. At last he heard a Noise,

" and at the same Time perceived a young Man " removing the largest Stones on the Right-hand

" and on the left, and preparing a Way for Him:

"The young Man, who was in a Peasant's " Habit, drew near him, and stretching out

" his Right-hand to him, faid, Take Courage

" Maximilian, He that can deliver Thee is living,

" and present to do it; fear nothing but follow me; I will conduct Thee into a safe Place. The Prince obeyed without any Manner of Hesitation; and soon after, his Guide having put him into an easy Way, disappeared. They ran to meet him, &c. the Rest is easy to be guest at. The next Day the Emperor, who was at Inspruck, began to search after the Deliverer of his Son, by all the Ways that could possibly be thought of, in order to give him the Honours and the Recompense he so well deserved: But he could learn no News of him; neither has there been any heard of him since."

Says another Author.

ad Scopulum cursu pervenimus altum;
Hic, ubi sectatus ter Maximus Æmylianus
Alta in rupe Capras, simisset turpiter ævum,
Ni Deus ad majora Virum servasset; opemque
Auxilio AGRICOLÆ peneipsa in Morte tulisset,&e:

One might compose whole Volumes of such Histories, which according to the Opinion of your learned Spencer, amongst others, who was no Pedant, ought not to be ridiculed: But I shall content myself with adding one, which I had from a very scarce Book, the Colloquia Men-Colloquia salia of the great and samous Luther. "When Mentalia, &c. "I lived at Zwica, says he, in Franconia, a Child Chap. 35. the that could hardly speak or walk, was got into Note, that a Wood near the House, [there are Forests e-this Book, "very where in that Country.] An unexpected whose Original Snow covering and altering the Surface of the nal is German, has been described as back again to the House. The Snow conti-much as possiback again to the House. The Snow conti-much as possiback again to the House.

powerful Enemies of Luiber and his Opinion, who have burnt forty thousand Copies of it: Those that remain are very scarce: It was printed in English at London, in the Year 1652, after great Examination, by an express Order of Parliament; with all the prodigious Circumstances that are related in the Preface.

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nuing to fall in great Abundance, he remained there cover'd over with it, two Days and three Nights. During that Time an unknown Man brought him Meat and Drink: But at the beginning of the third Day he led the Child near his Father's House, and there lest him. I WAS PRESENT when he came in, and I protest he told all that had happen'd to him, as clearly and in as good Terms as I

" could have done myself; notwithstanding,
from that Time for Three whole Years, he
was not capable of putting any Words toge-

"ther, that one could easily understand. I am

"therefore perfuaded, adds Luther, that the Man that preferved him was a good Angel.

INSPRUCK is but two short Hours farther in the middle of the Valley, upon the River Inn: You must pass this River on a Bridge before you enter the City; and it is therefore called Inspruck; that Word having the same Signification in High-Dutch, as Ænipons, or Ænipontum, which is it's Name in Latin. The Greek Geographers call this River Airor, from whence it follows, that those who write it with an Œ, are to blame. Besides, there's a Dispute about the Place where the ancient Ænipons stood; for certainly Inspruck is not now in that Place.

THERE are fine Houses at Inspruck; yet the Manner after which they cover them, seems at first very disagreeable to those who are not accustomed to them; for not only the Roofs are slat, but instead of rising to a Point, they are reversed, and the Gutter runs into the Middle of

the Roof.

AFTER the Duke of Lorrain had the Misfortune to lose his Dominions, the Emperor gave him the Government of Tirol; and the Residence of this Prince was at Inspruck, in the Palace built by

INSPRUCK. Ænipons Pons Æni. ed

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by Maximilian I, for the Use of one of the Arch-Dukes, that is to say the Sons of the Emperor, as an Appenage: For all the Children of these Princes are qualified with the Title of Arch-Dukes and Arch-Duchesses, unless the Eldest has a greater Name, by being chosen King of the Romans. This Palace has many Conveniences, and is of a sufficient Extent, tho' it was built at several times, and is neither beautiful nor regular. The Menage, or Riding-House, which is also made use of for Public Shows, is almost like that at Munich, but larger.

THEY shew'd us one Thing very singular; but tho' I made a very diligent Inquiry, I could not meet with any Person that could fully satisfy my Curiofity. The House which they call the Chancery, looks into the publick Place in the Midst of the City. The Portal of this House, which resembles a little Porch on the Out-side, has a Roof that leans against the Wall of the House; and is, as they assured us, covered with Plates of Gold. They gave us the following Account of it. A Sedition, and almost general Rebellion, being raised against an Arch-Duke called Frederick, whom they particularize no otherwile; that Prince was forced to hide himself: but not being willing to go far off, that he might be ready to appear when his Affairs should be in a better Posture; he engaged himself in the Service of a Miller in a Village of the neighbouring Mountain. In Effect, the Tumult was quieted, and Frederick recalled: But there were still lome disaffected Persons who abused him, and gave him the Nick-name of Empty-Purse; and therefore to shew that he was not so poor as thole People imagined, he affected to be prodigal of Gold, in employing that precious Metal to fence against the Weather.

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THERE is nothing impossible in this Story; and it was related to us for a certain Truth, by People who feemed to want neither Senfe nor Discretion; nevertheless, to speak freely, I am very inclinable to suspect the Truth of it. I believe no Author ever wrote of it; and 'tis plain, so fingular a Thing would not have been omitted. Perhaps fomething not unlike this did really happen, which might give Occasion to this Tradition.

Monconys fays, that 'tis of Brass gilt. Geo. Brown writes, that the Plates are of Silver; and that 'tis the Work of the Emperor Professor of Physick at Padua, takes it for granted,

I could not touch the Roof, because it is a little too high; tho' I have attentively looked upon it, and faw diffinctly, that the Plates of Brass are placed on the Timber, and ferve for Tiles; and I perceived also, that each of these Plates are covered with another thin one of another Metal, which feemed to me to be about a Line in Thickness. If these last Plates be not of Gold, I am Maximilian I. fure they are gilded; but if they be only a fim-Charles Patin ple Gilding, why should they lay one Metal upon another? and why could they not as well have gilded the brazen Tiles?

that the Roof is covered with Tiles of Gold. He believes, that there are at least three Thousand, and adds, that a Jew offered three thousand Florins a Piece for them. He was informed at Inspruck, that a private Person, who was fo rich that he knew not what to do with his Money, laid it out on this Structure; and he neither contradicts his Author, nor makes the least Reflection on this Story. I confess, a private Inhabitant of Inspruch, might well think himself too rich, when he had three Millions of Florins,

> THE Roof may be about fifteen Foot fquare; and if it be of Gold, which I do not believe, I find by Calculation, that the Value of it amounts to about Two hundred thousand Crowns. But Gold is become fo scarce a Metal, and the Want of it fo very great every where, that 'tis not likely they would let this Treasure lie useless at Inspruck, or that the Thieves themselves would fpare it. THOSE

Part I. to ITALY. INSPRUCK.

Those that conducted us, told us 'twas the fame Frederick who caused the twenty eight fine Brass Statues, bigger than the Life, to be made, which are in the Church of the Cordeliers: But I am persuaded these People are misinformed; for by the Manner in which these Statues are placed round the magnificent Tomb of the Emperor Maximilian I, of whom we have been talking so much, I have Reason to believe we may look upon them as Part of this honorary Tomb, which was erected by Charles the Fifth, and Ferdinand his Brother, to the glorious Memory of their most illustrious Grand-father, one of the most excellent Princes that ever any History made Mention of.

You have feen that he is called Maximus Amylianus, in the Verses I quoted to you; but perhaps you do not know the Reason of it: It is fomething very fingular. Your famous Camden has given an Account of it in few Words, and I shall content myself with only transcribing his very Expressions. " MAXIMILIAN is a new " Name, first devised by the Emperor, Frederick " the Third, his Father; Frederick doubting " what Name to give to his Son and Heir, com-" posed this Name of two worthy Roman Names, " whom he most admired, Q. Fabius MAXIMUS " and Scipio ÆMYLIANUS; that his Son should " imitate their Virtues". Camden cites for his Authority, Jerom Gebuilerius, in his Book de Familia Austriaca. I will here add two Reflections, that agree very well with, and support these The first is, that the Names of Maximus and Æmylianus are not only the Names of great Men, but Names whose Signification implies Great and Happy: And the second is, that the Name of Emylius was given by another King, to wit Numa, to the Head of the nume-M 4 rous

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Some Auan that suffered Martyrdom in the third Century; but they mean Maximian.

rous and illustrious Æmylian Family, on the Account of the lovely Qualities of his Mind, and A Aimales, fays Plutarch, in the Life of Numa. I have observed that 'tis pretty usual for the German Authors to write Maxemylianus. Let us farther observe, that Frederick's Wishes have been accomplished, in that his Son; * the first Person thors mention in the whole World, that ever bore that Name, one Maximili- for whom he had fo agreeably invented it, has fully answered the Expectation of the Inventor.

WE went to fee Amras, Arx Ambrosiana, as it is called by James Schrenckius, Secretary to the late Arch-Duke Ferdinand, in his Hommes Illustres] which was a House of Pleasure belonging to the Arch-Duke. It is distant a large half Hour from Inspruck, at the Foot of the Mountain; it hath no Beauty, on any Side, for a royal House, and it's Situation is the main thing that makes it Pleafant. They have taken away all the Furniture of ordinary Use, but we found Galleries yet full of Rarities. First they carried us to a large Hall, where we found Arms that are more curious than usual. They made us take Notice, among other Things, of a very large and heavy Lance, which one Arch-Duke Ferdinand used in Turnaments. They faid, that Prince + could related of Leo- stop a Coach and fix Horses at full Gallop, by nar do de Vinci, taking hold of a Spoak of the Wheel; and that he broke with his Hands two Crown-Pieces joined together; and I know not how many other prodigious Stories, more incredible than us's Historical the History of Frederick.

+ The fame is a Painter of Florence. You may fee in Camerari-

Meditations, a

very curious Chapter of the unufual Strength of feveral Persons. T. I. 1.5.6.2. The late Elector of Saxony, afterwards King of Poland, was hardly inferior to the strongest of these Men.

WE went from the Hall into a Gallery, where we faw feveral Princes upon their favourite Horses, with all their Armour, and all the Ornaments they used in Turnaments. They keep alfo the Skin of a Serpent fifteen foot long, which was taken near Ulm, on the Bank of the Danube. At the End of the Gallery you go into a Chamber filled with Spoils and Arms taken from the Turks. A Bassa, and an Aga of the Janisaries, are reprefented on their Horses, with the same Equipage they had when they were taken. Their Habits are very rich; and the Harness of their Horses is yet much richer; they are loaded with Ornaments of Gold and Silver, Precious-Stones, Damask-works, and other Arabian Embellishments.

From this they brought us into another Gallery, in which is a double Row of large Cup. *SomePersons boards, which are joined by the Backs and Sides, who are too confiderable to and fill the Middle of the Gallery, even to the be flighted, Top; fo that there is but a narrow Space left to were surpriz'd walk round. The three first Cupboards are all at this Passage. of Works of Alabaster, Glass, Coral, and mother of Pearl. In the fourth are Medals and grease as a SubCoins of Gold and Silver. The fifth is garnished stance very unwith Vessels of Porcelane, and sealed Earth. In fit to be the fixth are feveral little Cabinets very rich, of wrought; and befides, they curious inlaid Work; the Boxes are full of Me-imagine, that dals, and little Pieces of Work in Agat and * Am- 'tis always

found in very

fmall Pieces. In Answer to this Objection, I shall only observe, first, That what I say is certain Matter of Fact, and consequently ought not to be disputed: And in the fecond Place, that these Gentlemen are mistaken in their Notion of Ambergrease. For Gracius de Horro, a Portuguese Physician, assures us, that he saw a Piece of it, which weighed fifteen Pounds. M. de la Nauche, a curious and learned Person, speaks of much larger Pieces, in a Discourse which he wrote on this Subject, and quotes his Authors both ancient and modern. And M. Souchu de Rennesort, in the Description of Madagascar, which he published in 1688, says, that there was a Piece of Ambergrease found in that Island, which weighed 18 Ounces. Besides, I see no Reason, why this Substance should be reckoned unfit to be wrought, out of Curiosity, for indeed there is no Beauty in it, neither is it capable of being well polished.

bergrease

bergrease. There are also seven great Volumes covered with black Velvet, with Plates and Clasps of Silver; and instead of Leaves they contain flat Boxes, in which there is a great Number of Medals, so that these seven Volumns contain a compleat History. In the feventh Cupboard are ancient and curious small Sorts of Arms. I took notice of a Cross-bow which has four and thirty Bows, and discharges thirty four Arrows at once. The eighth is full of Animals, Plants, and other Productions of Nature. That which is esteemed the greatest Rarity, is the Horn of an Ox, which is almost fix Inches in Diameter. There are also Works in Wood, Ivory, and Feathers, in the three following Cupboards. The twelfth is filled with Manuscripts, and curious Books. It would grieve one to pass this over flightly, not only because those who shew it know not it's Worth, but because one has not time enough, without staying there a while, to enter into a particular Examination of them. In the thirteenth are only Works of Steel, and particularly mysterious Padlocks, and other Locks of a curious Invention. In the fourteenth we faw Stones which represent Trees, Fruits, Shells, and Animals; all which are the pure Product of Nature. The fifteenth and fixteenth are full of all forts of Clock-work, and Instruments of Mufick. That which follows is full of divers forts of Stones, but unwrought, and a great Quantity of unprepared Metals and Minerals. In the eighteenth are many small Vessels of different Materials, and a very great Number of very fine The nineteenth is the most precious of all, it is full of Vessels of Gold, Crystal, Agat, Chalcedony, Onyx, Cornelian, Lapis Lazuli, and other precious Stones; the whole enriched with Gold, Diamonds, and Pearls, and adorned with

with Basso Relievo's, and other Ornaments of most curious Workmanship. The twentieth, which is the last, is filled with antique Pieces of Work, sepulchral Lamps, Urns, Idols, &c. They also keep here a Piece of a Rope, about the Length of one's Hand, which they pretend is a Piece of the Rope with which Judas hanged himself.

THERE are great Numbers of Things fastned to the Cieling and Walls. They made us take Notice of the Picture of a Man, who, as they informed us, received a Wound with a Lance, which pierced the whole Substance of his Brain, and yet recovered. The Ark of Noab, by Bassan, is most esteemed among the Pictures, and 'tis really a very good Piece. They fay the last great Duke of Tuscany would have given an hundred thousand Crowns for it. But the People that shew these Cabinets, have accustomed themfelves to fay fuch Things; and 'tis one of their usual Ways of boasting of the Rarities they shew. Besides the Medals which I mentioned before, and whose Number is extreamly great, there is above a large Mule's Load, that lie huddled together in a Cheft; from whence we may fafely conclude, that there is not one of them valuable for it's Scarcity. When we parted from hence they brought us to the Library, which we found in very bad Order; and our Guide could give us no Information of it. From the Library we passed into a Gallery, where there is a great Number of Statues, Bufts, and other Pieces of Antiquity; and we faw afterwards several Chambers hung round with very good Pictures.

This Account is formewhat long and particular, but I hope it will not feem tedious to you. I must not forget to tell you of a Servant at our At the Golden Inn, who deserves to be ranked with these Ra-Hart. rities. rities. This Fellow stretches his Arm on the Ground, and a Man of good Stature stands upon his Hand; he lists him up with this Hand only, and carries him from one End of the Room to the other.

I am,

Inspruck. Dec. 7.1687.

SIR,

Your, &c.

LETTER XIII.

SIR,

SMALL League from Inspruck, we entered again into the Mountains, and for feven Hours together did nothing but ascend; this was the most troublesome Day's Journey we have yet met with. A Place feemed to us to be among the Clouds, which a little while after we faw below us. At length we arrived very late at a little Village, but were not yet come to the Top of the Mountain. It is called Gruss, that is, the Salutation; and it was so named because Charles V, and Ferdinand his Brother, met in that Place. As Charles returned from his Coronation at Rome, Ferdinand set out from Inspruck, purposely to meet him, and they both met there. The Story is described and represented on a Piece of Marble or Brass, with some Basso Relievo's, carelessly enough fixed upon a Column, near the Highway. 'Twas fo cold when I went by it, that I did not think fit to stop there; wherefore you fee I give you a very imperfect Description of this Monument; which indeed, to speak freely, signifies but little; for what is it to us, what they relate in that Inscription?

Inscription? However here it is, without any pointing, just as our Landlord at Stertzingen gave it me:

Imp. Cæs. Carolo V. P. F. Aug. ex Hispaniis
Italiaque susceptis Imperialibus Coronis advenienti
& Ferdinando Hung. Bobemiæque Regi è Pannoniis occurrenti Optimis Principibus ad perpetuam
publicæ lætitiæ Memoriam, quod Fratres ante Ann.
viii digressi summis inter mortales Honoribus, Regnis,
Triumphis aucti, boc in loco Salvi sospitesque convenerunt Anno salutis 1530 Franzius à Monte
niveo Stenaci Præsect. Mandato Regio F. C.

We had for Supper divers Sorts of wild Fowl and Venison: Almost all the Hares here, as well as the Foxes and Bears, are white; the Partridges are likewise so for the most Part. There are a great many Heath-Hens, Pheasants, and another large Fowl, which they call Schenbahn, or Cock of the Snow. All these Sorts of wild Fowl have their Feet velvetted about the Claws, with a Kind of Furr; which cannot be called either Hair or Feathers, but is so thick as the Snow cannot pierce it.

THE Mountain is called Brennerberg, which fignifies an inflamed Hill; and the Reason is, that besides the Thunders which are frequent in Summer, sometimes it sends forth piercing and burning Winds, which force themselves into the Vallies or Passages of the neighbouring Mountains, as into Pipes or Canals; and these various Torrents of the Air shock one another so impetuously, that they produce roaring and surious Hurricanes, which tear up both Rocks and Trees by the Roots;

Cui nive tineta coma est glacie riget afpera Barba,

fays a Poet of that Country: They fay, that Travellers are fometimes constrained to wait many Days till these Storms are over. As for us, we left our difmal Lodging the next Day, and about two Hours after came to the highest accessible Part of the Mountain. There we saw a large Spring which falls upon a Rock, and straightway separates itself into two Currents, which in a little Time after become two pretty large Rivers. The one turns to the South, and disgorges itself into the Im, near Inspruck. The other runs northward, and after it has paffed by Brixen and Bolfane, falls into the Adige, a lietle above Trent. We dined the same Day at Stertzingen, a little Town, where they gave us bad Oysters of Venice, and some Flesh of a certain Beast called Steinbokt, which is somewhat like a wild Goat and a Doe, and is most delicate Food. At this Town we left the direct Way to Trent, because it is dangerous, by reafon of the Precipices, and took that of Brixen, which is not fo rough, and therefore more frequented.

gons coming from the Fair of Bolfane, and they were almost all drawn by Oxen. I observed, that the cloven Feet of these Beasts were shod with two Pieces of Iron. The Peasants of these Mountains have little Carts with two Wheels, which they draw themselves, and which they make use of to setch Salt from Hall, which is a little City in the Valley of Inspruck. There are brackish Springs there, the Water whereof

being boiled, turns to Salt.

THE Habits of the Mountaineers are very odd: Some of them have green, others yellow and blue Hats; and in some Places it is difficult to discern the Men from the Women. But as

we change Countries, we may in every Thing observe the Variety that reigns in the World. We find not only new Languages, and new Cuftoms, but also new Plants, new Fruits, new Animals, and a new Face of the Earth. Almost quite throughout Tirol, the Sheep are black; in fome Places they are of a red Tawny, and in . Montony reothers altogether white. There are some Pro-lates, that vinces in which they have * Horns; and others, when he was where a horned Sheep would be looked upon at London, Anno 1663, as a Monster. And many other such Differences 'twas observed may be observed in Beasts of the same Kind : by the Royal Nor are the Humour of Men without their Society, that Varieties. Not to leave the Example of Sheep, Sheep which I know fome Provinces, as that of Poittou, where Grounds, as in the Milk of these Creatures is preferred before some Parts of that of the Cows. In most other + Places, they England, have will not trouble themselves to milk them, so at least very little do they value their Milk. I once lived a small ones; confiderable while in a Country, where, when that those who a Sow pigs, if there be any white ones they feed in dry drown them, because they believe, that all the Grounds, have white Pigs are mangy. I have been also in large Horns, another Country, where black Hogs are less and even someesteemed than those of other Colours. In Nor-times four of them; and mandy the Milk of a black Cow is looked on as that when a specifick Remedy; and the Physicians pre- they are carfcribe it for fuch, perhaps because the black ried from one Cows are less common than the red. And in Country to another, the Sizes fome Places of your Country it is quite con- of their Horns trary; for the red Cows Milk is most esteemed, change accordbecause the Cows are almost all black. Some ing to the Nature of the Soil, can endure to look on nothing but what they Alex. Tassenia are accustomed to see; and others value nothing relates in his

Collection of

divers Thoughts, that horned Animals are Gregali, that is, Herd together, Males and Females, in common; and this is the Reason, adds he, why Horns are ascribed to those whose Wives imitate the Freedom of those Animals. † Montagne says, the Tartars prefer Mare's Milk to all other Milk.

but what is rare and uncommon. Custom and Prejudice are the Tyrants that govern the World, and fantaftical Humour reigns every where with them.

BRIXEN. Sublavio. Gregory VII, the famous Hildebrand, and haughty Pope, was deposed here, Anno 1080. He was the Son of a Carpenter.

BRIXEN is still in the Tirol: That little City is a Bishoprick, and the Bishop resides in it. I cannot tell you the Reason why the best Lodgings in this Country are always in the upperthat turbulent most Story. 'Tis true, that there you are less troubled with Noise, but the Trouble to get up to them is a great Inconveniency.

Since I have not much to fay of Brixen, I will take this Occasion to give you an Account of a Picture which I observed in the great Church. 'Tis an old Piece of Painting fasten'd to the Wall in a dark Place; but the Oddness of the Defign made me take particular Notice of it. God the Father appears above, in Heaven, furrounded with Angels and Cherubims. Beneath him is the Holy Ghost, in Form of a Dove, and feems to prefide over what is done below. Jesus Christ makes the Blood stream out of his Side; which falls into a large Bason. The Virgin presses her Breast, and makes her Milk gush out, which falls into the same Vessel. The Mixture of these sacred Liquors runs over, and falls into a fecond Bason; and from thence thro' feveral other Places into a Lake of Fire, where the Souls in Purgatory strive to catch it, and are refreshed and comforted by it. The following Verses are written in a Corner of the Picture.

Dum fluit è Christi benedicto vulnere sanguis, Et dum Virgineum lac pia Virgo premit; Lac fluit & Sanguis, Sanguis conjungitur & lac, Et fit fons vitæ, fons & origo boni.

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il 1 Fit fons ex cujus virtutibus atque valore,
Nobis offensi tollitur ira Dei.
Fit fons, quem currens Cælestis Spiritus, inde
Exultans animo, gaudia mille trabit.
Fit fons qui totum à peccatis abluit Orbem,
Et quo mundatur commaculatus bomo.
Fit fons qui multim cunctos refrigerat illos,
Quos Orci purgans slamma sitire facit.

Torrente voluptatis tuæ potabis eos.
Pfal. xxxv.

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You must not be surprized to find the Virgin's Milk joined, and equally respected with the Blood of our Saviour; since her Devoto's scruple not to say, that more are saved by the Name of Mary, than by the Name of Jesus.

FROM Brixen to Bolfane, which are but seven Hours distant, the Way lies almost wholly between the River and the Mountains, Here the Rocks are so high, that they pierce the Clouds; and when the Snow melts, or a fudden Thaw comes, it occasions such a tumbling of the Rocks as makes the Way very dangerous. A Traveller is pent up there as in a Streight, and in feveral Places has not Room enough to go either forward or backward, without great Danger, which threatens him equally either Way. The Accidents which happen, and the Coaches which are over-turned so often in these uneven Ways, have occasioned the Building of the little Oratories which we met with fo frequently on the Road. There they paint the Story of their Miffortunes: And in the Picture you may see every one invoking that Saint, or that Nostredame, in which they place most Confidence: For such an one has a profound Veneration for our Lady VOL. I.

of fuch a Place, who would not bestow one Wax candle upon all the reft. When any one is grievously wounded, or killed, there is nothing for either He or She-Saint; but they who have the good Fortune to escape, erect these little Monuments I mentioned, after the fame Manner that some Churches are filled with Presents. which are usually called Vows. Those who are in any Kind of Danger, implore either their Saint or their Relick, or their miraculous Image. If they are delivered they call their Preservation a Miracle, and accomplish their Vows. So, there have been already more than a Cart-load of Heads, Arms, and other Members of Silver, offered to our new Lady of Newburg: And there are feveral other large Churches hung tound with the like Monuments. They every Day bring new ones, and the old, being put to another Use, give Place to them; for you may be sure there is nothing loft.

*WHEN we entred into the Valley of Bolfane, we were aftonished to find the Air sweet and temperate. The Vineyards were all green, as well as the Willows, Roses, Mulberries, and many other Trees and Shrubs. A true Spring in the Middle of Winter, and in the Middle of Snows. This proceeds from it's being sheltered from Ill-winds, and, it may be, some other Circumstance in the Disposition of the

Ground.

BOLSANE. BOLSANE is in the Bishoprick of Trent. This very little City has hardly any thing remarkable in it, for what I know, but it's Fairs. There are four every Year, and each lasts fifteen Days; during which the Commodities of Germany and Italy are exchanged. We observed in the Roof of the Nave or Body of the great Church, a

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round Hole about three Foot in Diameter; encompassed with a kind of Garland tied with Ribbons of feveral Colours, at which hang a great Number of large Wafers. They told us. that on Ascension-Day, there is a kind of Opera represented in this Church, and that a Man who represents Jesus Christ, is lifted up to Heaven thro' this Hole.

ALL the Valley of Bolfane is full of Vineyards, and the Wine is much esteemed by the People of the Country; but we Frenchmen are not much pleased with it, because of it's sweetish Tafte. It is a good Days Journey from Bol-Sane to Trent, through the Valley which is very fruitful and pleafant. From Place to Place, near the Vines, are little Huts of Straw, which are supported by the three high Firr-Poles, placed like a Trevet; they hide themselves with a Carbine, in one of these little Huts, and kill the Bears which come down from the Mountains to devour

the Grapes.

TRENT is a little City, not much more consi- TRENT. derable than Bolfane, and is almost fituated after Scrivono alcuthe same Manner. 'Tis founded on a flat Rock, ni, come rese-of a kind of white and reddish Marble; of which Mantuano, nel most of the Houses are built. This City hath libro de Gestis been several Times laid waste, by the Inunda- Ducum Tritions to which it is subject. The River often denti, che acover-flows, and the Brooks of Levis and Fersena, nome di Tritumble fometimes from the Mountains with fuch dento, da tre a terrible Impetuolity, that they drive before Torrenti, quali them great Rocks, and rowl them even into scendono dalli Jerom Fracastorius Physician to the luogos sicome the Town. Fathers of the Council, infifted, at the Pope's si dicesse luogo Instigation, upon the Badness of the Air, when di tre torrenti. the Question concerning the Removal of the berti, Marca Council to Boulognia was in Dispute; but there Trevigians. was good Reason, if I may give Credit to those N 2

that have informed me here about that Affair, that the Emperor's Friends were not in the least Concern about that pretended Danger. Trent is encompassed with a single Wall, and the Adige runs by the Side of it. They boaft of the Bridge which is built over this River, tho' there is nothing extraordinary about it. They magnify also the Bishop's Palace, as a great and splendid Edifice; and I remember I heard the fame Things faid of it before: But these Reports had given us a false Notion of that House, which is low, and of a very indifferent Size. The Bishop is a temporal and Spiritual Lord in his Diocese, which is of a large Extent. This Prince was formerly very rich; but cannot be faid to be fo now. By Virtue of an Agreement betwixt him and the Venetians, those whom he condemns to the Gallies, are fent aboard their Veffels; and on the Contrary he is permitted to export a certain Quantity of Oil out of their Country, without paying Custom. Some place Trent in Italy, others make it Part of Tirol: But the latter are mistaken, if we may believe an-* cient Geographers and the People of the Coun-

try; for they say Trent is in Italy; tho' the Bishop is a Prince of the Empire; yet the common Language of Trent is the Italian.

THEY shewed us in a Chapel of the Cathedral, the Crucifix, Sub quo jurata & promulgata fuit Synodus: It is as big as the Life, and, they say, it bowed it's Head, to testify the Approbation which it gave to the Decrees of that

Monconys says Assembly. They add, That no Man ever could he has seen in discover what it is made of; so that many doubt, some Relicks whether it was made with Hands. They are of St Virgilius

Bishop of Trent, who suffered very much, having been accused of Herely, for saying, he really believed there were Antipodes.

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going to take it from the dark Place in which we law it, and to fet it in a magnificent Chapel, which will shortly be finish'd; where they expect it will do more Miracles than ever: It is call'd, by way of Eminency, The Holy Crucifix. From thence we went to St Mary Major, which, notwithstanding it's Title, is but a little Church. 'Tis built of a Kind of base Marble, and it was in this Place where the Council fate. The Organs of this Church are extraordinarily large. They played to us many Ayres, and counterfeited the Cries of a great many Animals: They imitated the Beating of a Drum, and show'd us' several other Tricks, which were very unsuitable to the Nature of the Place, and the Gravity of the Council which is represented in a large Picture hard by. Afterwards they carried us to the Church of St Peter, to fee the little Saint Simonin in his Chapel. They fay that in the Year 1276, the Jews stole the Child of a Rigord, Phy-Shoe-maker 28 Months old, whose Name was fician and Hi-Simon, and after they had let out all his Blood storiographer in a most cruel manner, to serve at the Cele-gustus, writes, bration of one of their Feasts, they threw the that in 1180 which still passes to the Jews of Carcass into a Canal, the House where the thing was done, and Paris tore by Whipping, where their Synagogue was at that time, and and crucified a that the Body was carried by the Current into Boy of twelve the River, and taken up by Fisher-men. In a Years old, word, the whole Villany was discover'd; the named Rich-Jews were convicted, Thirty nine of them of a Citizen;

that the Cri-

minals were put to Death; that all the Jews were driven out of the Kingdom, and young Richard was canonized. R. Dumont, Continuer of the Chronicle of Sigebert: Rob. Gaguin, Library-keeper of Louis XII: Dupleix, and many others, report the same Story. Mezeray faith, that Louis Huttin recalled the Jews, and that That Nation being accused for poisoning the Fountains and Wells in the Year 1321, were banished for ever by Pbilip V. The Edict is still in force.

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hanged, and the rest banished the City for ever. Sixtus IV, who was then Pope, being informed of the whole Matter, thought fit to canonize the Child, by the Name of Simonin, the diminutive of Simon, the Father's Name. The Body was embalmed, and is now exposed to View in a Shrine upon the Altar of the Chapel, which is dedicated to him. They keep also in an adjoining Cupboard, the Knife, Pincers, and four great iron Needles, with which his Butchers tormented him; and two filver Goblets, in which it is faid they drank his Blood. Thus the Jews were expelled: But some Years after they obtained a Permission to remain three Days in the City for Business. These three Days were reduced to three Hours, because of their Obstinacy in defending Buda, during the last Siege. I have seen the Story of Little Simon painted at Francfort under the Bridge-Gate, to load these miserable People who live in that City, with new Reproach; and they have added other infamous Figures, where the Devil and Swine are represented mocking and laughing at the Jews. I know this Action of which they accuse the Jews of Trent, and which gave Occasion to the prohibiting them from residing there, has appeared too enormous to abundance of People ever to be credited: I have met with fome Sorts of Wits, that think it becomes them to reject this whole Story as fabulous: But those Persons are mistaken; for Facts that do not imply any Contradiction, how strange soever they are, ought not to be rejected as false, upon the Account of their being strange; and there are some more extraordinary than this, that are undoubtedly true: 'Tis then the Nature of the Proofs, their Number, and their Authority which must be examined into. Now to take the Thing

Thing upon that Foot, those that will give themselves the Trouble of considering the Allegata and the Probata, as some Persons of my Acquaintance have done, they will be obliged to own, that the Matter of Fact, is substantially proved; or at least, they cannot say, without

speaking rashly, that it is not.

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BESIDES, I say, that the Murder of this Child is by no Means of the Number of those things altogether so enormous, as to seem contrary to common Sense and Reason: We have every Day fad Examples of Mothers, who to fave their Reputation strangle their own Children: And therefore why should we not easily believe, that a Set of Jews, who on one Hand are full of ridiculous and detestable Superstitions; and on the other, eaten up with Malice against the Christians, beneath whose Feet they behold themselves trampled, without daring to murmur at it; why fay I, should it appear so unreasonable, that they should use a Creature, whom they profess to esteem less than a Dog, and against whom their Religion causes them to make horrid * Imprecations, with the fame Cruelty Moabitarum, that so many Mothers themselves treat the Fruit [sic hodie ab of their own Womb? Or, if one demands other illis Christiani Examples, with the Inhumanity practifed by appellantur,] Christians themselves, in an infinite Number of ruinam, & extoo true Massacres of sucking Children of other efflagitant, ut Christians. What dreadful Things are not those, terror & anwho are intoxicated with the Fury of a false Re- gustia Gentes ligion, capable of performing? and do not we dant, &c. 7. every Day see the lamentable Effects of these Buxterf. Sycurfed Notions?

MOREOVER; which is most probable, either XI. that the Jews, fuch as I have just now described them [and I could yet fay a great deal more of them] have committed this superstitious and cruel

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* Moabitarum nag. Jud. Cap.

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Act; or that the Christians who have driven them out, have made themselves guilty of the highest Enormities, in putting Nine and thirty of those miserable Wretches to Death? In tormenting to the highest Degree their unfortunate Families? And by hellishly imputing to them fuch heinous Crimes, of which they knew them to be innocent? Does Reason allow that we should charge the Christians with such execrable Proceedings, purely to excuse the Jews, even against all manner of Probability; since the defpicable Condition to which those unfortunate Jews are reduced, does in every Respect give our Princes the full Power of disposing of them at their Pleasure; especially, when the only Question is, whether they shall or shall not be suffered to live in fuch or fuch a Place? Has the Emperor any need of these Pretences to drive them either from Trent or elsewhere? And did they not treat us in the same Manner in France, when they deprived us arbitrarily of our Liberty?

Bur, fay they, why should those Jews be guilty of fuch an Action, since Moses has not given them any fuch Commandment? This Objection fignifies nothing at all; first because, as I have already faid, we ought not to dispute against Facts that are proved and confirmed. Secondly, because in a great many Religions, as they call them, there are superstitious Practices that are monstrous, and for which we must not expect those that are bigotted to them should give any tolerable Reason, 'Tis not Moses that has dictated to the Jews all the excessive Extravagancies of their Oral Law; neither is it the Evangelists that teach some Christians a great many Things which they do and believe, and which indeed are both foolish and impious. 'Tis beyond doubt that the the modern Jews have committed other outra- In Palæitina, gious Attempts of this fame Nature; why then in Christianae Religionis Lumay they not be guilty of this? As for fome dibrium, Puecertain Variations in the Circumstances of the rum Christia-Actions, they are by no Means to be alledged as num in Cru-Proofs of it's Falsehood, but rather of the con- cem egerunt, multisqueVertrary as I have observed already.

beribus miserè excruciatum

Cruci affixum, lancea in pectus contorta, occiderunt. [in Arragonia.] - Simile facinus ab ipsis commissum Tridenti, circa Ann. 1475 & Bernæ in Helvetia 1287. Puteos veneno infecerunt in Provincia Narbonensi, An. 1322. Ejusdem sceleris convicti sunt, An. 1349. Argentorati, Basileæ, Bernæ. Zophingæ, [& Noriberga] ubi meritas pœnas dederunt, &c. Ant. Hulfius in his Treatile de Theologia Judaica, Lib. I. Part ii. Pages 415, 416, 417, of the Breda Edition, 1653, relates several other Cruelties that have been committed by these People. See also the Historical Meditations of Phil. Camerarius, Book III. Chap. ii. See Rob. Gaguin, and all the French Historians, in the Reign of Philip Augustus; how they crucified several Children. See Stow's English Chronicle. See also Mr Bastage's History of the Jews, Page 51 of the first Edition, and the Bibliotheque Critique of Mr S. Jore. Tom. i. Page 109. Le Paris Ancien & Nouveau of Mr Le Maire, Tom. i. Page 406. Les Hift. Trag. of Boaiftuau, Page 58.

I REMEMBER the two last Verses of an Epitaph on the Tomb of a young Lady, that I have observed in the Church of St Mark: I believe they will not displease you: This young Wife fays to her Husband,

Immatura peri, sed Tu diuturnior annos Vive meos, Conjux optime, vive tuos.

I am,

Trent, Dec. 13, 1687.

SIR,

Your, &cc.

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LETTER XIV.

ROVERE- WE passed through the little City of Roveredo, where they drive a pretty Trade in Silk. Bourguetto is not far off, which is the leaft Village of the Bishoprick of Trent, and Offenigo the first of the State of Venice: A little wooden Cross is the Boundary of these two Sovereignties. A little on this Side Roveredo, we travelled through a Country full of loofe Rocks, scattered here and there, as if an Earthquake had thus fowed them from the Ruins of some Mountain: This is called the Wood of Roveredo, tho' there is not fo much as the Branch of a Tree in it. The Passage is sometimes dangerous, by reason of Thieves, as well as the Forest of Vergnara, which is between Offenigo and the Fort of Guardara. Our Vetturino advised us to take some Guards in this last Passage; rather I believe to get something for them, than to defend us against any Danger. After we entered into the State of Venice, we found no more of those Stoves, of which Germany is full; and we observed a sensible Alteration in a great many Things.

WE were obliged to lodge in a little Village CHIUSA. called Seraino, because it was too late to pass at the Cluse. This is a confiderable Fort, the Situation of which resembles that of the same Name. between Geneva and Lyons, on the River Rhofne.

The first is at the Foot of an high Rock; the Way

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Part I. to ITALY. VERONA.

Way which leads to it, is dug out of the steep Side of the same Rock; and on the other Side is a Precipice, at the bottom of which rowls the Adige. After we had passed by this Fort, and had for some Time followed the Banks of that River, which glides along betwixt high Rocks, the Prospect began to open, and we entred into a vast Plain; whereas ever fince our Departure from Munich, we had been closed between the Mountains.

THIS Plain is stopy and barren in divers Places. There are in it some Olive-Trees, and white Mulberries for the Silk-worms. The Vines are planted at the Foot of Cherry-trees, and young Elms, and creep from Tree to Tree. We paffed the Adige in a Ferry-boat, two large Leagues from Seraino; and a Quarter of an Hour after, we could diffinctly perceive Verona, where we VERONA. arrived the same Day. By what we saw at our Entrance into it, we judged it to be but thinly peopled; there being great void Places on that Side, and Grass growing in the Streets, which for the greatest Part are not paved. 'Tis true the Rest of the City is not like this Part; yet putting all together, Verona looks like a poor Place; and indeed there is but little Trade in it, and those who live on their Estates make no great Figure. If there be some fine Buildings, 'tis certain, that the Houses in general are very low and uneven. The greatest Part have Balconies of Wood, so loaded with little Gardens full of Pots, that it feems dangerous to walk under them. The Streets are dirty, and almost all nar-In a Word, This City is not at all fit to please the Eyes of a Traveller at the first Sight; Nevertheless, it is very large, in a good Air, and it's Situation is very fine. It yields but little Satisfaction

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Satisfaction when you behold it near, and take a particular View of it when you are walking in the Streets; but you admire it, when you look upon it from some Eminency. We went up to * Erected on the * Castle of St Peter, which is on a rising the Ruins of a Ground, within the Compass of the Walls, where Theatre that we had a full Prospect of it, and were charmed to behold that admirable Garden of Pleasure, in renger. Vid. the midst of which it is seated. The Adige runs Luitprandum. through it, and four fair Stone Bridges make the Communication between the two Parts, into & Onufrium which the River divides it. The + Castle of St. Felix is behind that of St Peter, and both together command the City. The other Fortifications of this Place are much neglected, and very irre-

+ Begun by Jobn Galeas gular. This account rather after the Extoo untavourable clusion of the Scaligers; and finished by the Venetians.

feven Tremeaux of it. Earthquake. See the Description J. of this Amphitheatre.

♦ Thirteen make twelve French ones; or a Foot of French-Foot.

THE Amphitheatre of Verona is a Thing fo The outward much the more furprizing, because we do not fre-Wall or Front. quently meet with fuch Monuments of Antiquity. It remains but | The Inclosure is almost wholly destroyed, but they have taken Care to repair the Benches, accor-Panvinius re- ding as they fell to Decay; there are four and lates that that forty of them, and I counted five hundred and Part was over- thirty Paces in the highest round, and two hunthrown by an dred and fifty in the lowest. Anthony Desgedetz, a skilful Architect, writes, that the longest Diameter of the Arena, is Two hundred and thirty Carotus made three Fcot of § French Measure, and the Shortest or Breadth One hundred and thirty fix Foot and eight Inches. That the Thickness of the Building, without reckoning the external Corridor, a-English Miles mounts to an hundred Foot and four Inches, and with the Corridor and Wall, to an Hundred and twenty Foot, and ten Inches. Infomuch that the Length of the whole amounts exactly to Four hundred

hundred and feventy four Foot and eight Inches. OneFoot and Every Step is * near a Foot and an half high, three Inches of and about + twenty fix Inches in Breadth: This French Mealast Distance could not be less, that those who sure, according to Desgodetz. fate behind might not be troublesome to the + Two Foot others with their Feet. At each End of the A- and a half acrena, between the Benches, there is a Gate twen-cording to Defty five Foot high, which is the Entrance to the godetz. He iays, that the Arena out of the Street; and above every Gate lower Scat is a kind of Tribune or Platform twenty Foot long, two Foot and and ten broad, enclosed before and on the Sides an half high. I with Balisters of Marble. || It is commonly faid, to find forty that this was the Work of Augustus, or at least seven Seats or built under his Reign; but I find no Proof of it. Steps marked It remains still at Verona a triumphal & Arch, in his Figure; with fome Ruins of ancient Monuments. there are no more than for-

ty four. I counted 'em twice, and in two several Places. The Heighth of the whole according to the same Author, amounts to ninety three Feet, seven Inches and a half. See the little Treatise which Justus Lipsius wrote of Amphitheatres.

Others attribute it to the Emperor Maximin.

The Inscription of this Arch cannot be read: 'Tis thus related by N. Vignier, in his Historical Library. Colonia Augusta Verona Gallieniana. Valeriano II. & Lucilio Coss. Muri Veronensium Fabricati. & die III. Non. April. dedicati, prid. Non. Decemb. jubente sanctissimo Gallieno. Aug. N.

THE Cathedral is a little dark Church. Pope Lucius III is interred there; and the Epitaph on his Tomb-stone is only this, Ossa Lucii III, Româ pulsus invidiâ. I expected to have found another, which is more ingenious, and which I remember I have read somewhere:

Luca dedit tibi Lucem, Luci; Pontificatum Ostia; Papatum, Roma; Verona, mori. Immo Verona dedit tibi Lucis gaudia; Roma, Exilium; curas, Ostia; Luca, mori.

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You know this Pope had great Broils with Frederick Barbarossa, as well as Alexander III, his Predecessor. But this was not the only Cause of his leaving Rome: He was driven out by the Magistrates, and by the * People, because he endeavoured to play the Tyrant.

Lucius est piscis Rex atque Tyrannus aquarum, A quo discordat Lucius iste parum. Devorat ille Homines, hic Piscibus insidiatur: Esurit hic semper, ille aliquando satur. Amborum vitam fi laus æquata notaret, Plus rationis habet, qui ratione caret.

Tis faid, that Pepin, the Son of Charlemagne,

Father Mabillon fays, that and King of Italy, built the Church of St Zeno tied in the

Pepin lies bu- at Verona. It must be confessed, the Sculptors fame Church, of that Age were miserable Artists. Never were there feen fuch wretched Figures as these in the Front of this Church. I observed in the Fron-Several Writers of Chroni- tispiece of the great Gate, two Sorts of Birds, cles relate, that which by their Combs somewhat resemble Cocks. Reign of Toti- They hold an Animal having a long Tail beles, about the tween them, which we fulpected was defigned middle of the to represent a Fox. This poor Beast had his Feet fixth Age, tied together, and hung upon a Pole, the Ends a furious Inundation of the not forbear fearching into the Meaning of this Adige, which little Mystery; and if you please, I will venbroke in fo vi- ture to tell you my Thoughts of it. The Allufiolently upon the City of Ve- on of Gallus, a Cock, to Gallus, a Frenchman, is rona, that the a thing so familiar, that I fanfy the two Cocks Water ascend- may signify two Frenchmen; and the Animal ed to the high thus bound, must be some crasty Fellow, cheated est Windows of the bound, must be some crasty Fellow, cheated the Church of nevertheless, and supplanted by the Cocks. St Zeno. From

whence we must conclude, that there was a Church dedicated to the pretended St Zeno, in the fourth Age, either in that Place, or some other of the City, before Pepin built this; because Totilas lived a great while before him.

The

The filly Crane hath fometimes fupplanted the cunning Renard. But to apply this Emblem to some particular Event: Supposing it to be true, that this present Church was built under Pepin, as it feems very probable, it may be conjectured, that his Father Charlemagne and he were the two Cocks; and that the unfortunate Didier, the last King of the Lombards, was the Fox: You know Charlemagne caused himself to be crowned King of the Lombards, foon after he had dispossessed Didier, who was shaven, and put into a Convent, and may be very naturally supposed to be represented by the Fox. Or the same Emblem may be applied to his Son, whose Name, I think, was Adalgife, who was at last taken and killed, after he had vainly employed all his Wit and Force to regain the Possession of his Father's Dominions. not probable, that Charlemagne would amuse himfelf with fuch a Trifle, but it might perhaps be the Fancy of the Sculptor. On the Side of the fame Gate where they have put this fine Hieroglyphick, there is a Man on Horse-back in Basso Relievo, over whom these three Verses are written in Characters that are half Roman, and half Gotbick:

> O Regem stultum, petit infernale tributum: Moxque paratur equus, quem misit Dæmon iniquus; Exit aqua nudus, petit Infera non rediturus.

Tho' I have given you some Conjectures concerning the Fox, I confess I can guess nothing of the Devil's Horse.

RETURNING from thence, we passed by the little Church called Santa Maria Antica, near which there are several magnificent Tombs of the Scaligers, who were Princes of Verona, before

fore that City belonged unto the Republick of Venice.

Writing of this, I know they have published a Dehave read it over, but 'tis a very poor Piece.

THE Rarities which we faw in the Cabinet of the Count Moscardo, deserve that some learned Man should undertake their Descrip-* Sincethefirst tion: * And it is to be wondered at, that those who have had the Curiofity, and the Means to amass so many fine Things together, should not have had the Care to procure exact Prints of feription of this them, and to add explanatory Remarks on Cabinet; nay, I fuch as are most considerable; scarce any thing more remarkable can fall within the Observation of a Traveller, nor any Thing that deferves better to be studied and described. There is a Gallery, and Six Chambers, all filled with the most curious Productions of Art or Na-But as it is not possible for me to give you a particular Account of fo many Things, fo will I not engage my felf in fuch a Tafk, neither at present, nor for the future: You need but call to mind all that you have already feen in my Letters, and particularly that which I fent you from Inspruck. Pictures, Books, Rings, Animals, Plants, Fruits, Metals, monstrous or extravagant Productions, and Works of all Fashions; and, in a Word, all that can be imagined curious, or worthy Enquiry, whether for Antiquity or Rarity, or for the Delicacy and Excellency of the Workmanship. The Catalogue of them would alone amount to a Volume; only to fatisfy you in some Measure, I affure you, that whenever I shall meet with any Thing that I have not taken Notice of before, and which shall feem worthy of particular Observation, I will take Care to communicate it to you.

Roman Rods or Fasces.

THERE are here many Instruments and Utenfils, which were used in the Pagan Sacrifices. They also shewed us Figures of Brass, that represent all Sorts of Things, which they hung up in the Temples of their Gods, when they had received any Assistance from them. To gratify in some Measure your Curiosity, I have added in this Place a short Scheme of the Instruments used by the ancient Pagans, which I hope will not be unacceptable to you.



VOL. I.

ANTIQUA

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ANTIQUA SACRIFICIALIA.

1. SISTRUM or CREPI-TACULUM, an Instrument of Brais with which the Egyptians used to call the People to the Sacrifices. There were several Sorts of them, which were made use of on different Occafions.

2. LITUUS, the Augural Staff, or a fort of Croner or Bishop's Staff, which the Augurs usually carried in their Hands, and with which they marked out Spaces in the Air, in order to their Divination by Birds.

3. CAVEA and PULLI.
There was also a Sort of Divination by Chickens When they eat greedily, 'twas reckoned a good Sign; and a better, when a Bit or Grain fell from their Beaks as they were Feeding. When they retused to eat, 'twas esteemed a bad Omen, and much more when they ran away.

4. AQUIMINARIUM or AMULA. A Vessel still of Aqua Lustralis. It was placed at the Doors of the Temples, where the People sprinkled themselves with that Holy Water.

5. PATERA. An Instrument with which they poured Wine on the Heads of the Victims

 PRÆFÞRICULUM. A Veffel of Brats. in which they put the Wine that was uted in Libations. 7. SYMPULLUM or SYM-PUVIUM. A little Velfel, usually of Earth, into
which the Wine was poured out of the Prafericulum, to make the first Effusions.

8. ALTARE. There were many different forts of Al-

tars.

o. TRIPUS or TRIPES. There were Tripus's of several Sorts, according to the various Uses for which they were appointed. This sometimes serv'd for an Altar, when Oblations were offered to the Domestick Gods. And on several Occasions twas also used instead of a Chasing-dish in the Celebration of Sacrifices.

let with which the large Sort of Victims were knocked on the Head.

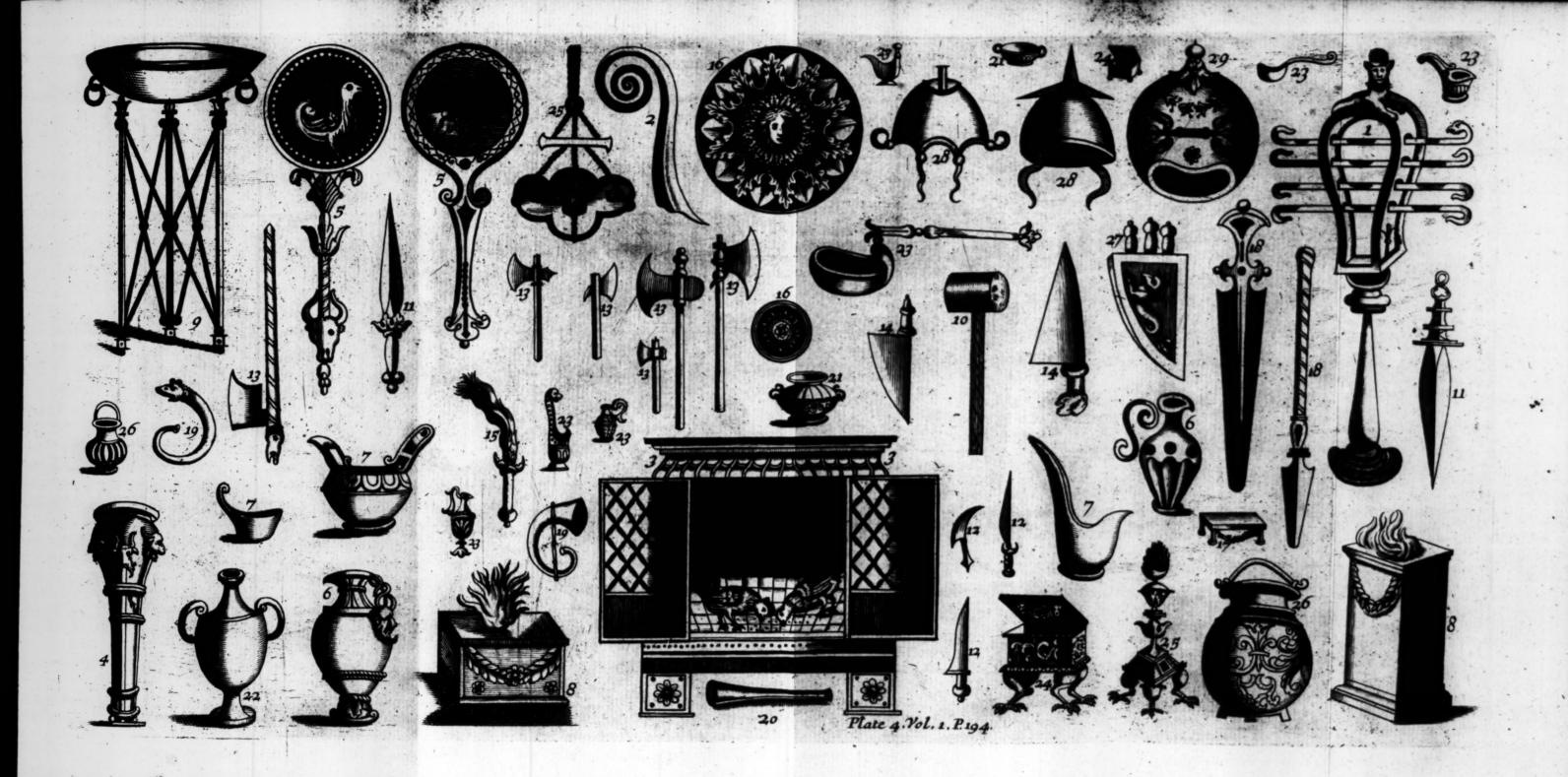
A long Knife with which they cut the Throats of the larger Sort of Victims, fuch as Bulls, Rams, and Swine. The Knives had ufually an ivory Handle adorned with Nails and Studs of Gold and Silver.

12. CULTRI or CULTEL.

LI. Little Knives for Vietims of a smaller Size.

which the Victims were difmembered: And fometimes it ferved to knock them on the Head.

14. DO-



14. DOLABRA. Large Knives to difmember the larger Sort of Victims.

15, ASPERSORIUM, AS-PERGILLUM, or LUS-An Instrument TRICA. with which they sprinkled themselves with Aqua Lustralis.

16. DISCUS. A Sort of Trencher or flat Bason, in which they fometimes put the Entrails of the Victims, fometimes Blood and Flower, and fometimes roafted Flesh.

17. ENCLABRIS. The Table on which they placed the Victim to examine it's Entrails, in order to the Divinations that were performed by Way of Augury. Several Utenfils for Sacrifices were also called EN-CLABRIA or ANCLA-BRIA, from the Word ANCULARE, i.e. ministrare, from whence comes ANCILLA.

18. LIGULA. - An Instrument which the Augurs made Use of when they examined the Entrails of the Victims.

to. LITUUS. This Name was also given to a Sort of Horn or Clarion, which they founded at the Ceremony of the Hecatombs.

20. TUBA. A Pipe on which they played sometimes during the Ceremony of the Sacrifices.

21. PATERÆ or PATEL-LÆ. The Cups in which

the Victims. The Sacrificers also made use of them when they offered Wine to Gods.

22. THURIBULUM. The Vessel in which they burnt Incense, during the Ceremony of the Sacrifice.

23. CAPIDES, CAPULÆ, CAPEDINES, DUNCULÆ, or CAPE-DUNCULI, URNULÆ LIGNEÆ, and FICTI-LES. Several little Veffels appointed for feveral Uses.

24. ACERRA or THURA-RIUM. An Incense Box. CANDELABRA.

Lamps and Candlefticks. 26. OLLA. The Pot in which the Priests boiled their Portion of the Victim.

27. VAGINA. The Sheath which the Sacrificer hung at his Girdle, and in which he kept several Sorts of Knives.

28. APEX. The Sovereign Pontiff's Mitre.

29. ALBOGALERUS. The Flamin's Mitre.

You must not imagine that all these Instruments are in the Cabinet of Count Moscardo; but I have feen every one of them either there, or in other Places: And I hope the curious Reader will be pleased to fee them all brought together into so narrow a Compass. Every one of these Instruments might be made the Subject of an entire Dissertation : But this is not a fit Place to enter upon more particular they received the Blood of | Enquiries of that Nature.

WE faw also many Pieces of Workmanship. framed out of the Stone Amianthos, which is the dobis . fo famous among Naturalists. This Stone, as hard and weighty as it is, is eafily divided into Fibres or Threads, which are fo strong and flexible, that they may be foun like Cotton. Before I leave this Head, I must acquaint you with this Remark concerning the Instances of Petrifaction, which I have observed either here or elsewhere; that there is frequently a great deal of Error and Uncertainty in them, and that there are several Persons who scruple not to use a little Artifice to multiply and diversify the Rarities with which they defign to fill a Cabinet. It cannot be denied, that Nature feems to divert herfelf fometimes with fuch Sorts of Metamorphofes; but it must also be confessed, that they are often counterfeited by Art. I know not whether you ever faw any of those pretended Animals, called Basilisks. Invention is prettily contrived, and has deceived many. They take a small Ray, and having turned it after a certain Manner, and raised up the Fins in form of Wings, they fit a little Tongue to it, sharp like a Dart, and add Claws and Eyes of Enamel, with other little Knacks, dexterously pieced together; and this is the whole Secrecy of making Basilisks. I am not ignorant that some Authors mention * another Sort of common Opi- Basilisk, without either Feet or Wings, which nion, but very they represent like a crowned Serpent; and mathe first Sort ny Naturalists affirm, that it kills with it's Breath of Bafilisks are and Looks. Galen takes Notice of it as the most venemous of all Serpents; and tells us, that the Wezel only fears not it's Poison, but on the contrary, poisons it with it's Breath. Yet I believe this Serpent is to be found only in the Land of Phanixes, Unicorns, and flying Dragons. I MIGHT

Tis the generated in the Egg of an old Cock.

I MIGHT alledge many other little Cheats, The curious like that of the first Bafilisk; but to return to our may learn, in Account of Petrifaction, I shall fix only upon how they one of them, or a pretended one. There is a make the Mancertain natural Production, a kind of imperfect drakes; which Plant, or a Coralline Matter, which extreamly sort of Forresembles a Mushroom. I know not whether gery. fome Persons really deceive themselves, or are only willing to deceive others: But 'tis certain, that they give the Name of petrified Mushrooms, They are freto those Sorts of Corals which never were Mush- quently found rooms. The Question depends upon the Matter in the Red Sea. of Fact; but besides every one may see that nothing in the World is less capable of Petrifaction than a Mushroom, because of the Looseness and Softness of it's Substance; we must consider that fuch a Metamorphofis cannot be done in a very fhort Time.

I REMEMBER I observed in this Cabinet many of those thin Skins of Trees, on which the Ancients wrote, before they knew the Use of Paper. Two Trees of black Coral, three Foot high each; a Hen's Egg, which is of this Figure; A Knife of Stone extreamly sharp, which some Jews make use of for the Circumcision of Children who died before the eighth Day. There is a great Difference in the modern Jewish Ce- See concernremonies, particularly between the Oriental, Ger- ing that Matman, Italian, and Portuguese Jews. I remember ter, Thom.

I have read in Buxtorf, of an infinite Number of Aquin. part 3. their Customs that are not used in this Country. Quest. 70.

Claud. Drusius in notis ad Josuam C. v. Ramirezius, Cap. iv. Pentecontarchi. Piscator, in Quaestionib. Cajet. ad Josuam v. Claud. Jun. Arias Mont. & Pagn. in eundem Locum. -Quæst. in Jos. v. Er Sixtinus Amama, in Antibarbaro Biblico. L. 2. in Exod. IV. 25.

*It is faid ac- Some make use of the Cutting-stone *, accordcording to the ing to the ancient Practice: But in Italy, they generally use to bury the dead Child without Hebrew in the fifth Chap- Circumcifion; and when they circumcife them, ter of Joshua, they use a Knise made of a Cane: The ordinacumcifed the ry Circumcifion is performed with a Steel Knife. Children of If-

rael with Knives of Stone; and in the fourth of Exodus, That Zippora circumcifed her Son with a Stone. Joseph Scaliger fays, there are Jews who take off the Prepuce with their Nails; and others who cut it a little, and tear away the reft. I have feen it cut with a king of Razor at London and Rome.

WE have feen a Burial to Day, of which I will give you some Account. The Body was dreffed in a black Suit, with a Cloak: He had fine clean Linen, a new long Peruke, a Hat upon his Head; and upon the Hat, a Garland of Flowers. The Corps was laid in a fitting Posture, on a Quilt, covered with a Counterpane of Yellow and red Brocard, and supported with a Pillow of the fame Stuff. Four Men carried it thus all open, and the Company followed two and Garlands are only used for those who were never married. This was also the Custom of the Ancients, and they called it Corona pudicitia, the Crown of Chastity. Some Hours before, we had another Rencounter: It was a Woman richly dreffed, who walked through the City between two Nuns, and was going to take the Habit. 'Tis usual in this Country to go thus in Publick, whereas in France, and many other Places, this Ceremony is performed in the Convent. A French Merchant who lived here feveral Years. has just now given me an Account of a Procession, which he had often feen, and which I have a great Mind to relate to you before I finish my Matth. xxi. Letter. 'Tis believed at Verona, that after Christ had made his Entrance into Jerusalem, he difmiffed the * She or He-Ass on which he rode, and ordered

M. Montel, living in London, 1712.

Mark xi. Luke xix. John xii. ordered that he should pass the rest of his Days in Quiet and Liberty. They add, that the Afs, weary with having wandered fo long in Palæstine, refolved to visit foreign Countries, and to undertake a Voyage by Sea; nor had he any need of a Ship, for the Waves became smooth, and the liquid Element grew as hard as Crystal. After he had visited the Islands of Cyprus, Rhodes, Candia, Malta, and Sicily, he passed over the Gulf of Venice, and staid some Days in the Place where that famous City was afterwards built: But the Air feeming to be unhealthful, and the Pasturage bad among these salt and marish Islands; Martin continued his Voyage, and mounted the River of Adige dry-shod, and coming up to Verona, he made choice of that Place for his last Residence. After he had lived there some Years like an honest As, he died at last, to the great Grief of the Confraternity. So lamentable and univerfal a Braying, made the Echoes to refound thro' the Country, that never was fo fad a Melody heard at the Funeral of fuch an Animal, not even in Arcadia itself. But they quickly found a Way to alleviate their Grief, for all the Honours imaginable being rendered to the blest Deceased, the Devotees of Verona took care to preserve his Relicks, and put them into the Belly of an artificial Ass, made for that Purpose, where they are kept to this Day, to the great Joy and Edification of pious Souls. This holy Statue is kept in the Church of Nostre Dame of the Organs, and four of the luftiest Monks in the Convent, in pontifical Habits, carry it folemnly in Procession two or three Times every Year. a Romanca

I HAVE just now made a second Visit to the Cabinet of Count Moscardo; and the obliging O 4 Person

Person who received me was pleased with my Curiofity, instead of looking upon it as a Trouble. He affured me, that he never thought any Part of his Time so acceptably employed, as that which he spent in shewing his Curiosities to those who love them: And that he was extreamly pleased he could entertain me alone without being disturbed by the Crowd, which for several Reafons, he faid, made him always very uneafy. We began immediately to take another View of many Rarities, and Curiofities; and I found him more communicative than the first time I saw him: For he talk'd very much, and was still shewing a great deal of Knowledge, and Litera-We fell upon Drawers of precious Stones, and he shew'd me very fine Amethysts, and quoted several Authors, who affirm, that Joseph presented one set in a Ring to Mary when he espoused her. And when I was looking upon the Sapphires, he cited a Passage of St Epiphamius, who believ'd, that God wrote the Decalogue upon a Sapphire. The Virtues that are ascrib'd to these and other Stones, furnish'd us with Matter for a new Conversation. He has a considerable Number of the Stones, which he calls Saette, Fulmini, Pietre ceraunei, and Thunderbolts. This is a Matter of Fact, that if true, deferves to be examin'd; and perhaps I may at another time, give you a more politive Account relating to this Subject: But at present I must make hafte to finish my Letter. I took notice of fome Mirrors of mixt Metal that were dug up near Verona, and are probably very ancient The Use of Mirrors made of Glass is an Invention that one may reckon amongst those that are new; but those that have written, without any manner of distinction, that Mirrors in general were unknown to the Ancients, are fallen into a grois a gross Mistake; for both facred and profane Books make frequent Mention of them.

Among the great Variety of Coins that are to be feen in this Cabinet, there are fome of Leather, but so disfigured, that I could not make any certain Judgment of them. I remember the obliging and learned * Mr Hearne, one of the + Keepers of the famous Bodleian Library at Ox- * He has pubford, has shewn me one which was better pre- lished what we have of Titus ferved in the | Cabinet of the Schola Academica, Livius, in fix of which Cabinet he has the Care and Manage- Volumes in No Man is ignorant of the Use that has Octavo: The been made of this kind of Money, at several my, Eutropius, Times, and on different Occasions.

Justin, Trogus Pompeius; and

other Works: I know he is about a new Edition of Cicero, having the Advantage of several Manuscripts to affift him in it. (1710)

+ Dr Hudson, S. T. P. a Man of great Worth and Learning, is the chief Library-keeper.

Different from the Museum Ashmoleanum which is near the Theatre.

WHILE I was confidering the various Sorts of Instruments and Vessels that were made Use of in the Sacrifices, Mr N. shewed me an Aquimi- Ofaciles niminarium or Amula, in which they kept the Luftral- um, qui triftia Waters at the Doors of the Temples. I show crimina Czyou this, faid he smiling, to convince you English- tolli posse pumen, that our Holy Water in Italy is not a modern tatis Aqua! Invention.

I saw also a vast Number of little Statues in Brass, of Deities, illustrious Persons, Gladiators, Wrestlers, Soldiers both Greeks and Romans, &c. Among the rest I found one of a Pygmy, all little Boys are very like Pygmies, and another of a Satyr. The former put us in Mind to take a View of the Bones of Giants: And to fatisfy our Curiofity about the latter, we stept into the Library to fee what Eusebius and St Jerom have written of those pretended Half-men,

or Satyrs, whom they did not look upon as Chimæra's. We confulted Plutarch concerning the dumb Satyr that was brought to Sylla; and forgot not the Story of another whom St Anthony forced to speak with a Sign of the Cross.

AFTER we had looked upon the rarest Books in the Library, and some Manuscripts that are neatly written and adorned with Paintings, but not very remarkable for any Thing else, we returned to the Cabinet, where we spent above an Hour in viewing, both Fossil-Shells, and of other Kinds; Urns, Sepulchral Lamps, Keys, Rings, Seals, Dials, Arms, Habits, Headdresses, Accoutrements of the Legs and Feet, &c. that were in use among several Nations, and in several Ages. As for the Medals, I'm persuaded we could not have examined them all in a Month: For there are Thousands of all Sorts.

AT last we began to view the Paintings, and to admire at Leifure the stupendious Works of those divine Men, to use the Expressions of Mr N. which he utters out of the Abundance of his Heart. He falls into Raptures, when he begins to extol the incomparable Charms of the Pencil of the great Raphael, and the great Titian: the Fecundity, Nobleness, and rich Disposition of Julio-Romano, who was Raphael's Scholar; the vast Imagination of Correge: The Graces and Softness of Guido, the fine Air of his Heads, and the excellent Ordonance of all his Pieces. The Correctness of Hannibal Caracche's Designs and the Beauty of his Colours, &c. 'Twould not be a very difficult Task to me to make some Reflections on that fine Language; but it will be better to leave these Criticisms for another I found also several Pieces of John Occasion. Bellini, Andrew Mantegna, whose famous Cartons are to be feen at the Palace of Hampton-Court, with feveral

Part I. to ITALY. VERONA.

feveral of Raphael's; of Andrew del Sarto, old Palma, Holben, Andrew Schiavon, the Baffan's, Tintoret, Moretto, Paul Veronese, Fr. Carotto, and feveral others. Among the Pictures of illustrious Persons, I observed those of Henry VIII. Elizabeth his Daughter, Platina, Albertus Magnus, Bartolus, Machiavel, Boccacio, Sannazarius, Petrarch, [one of my best Friends] Scotus, Erafmus, Aretin, Ariosto, the Scaliger's Father and Son, and Cardinal Robert Bellarmin. Don't blame me for not mentioning them in order, but ascribe the Fault to my Hafte, which will not allow me to rank them according to their Antiquity or Merit. Among the modern Medals, I remember, I found fome of Michael Angelo, Ariofto. Melanathon, Erajmus, the Pyrate Barbaroffa; Attila and Mahomet, whom I might have named first.

You know Catullus was a Native of Verona:

Tantum magna suo debet Verona Catullo, Quantum parva suo Mantua Virgilio.

I am,

Verona. Dec. 16. 1687.

SIR,

Your, &cc.

LETTER

LETTER XV.

SIR,

THE Country between Verona and Vicenza is fruitful, well manured, and almost every where level: The Trees are planted Checkerwife on which the Vines are raifed, and spread themselves among the Branches: And the Ground is carefully tilled. We dined at a little Village called La Torre, which are the Bounds between the Veronese and the Vicentin. The Wines of this Country are much efteemed, and have been fo formerly. I remember I have read in Suctonius, that Augustus made them his ordinary Drink: But fince every one is allowed to have a particular Tafte, I shall take the Liberty of faying, that I have found a certain Sweetness in those I have drunk in fome Places, where they have been cried up for the best, that has not pleased my Palate. The Bread tastes as if it were made of Earth, though very white, and of excellent Flower; because they know not the best Way to make it. Together with this, they entertained us with a Dish of old Grey Pease, fryed in Oil, and this was all our Dinner. Is it not very strange, that we should be in Danger to die of Hunger in a fertile Country, after we had fed plentifully among the Rocks and Mountains? The Soil is fat, and consequently the Ways bad; insomuch that at this Season, there was need of seven or eight Horses to draw the Coaches: They put them altogether under the Coachman's Whip, that he might drive them without a Postillion.

VICENZA

VICENZA is at least less by half than Verona, VICENZA. and is only encompassed with tottering Walls. Three or four little Rivers meet there, which serve for several Uses; but none of them are navigable. Our Guide carried us to some of the Churches: The Coronata is well paved and wain-scotted: That of the Nuns of St Catharine hath three sine Altars. There are some good Pictures in the Cathedral; where they shewed us in the Choir, an inlaid Work of Stones, which the Sacristan praised very much, tho it is of no great Value; the Performance is better than the Design. The Town-house has nothing in it extraordinary, yet they boast of it as a rare Piece.

To speak the Truth, 'tis not an easy Matter for Travellers to use themselves to the swelling Style of the Italians: The Genius of their Language is fueh, that 'tis impossible for them to fpeak Things without some Sort of Exaggeration: Especially, when they fall upon the Topick of praising any Thing or Person, all they fay then, is Stupendo, Maravigliofo, Incomparabile. We have already feen I know not how many pretended eighth Wonders of the World. When we complained at Verona, that there were fo few confiderable Buildings in fo great a City, which had formerly been fo famous; they affured us, that we should find many vast and noble Buildings at Vicenza: Vicenza, said they, è ripiena di palazzi superbissimi, con un Architettura staordinarimente superba. These were indeed big Words; but 'tis certain, that never any Men found themfelves more ftrangely disappointed than we were, when we came to fee these pretended magnificent Palaces of Vicenza. I confess that Men must agree about the Signification of their Terms: It must be allowed to Italians to call any common

common House a Palace, if they will: To give a little Parlour the great Name of a Chamber of Audience: To style a Foot-boy's Message an Embaffy: If they please let them call their Lacqueys Embassadors, and all their Houses Lowvres, I heartily consent to it: But though these Words found well in the Mouth of an Italian; as for us, who were not bred in Italy, and who speak a natural Language, we must not suffer ourselves to be imposed upon with the unmeaning Words of their Palazzi, and their Suntuofissimi, when used in our own Tongue. The Word Palais is not used so prodigally amongst us, as that of Palazzo is among the Italians: It imports much more in your English Tongue, as well as in our French, and excites another Idea in our Hearers. In a Word, they give the Name of Palazzi in Italy to certain ordinary Houses, to which that of Palais does not belong; neither in France, nor England. And tho' they apply all that to the Superbiffimi Palaces of Vicenza, I maintain in general, that they may be called pretty handsome Houses, in French and English, and no more. Perhaps there are three or four for which a better Name could be granted; but I fee no Reason why they should be termed very fine; since to speak properly, they are but well masked, and not fine Houses: I speak of those that have nothing fine but the Frontispiece, and that too is no more than indifferent, for they are often covered only with Plaister, instead of being built of Free-Stone. I have infifted the longer on this, because it is hard to root out the inveterate Prejudices with which many People are possessed, about the Multitude of Palaces in Italy; and I would endeavour always to represent Things as they are.

Our Guide finding that we were no great Admirers of his Palaces, fanfied however, that he

knew

knew a Way to furprize us; and having infenfibly obliged us to follow him, he drew us on
through the Dirt, a large half League from the
City, to shew us a little Country-house, which
belonged to the Marquess of Capra. It is a
square Building, in the Midst of which there
is a little Hall, under a small Dome, and at
each Angle of the Square two Chambers and
a Closet. There are some good Pictures in it;
and the Situation being on a little Ascent, in a
good Country, contributes to render the Place
very agreeable.

In our Return from this House he carried us to the Madona of Montberic. She is famous in this Country, and the Prior told us her whole miraculous Story very seriously. You are to know only, that this Image of our Lady came out of the Earth, in the very Place where she stands: And that they have often in Vain endeavoured to transport her to Vicenza; ten thousand Men together, as the Prior told us, would not be able to make her stir. The Picture by Paul Veronese, which is in their Resectory, is the best Piece in the Convent: It represents St Gregory at Table

With some Pilgrims.

THERE are some Ruins of an ancient Amphitheatre at Vicenza, but they told us, they were almost all hid under new Buildings. The Theatre in the Academy, called the Olympicks, is one of the Works of the samous Palladio. The Fabrick is none of the largest, and they use it only on certain Occasions, which rarely happen. The Triumphal Arch without the Gates, at the Entrance of the Plain, which is called the Field of Mars, is in Imitation of the ancient Arches of that Name by the same Palladio.

THE Garden of the Count of Valmanare, is very much extolled in this City, and the Infeription

tion which we read over the Door, puts us in great Expectations. This is the Substance of it:

STOP, dear Traveller, thou, who searchest for rare Things, and inchanted Places; for here thou may'st find Satisfaction. Enter into this delicious Garden, and taste abundantly of all Sorts of Pleasures: The Count of Valimanara gives thee leave, &c.

They had indeed once designed to have made this a very agreeable Place. There was a Canal, Parterres, Arbours, &c. and there still remains an Alley of Citron and Orange-Trees,

which is really very pleafant.

This Signior Conte put me in mind of a Story, which I have read I don't know where. They fay that Charles V being at Vicenza, a great Number of Gentlemen and rich Burgesses of that Place, pressed him very earnestly to grant them the Title of Counts: The Emperor refused at first, but at last, to get rid of these troublesome People, said aloud, Well, well, I make you all Counts, both the City and Suburbs. Since that Time, say they here, nothing is more common than Counts.

THE Way from Vicenza to Padua is in all refpects like that between Verona and Vicenza. We passed the Tezenza about three Quarters of an Hour from Vicenza, and the Brenta an Hour from Padua. I remember that the Antiquaries do not agree, concerning this Brenta: Some pretend that 'tis the Timavus; and others, that it is one of the Medoacus's. The first Opinion seems least propable, because of the River Timavus, which passes by Friuli, and is probably the true one. But let us leave them to decide their Controversies, and go to Padua.

IF my Defign was to fay here what Padua bas PADUA. been, I could draw a very fine Picture of it; called the not indeed without danger of Romancing some- It was subjetimes, if I should bodly affirm all that has been eted to the Vewritten of it, by the most ancient Authors: For netians, in the Example, I own, I do by no means believe that Year 1406.

In 1519 they this City has ever been able to provide an hundred pulled down and twenty thousand fighting Men, as Strabo, and the Suburbs, others have plainly written: But however it in which were be, what I have to fay at this time concerning ten Monasteries, fix Padua, is, that it feems poor, and very thinly Churches, peopled: That it appears with an Air altogether seven Hospineglected, and fad to the Eyes of Strangers up- tals, and 3000 Houses; says on their Entrance into it: this is very fure. Scraderus. However, I will not contradict those who fay they think it a fine City; without doubt, in comparison of abundance of others, that I forbear mentioning, for fear of fouring the good People that dwell in them, one may think it fo. But let us turn the Tables, and compare Padua, I will not fay with Paris, London, Amsterdam, or Lifle; but with a Hundred others I know; and Padua will certainly, as I have already faid, make but a poor Figure, if we consider it in the Whole: Tho' I don't deny it has fome fine Buildings, both Public and Private. The Gardens of Papa-Fava are very delightful; as also several others. It is fituate in a good Country *: It has also its University, in which there are some Faces not Bologna la to be ridiculed. It has its Antiquities, its Ca- Graffe binets, and, I question not, very good Company; besides other Things which make us take Pleasure in it, when once we are thoroughly acquainted with it; and it is so far from being despised upon the Account of its Fall and Declenfion, that perhaps we love it the better for it. It is feldom that we hate those we once loved, on the Account of unfortunate Accidents that happen to them; but on the contrary, we pity them, Vot. I. and

and Compassion augments our Love; whereas Pride and Ostentation, arising commonly from Prosperity, often raise Contempt and Envy also.

I KNOW particularly a little Country, Mafter of itself, whose City was formerly, and even in my time a charming Place to live in. All it's Splendor confifted in the Plainness, Conveniency, and Liberty of Life: without Riches, or Want; without Dignities, and without Slavery; they lived happily and were fensible of that Felicity. Their Harvests, their Vintages, their fine Lake, and their good Pastures, with the Industry of their Artifans; all these things afforded not only what was fufficient for the Necessaries, but also for the most folid Pleasures of this Life. They fpent it in tranquillity, free from great Cares, and from great Dangers in their little Houses, more or less pretty, with plain Furniture, and modest Habits. In good Reputation, and well liked by all, they were well beloved by every one in their simple and sweet Condition. The World admired their true Happiness, without envying them, tho' offering Vows for their Profperity: Never speaking of them, but in Praise and Bleffings; interesting themselves in every thing that concerned them.

YET, has a certain Advance of unexpected Wealth caused an Alteration between them? Have they assumed certain new manners of Opulent Men? Of six or seven Houses inhabited by six or seven common Families, have they made a Palace for one Man, without remembring that a Proportion ought to be observed, between the Citizens and the Republick? The Chief-Men of them, have they Despised the Others? Licentiousness and Voluptuousness mixed with Ambition, have they crept together among them? The Love that the World had for them is not at all encreased; neither

ther have they acquired any new Esteem that may be looked on as the Fruit of their Profperity. But rather on the contray, they have occasioned Jealousy, and drawn upon themselves the disagreeable Reflections of several Persons, without being a Jot happier than they were before: 'Tis to be hoped then, they will make a right Use of this favourable Misfortune that has lately happened to them; and that like true Philosophers, they will return to their former fimple and peaceable State.

LET us then conclude in favour of Padua, that one may love and be pleafed with it, tho it is neither rich nor handsome; I could have told you this in one Word, but you know what

occasioned this Amplification.

THE Circuit of this City is confiderable, but there are large Spaces in it that are void of Buildings, and many Houses void of Inhabitants. The ancient Padua hath still retained its first Walls; but fince it fell into the Hands of the Venetians, they have taken in the Suburbs, and encompassed the whole with a new Sort of Fortification, which was never good, and is at

prefently extreamly decayed.

THERE are Porchesor Piazzas, almost through of late, the out the whole City, which are very conve-University of nient to shelter People from Rain; but other- Paduahasbeen wife make the Streets narrow and dark, and Condition, and give Opportunity for those frequent Robberies the Number and Murders, which they call at Padua, the Qui- of the Students vali? What can be more furprising, than that is become so the Scholars of Padua should be privileged to the Quiva-li knock down those whom they meet, and to is not much to break Legs and Arms, without any Hope of be feared. Redress? For, as soon as Night comes on, they arm themselves, and going out in Companies, hide themselves between the Pillars of the

P 2

Porches &

One of the principal Lamps in St Anthony's Chapel was exacted by way of Fine, from the Gentlemen of the Qui-va-li? for killing a Man in the Entry of the Church.

Porches; and while the poor Passenger is struck with Terror at the Hearing of the Question, Qui-va-li? Without perceiving who makes it; another at the same time cries, Quiva-là: So without being able to go either forward or backward, the unhappy Wretch must perish between the Qui va-là, and the Qui-va-lì: Thus these Sparks make a Sport. This is what they call the Qui-va-li of Padua.

IT often happens, that these Scholars kill unknown Persons, or some of themselves, merely to maintain their pretended Privilege. It is true, these Disorders are not daily committed, for People keep themselves as close as they can out of harm's way. But it may be faid without exaggeration, that not a Month passeth, in which two or three fuch Accidents do not happen. Not but this unbridled License might be easily restrained; yet Venice, which insists on the refining of her Politicks, is willing that Padua should be over-awed by this Patrolle, which costs them Nothing, and has other Uses.

I fay again [in 1712] that these Insolenfeldom practifed for some Years:

I HAD Yesterday a long Discourse with some Persons, who believe that Padua was formerly a. Sea Port; both because the Ancients speak of it, cies have been, as a very rich Place, and because when they dig Wells and Foundations of Houses, they find in divers Places Anchors and Masts. I know not whether this Opinion will feem reasonable to you; but fince History has given us no Account of it, I should rather have recourse to a more easy Way, to explain how Vessels came up to Padua; which is, that there was formerly fome large Canal having Communication with the Sea:

THEY affim also, that Padua was built by Antenor. They shew a great Tomb or Sarcophagus, in which they have placed the pretended Bones of this old Trojan, and it is commonly called

Antenor's

Antenor's Tomb; but this Tradition is very uncertain. It cannot indeed be denied, if we are obliged to give credit to fo many ancient Authors, that * Antenor came into this Country : * See the First And it is not less certain, according to these old Book of the Writers, that he built a City which was called Eneids. Patavium. But the Question is, whether this Martial, Silius Padua be the Patavium of Antenor; for tho' this Italieus, &c. Opinion is not improbable, yet there are Argu- Meffala Cor-Vinus faith, That the ments against it, as well as for it.

Arms of Troy were placed by Intener in the Temple of Padua; and that it was a Sow in a Field Or. It would be needless to bestow a Reflection on so ridiculous a Story, fince the Use of Eschutcheons, or Coats of Arms, was not established above 600 Years ago.

As for the † Tomb it signifies Nothing. It is †Good Lassels about Four hundred and odd Years, since those gravely, that who were working on the Foundations of an hedoubts whe-Hospital, dug up a Leaden-Coffin, near which ther the Epithey found a Sword. The Coffin had no In- taph was writ-fcription, and upon the Sword were fome Leonin nor's Time; Verses in barbarous Latin. Judge, I pray you, because it is whether this may not as well agree with the written in Trojan Horse, as with Antenor. In the mean time, racters: a vethe immoderate Love which fome People have ry good Reafor every thing that bears some Stamp of Anti- son indeed. quity, made them give out, that they had found the Tomb of Antenor. A certain Man called | | Lupatus de-Lupatus, who was then a Magistrate, and a Man fired that his Tomb should of some Learning, had also his Reasons, or Pre- be placed by judices, in favour of these Bones; and some Years that of his after, put them in that renowned Tomb, which dear Antener. they call at this Day the Tomb of Antenor, and And the two which is to be feen at the entrance of St Lau- are still in the rence's-Street. He caused four Verses to be En- same Place. graved on it, which, you may be fure, are in Gotbick Characters: You will perhaps be pleafed to see them exactly as they are written.

P 3

C. In-

C. Inclitus. Antenor. Patriam vox nisa quietem, Transtulit buc Enetum Dardanidumg; fugas: Expulit Euganeos, Patavinā condidit Urbem; Quem tenet bic bumili mamore cesa domus.

All that is told at large by Lorenzo Pignoria in his Origini di Padua. One may also see Guil. Ongarello in his Chronicles: Angelo Portenari, Felicita di Padua: Sertorius Ursatus, Monumenta Patavina: Sicco Polentonus: Jag. Cavacio: Tomafin: Blondus, Merula, &c.

You may observe that there is a C. at the be-

ginning of the first Verse. Inclitus is written without a Y. Above the e in Antenor there is an Abbreviation instead of another n. Enetum is written without an H. The que in Dardanidumq; is abbreviated. The Abbreviation above the last a in Patavina denotes that there shou'd be an m; and there is another above the a in mamore which stands instead of an r. Cefa is written with a simple e; and the four Verses are in Capital Letters. Tis impossible in my Opinion, to find out the the Latin Au-Sense of the first of'em. I forgot to tell you, that thors write Inthe three first Letters of condidit are abridged into one Character. There are no Points or Stops but what I have mark'd; and fome of the Words are written so, if join'd together. The Exactness with which I it were certain, transcrib'd these Verses, may be look'd upon as a tacite Reflection on feveral Authors, who have cited 'em falfly, and may also serve to correct the Account * I gave myself of 'em, in probability be the first Edition of this Book. +

supposed to

Almost all

clytus with ay; and it

ought to be

that it is derived from

RAUTOS. But

fince it may with equal

come from xxelles, both these Words being used in the same sense by Greek Authors, I fee no reason why Inclitus may not be written without a y,

+ Having fince that time considered this Epitaph more attentively, I found that there was neither Patria nor cafa, but Patria and cofa, without either a or f. It is true, I perceived that some Person had been endeavouring to alter these two Letters, by adding a small stroke to each of them; and it was that which occasioned my Miltake; but these Scratches do not belong to the Original, and are almost worn out.

THE

· THE Church of St * Antbony is very large, and . They call full of fine Pieces, both of Sculpture and Paint- himSt Anthony ing. There are many magnificent Tombs in it, of Padua, beamong which we observed + that of Alexander cause he died Contarini, Admiral of the Republick, and Pro- ed there; but curator of St Mark; and that of Count Horatio he was a Sicco, who was killed at Vienna in the last Siege. Franciscan of I transcribed the following Epitaph, because, it is Lisbon, and Cotemporary Historical, and was made upon one of your with St Fran-Countrymen. It has no Date. Temp. Q. M. cis of Affife.

Bellarmin, Tritbemius, &c. + Erected in the Year 1555. by Augustin Zott.

Anglia quem genuit, fueratq; babitura Patronum, || Cortoneum celsa bæc continet Arca Ducem. Credita causa necis Regni affectata cupido: Reginæ optatum tunc quoque connubium. Cui Regni Proseres non consensere, Philippo Reginam Regi jungere posse rati. Europam unde fuit Juveni peragrare necesse, Ex quo mors misero contigit ante diem. Anglia si plorat, defuncto Principe tanto, Nil mirum, Domino deficit illa pio. Sed jam Cortoneus Calo fruiturg; Beatis; Cum doleant Angli, cum sine fine gemant. Cortonei Probitas, igitur, Præstantia, Nomen, Dum stabit boc Templum, vivida semper erunt. Angliag; binc etiam stabit, stabuntg; Britanni: Conjugii optati fama perennis erit. Improba Naturæ leges Libitina § rescindens, Ex aquo Juvenes pracipitatq; Senes.

| The Lord Courtney, of the Ancient House of Courtnay. There are still several eminent Gentlemen of that Name in England, to which their Anceftors came with William the Conqueror.

§ Syllaba longa.

THERE cannot be finer Painting in Fresco, than that of the Chapel of St Felix: it was done by the famous Giotto, who excelled in that Sort of Work. But that which is the most considerable ** Forty foot in this Church is the ** Chapel of St Anthony, long, and the great Protector of Padua, whom, by way broad. Aug.

of Eminency they call il Santo. His Body lies under the Altar, which is inriched with precious Things. They fay that the Bones of this Saint cast forth a very sweet Odour: those who have the Curiofity to fmell them, go behind the Altar to a certain Part which is not well joined, and where one might eafily thrust in some Balfam, or fuch like odoriferous Substance: for there are no fort of Tricks, the Monks are not capable of playing, especially in this Country. The whole Chapel is lined with Baffo Relievo's, of white Marble, in which are represented the principal Miracles of St Antbony. Almost the whole Work was done by Tullius Lombardus, Hieronymo Campagna, and Sansovin. There are also Nine and thirty large filver Lamps, which burn Night and Day round the Altar. I will not trouble you with that multitude of Stories, which those who shew this Chapel, are wont to relate concerning their Saint.

FROM this Church we went to that of St 74stina, which is very large and beautiful; though it be far from the Perfection to which they defign to bring it. It is paved with fquare Pieces of Marble, red, black, and white; the Roof of the great Nave or Body of the Church hath feven Domes, which give it both Light and Ornament. There are also two Domes, on the Roof of each Arm of the Cross. Besides the great Altar, which is a stately Work, there are Twenty four others of fine Marble. And whereas the Church of St Antbony is full of Monuments, they will not fuffer any in this: There is * only one Inscription, which says, That the Church was built at the only Charge of the Con-The + Baffo Relievo of the Benches in the

* Since that Time they have put up three or four

other Inscriptions which relate wholly to St Justina. † This Work was performed in 22 Years, by a Frenchman called Ricard.

Choir

Choir is admirable, and the Defign is very fine in all Respects. It represents the Prophecies of the Old Testament, relating to Christ, with their Accomplishment in the New. The Martyrdom of St Justina, which is over the great Altar, was done by Paul Veronese.

I WILL not undertake to give you a particular * See Baron. Description of this Church. The Monastery is Ann. 726. and also very large: it has fix Cloysters, and several 730. At the same Courts and Gardens. I will not trouble you with time, one of an Account of the Image of the Virgin, which the Polar * flew from Constantinople when it was taken by Stars bid it the Turks: Nor will I add any thing concern- ger G. T. ing the Bodies of the Saints, or the other Relicks, Vossius de Idol. of which this Church is full; for these Stories 1. 2. c. 30. would engage me in endless Digressions.

THE large open Place which is near to it Fast. Liv.ver. was formerly called the Field of Mars. I cannot bout Eletra, imagine why People, who are fo fond of honour- one of the able Titles, have robbed it of it's ancient Name, Pleyades. to call it simply, + Prato della valle, the Meadow + There is a

of the Valley.

See also Ovid. little Space in the midst of

this Place called and diftinguished by the Name of Campo Santo; because, as it is reported, several Martyrs suffered Death in it heretofore.

THE Hall of the Town-House is very large and dark; it is One hundred and ten common long, and 86 Paces long, and Forty broad; and there are fe-broad, Angelo veral Monuments in it, that were erected for il- Portenari. lustrious Persons. Since Padua had the happy This Hall has chance to redeem it's Founder out of the Obscurity the Figure of a Rhomboides, in which he had lain for near Three thousand Years: and is not sup-It was but just also, that the first unknown Tomb ported by any they met withal in this City, should serve to hor Pillars Peter nour the Memory of Titus Livius, the famous was the Ar-Historian who was born there, or there about.

256 Foot chitect, and a famous Necro-

mancer, fays Cardan, adorned the Roof with Constellations, and Astronomical Figures, which are still remaining.

THE

* THE Discovery of this pretended Tomb, in the Year 1413, was attended with an universal Joy and Acclamation of the People. There was found in the Gardens of St Justina a Coffin of Lead, fix Foot long, not unlike that of Antenor; and they presently concluded, that it was the Coffin of Titus Livius, [Livii mox clamatur.] because that Historian was a Priest of Concord. and the Convent of the Benedictines of St Justina, is built on the Ruins of a Temple, which was of old confecrated to that Goddess. When the Noise of this Discovery was spread abroad, all the City ran thither, with inexpressible Transports of Joy and Zeal: Commigrare ad Illum vidifses omnes-ipsi Lanii, Sutoresque. The People touched their Beads on the Shrine of the fupposed Titus Livius, as if he had been some new Saint. Tum Memoria, + tum Reverentia Dentes furantur; quamobrem, serò licet, sub clave secretiore clauduntur. Hunc quasi Deum pene colebant, & ne istis ossibus, si diutius superessent, ad Gentilitia Populus revocaretur, consuluit, qui Abbatis tenebat vices, ea offa

* The whole Story, with all it's Particulars, at large, is related in a long Letter written in Latin by Sicco Polentonus, an Eye-witness of it, to the Learned Nic. Florentin, dated the first of Nov. 1414. and this whole Letter was published by the curious and learned Lawrence Pignoria, in his Origini di Padua. Pag. 124. Polentonus was then Chancellor of Padua.

⁺ Quidam ex offibus fragmenta diripiebant : id, quafi ad æmulationem Reliquiarum Sanctorum Dei impiè factum : Jac. Cavacius cited by Sertorius Urfatus in his Monumenta Patavina, Lib. 1. Sect. 1. Page 29. This Cavacius relates the same Things as Polentonus, whom he calls Xico, and not Sicco. N. B. That there were some Persons, tho' but a small Num ber of them, that disapproved of all these Idolatries and Fooleries; witness the Abbot's Brother, who would have burnt it all. And there were, fays the same good Polentonus, some Calumniators, that durst say, they could prove by Anatomy, these Bones were the Bones of a Woman: but they were forced to yield to the Multitude.

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1 3c book

James .

ossa comburere; & in pulverem ventis dare. - Ut confluentium Multitudinem refrenaret, furibusque occasionem obstrueret, voluit Zacharias [Trevisanus Prator] proprio in penetrali poni. - Mausoleum decens fabricandum, omnes univoce dicunt, & contribuere pollicetur quisque. But many private Persons offered to be at all the Charge of that Mausoleum, provided they might erect it in their own House. Amplissimi Viri, Cives optimi, Henricus Miles, & Petrus -Fratres Scroffegni pro liberalitate sua offerebant se omnem impensam facturos, si ad domum suam opus boc fabricari daretur. Idem obtulit Ludovicus Buzzacarinus vir utique clarifs, literatifs. & ditfs. at nemo impetrare id potuit. - Every one rejoiced, that he was born in that happy Age, when this precious Treasure was discovered - Rem veluti oblatam Divinitus efferunt. Quique boc contigiffe bac Ætate maxime colletantur. In fine, Titus Livius, after he had escaped being torn to pieces by a People wonderfully fond of Relicks, was inclosed in a Wooden Coffin, that he might be the more eafily carried. They loaded it with Branches of Lawrel [ramusculis Lauri superfixis,] and the What was most considerable Persons in the City, carried carried in Pro-it ad Aulam, &c. [Sicco Polentonus himself was cession [per one of the Bearers.] The Monument, which is frequentiora now to be seen, was erected in the great Hall Urbis loca, of the Palace of Justice; and the following In- fays Cavacio,] fcription was afterwards added; it having been Honorary found, they fay, in the Neighbourhood of the wooden Cof-Place, where the Temple of Concord formerly fin which was flood.

empty; for the Bones remained in the

Church of St Justina, till the Year 1547, as Sertorius Urfatus has written in his Monumenta Ratavina Monumentum verd Livii quod in D. Justinæ Æde conservabatur Anno 1547, in Prætorium una cum ipsius offibus fuit translatum, ubi nostra Ætate conspicitur.

fi

V F
T. LIVIUS
LIVIAE T. F.
Q V A R T A E L.
H A L Y S
CONCORDIALIS
PATAVI
SIBI ET SVIS
OMNIBVS.

* This Head was in the Possession of Alexander Bassan, a Gentleman of Padua. Some Antiquaries think it is the Head of Lentulus Marcellinus.

At the Top of this Monument there is a * Marble Head, which Orfatus fays, was given by Alexander Bassano of Padua, to supply the Place of that of Titus Livius. The Brass Statue, on the right Hand in a Nich, holding a Branch and a Globe, represents, if I am not mistaken, Eternity. The other Statue on the Left, is Minerva. Under the first of these Statues, is the Tyber; under the second, the Medoacus; and between these two Rivers the She-Wolf Suckling the two famous Twins. In the middle of all, is the Infcription I have just now mentioned. T. LIVIVS, &c. and underneath a tender Mark of the Zeal of the Gentlemen of Padua, for the BEATO Titus Livius, the Glory of their City, in these Words: by Lazarus Bonami, politiorum Literarum Professor in Gymn. Patav.

Ossa, tuumque Caput, Cives, Tibi, Maxime LIVI,
Prompto animo bic omnes composuere tui:
Tu, Famam æternam Romæ, Patriæque dedisti;
Huic Oriens, illi, fortia Fasta canens.
At tibi dat Patria bæc, & si majora liceret,
Hoc totus stares aureus ipse loco.

T. LIVIUS. QUARTO IMPERII TIBERII CÆSARIS A N N O VITA E XCESSIT. ÆTATIS VERO SUÆ

There are other Inscriptions that I could add in the Supplement.

THE Bones, the Head, and the Inscription belong to Titus Livius, and to the naked Truth, exactly as it is true that Romulus and Remus have sucked a She-Wolf: all fabulous things. But, pray, consider the Conduct of these People with their Pagan Livius, whose Bones they kept 124. Years in a Church, with a religious Veneration; whilst according to the Laws of their Inquisition of Faith, they cruelly burn poor Christians, whose Hope and Foundation of Religion are the same at theirs.

MOREOVER we must observe, that Titus Livius was not properly of Padua: some indeed pretend he was born at Teolo; Titulum: but Potenari, Ungarellus, Pignoria, Orsato, Salomonius, and other good Authors maintain it was at Apono, [Aponum,] five Miles from Padua.

To leave the Fables and Incertainties of Antiquity, and come to something that is new and real: I shall give you an account of another Monument, which we saw in the same Hall, and which is worthy of Observation. Some have exalted Susanna above Lucretia, but it may be justly said, that the Marchioness d'Obizzi, surpassed Susanna and Lucretia both; since when she saw Death present before her, she resolved to suffer it couragiously, rather than to suffer her Chastity to be violated. A Gentleman of Padua, was passionately in love with this young

and beautiful Lady, and found an Opportunity to get into her Chamber when the was in Bed, in the Absence of the Marquess d' Obizzi her Husband. It is probable that he tried the foftest and most gentle Ways, before he proceeded to Acts of Violence. But at last, when he saw he could not prevail, his Love turned to Fury, and he was so transported with Rage, that he stabbed this Virtuous Lady. Here is the Inscription:

Venerare Pudicitiæ Simulacbrum & Victimam, Lucretiam de * Dondis ab Horologio Pyæneæ de Obizzonibus, Orciani Marchionis Uxorem. Hæc inter nottis tenebras, maritales afferens tædas, furiales recentis Tarquinii faces, casto cruore, extinxit. Sicque

It isa Noble Romanam Lucretiam, intemerati tori gloria vincit. Family at Ve- Tanta fua Heroina generofis Manibus banc dicavit Anice. It is ram Civitas Patavina. Decreto. Die 31. Decemb. have added ab Anni 1661.

Horologio be-

cause one of their Predecessors, was the Contriver of that great curious Clock that is to be feen at Padua.

+ 1712.

This is the Inscription, just as I saw and transcribed it, in the great Hall at Padua, the seventh of December, 1687. But + now, and a great while after that, as I am making fome Corrections and Additions to the former Editions of this Book, I found among my Papers, a different Copy of the fame Infeription; the Author of which, is faid to be Dom Leon Matina, Abbot of Mont-Caffin, and Profesior of Divinity at Padua in 1674. I am very much mikaken if I have not found this Honorary Epitaph in the Library at Wolfenbutel, near that of the Celebrated Helena Cornaro, Helena Lucretia, Cornelia Piscopia. However it be, I will add it here, to the former.

Part I. to ITALY. PADUA.

Venerare, Hospes, Pudicitiæ Simulacrum & Victimam, Cui banc Aram Patavini erexere Proceres: LUCRETIAM, scilicet, DE DONDIS AB HO-ROLOGIO.

Que Latinam Lucretiam intemerati Ibori Gloria vicit.

Hac, inter Nottis tenebras Maritales afferuit Tedas, Et furiales recentis Tarquinii faces casto cruore extinxit.

Per Januas saucii oris, juguli, pettorisque, Impia Novacula reseratas, Candidam efflavit Animam. Tam fortis Heroinæ

Quam Numen Pio ANEÆ ex OBIZZONIBUS. Orciani Dynastæ Connubio junxit, Gloriosis Manibus,

Patria Lacrymis, Italia Atramento Parentavit.

Anno M. DC. LXXII.

You will doubtless commend the Paduans, for taking care to eternize the Memory of fo rare a Virtue, that met with fuch a barbarous Treatment: And perhaps your Curiofity will prompt you to defire the Continuation of the Story.

WHEN the Marchioness was surprized in her Bed, her only Son, about five Years old, was with her; but the Murderer having carried him into a Neighbouring Chamber, before he perpetrated his horrid Villany, the Child could not fee all that passed. The thing being brought to light, the faid Murderer was taken into Custody upon Suspicion. It was known that he had an Inclination to the Marchioness: The Child gave some Information; some Neighbours affirm'd, they had feen the Gentleman in that Part of the City: they found a Button of his Sleeve on the Bed, fellow to that which he still

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* The Ox-College, fo

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wore; and these Things were strong Presumptions of his Guilt. They, then, put him to the Torture, both ordinary and extraordinary, but he still denied the Fact; and after fifteen Years Imprisonment, his Friends, by their Importunity, faved his Life, and even, as I suppose, obtained his Liberty, which yet he enjoyed not long; for fome Months after his Deliverance, the young Marquess, which was the Child I spoke of, shot him with a Pistol in the Head, and so revenged the Death of his Mother. He is at prefent in Germany, in the Emperor's Service.

THERE are in this City feveral Cabinets of Curiofities, and some skilful Antiquaries. But it must be acknowleg'd, that Mr Patin, Professor of Physic, excels all the Critics in the World, in explaining fuch Intricacies. Never any Man was Master of a truer and more judicious Taste for these Curiosities; of a more extensive Knowledge in all other Respects about Antiquity; or of a more obliging and commu-

IT wou'd be unreasonable to leave Padua,

nicative Temper.

without giving you some account of the University; tho' it must be acknowledg'd, that 'tis at present in a very mean Condition. Of Ten Colleges, there are Nine employ'd in other Uses: but * that which remains is a pretty fine Building. There is nothing more recall'd, because quir'd to become a Divine here, than to learn by rote those wretched Schoolmen whose Dothere was for- ctrine is as opposite to true Divinity, as Darkness is to Light. The pretended Philosophy of Aristotle is that with which they are only acquain-

Sign. 'Tis alfo call'd the Public Schools. There are Eleven Auditories in it, and a fine Anatomical Theatre. The University was formerly at Trevise.

ted.

ted. And he that has furnished himself with a sufficient Stock of Sentences out of Hippocrates and Galen, and is able to quote them in their own Language, without forgetting the Book, Chapter, or Paragraph, passes, without dispute, for

a learned and expert Physician.

THERE are about Eight hundred Fews in the City according to their own Computation. They have three Synagogues. The Ghetto has three Doors, and over the principal Door there is an Inscription which begins thus, Ne Populo Calestis Regni Hæredi usus cum exbærede esset, &c.

THE Amphitheater of Padua was larger than that of Verona; yet there remains nothing of it now but miserable Ruins. Lawrence Pignora gives a fort of a Plan of it; according to which it is 710 Foot long, including the Thickness of the Walls, and the rest of the Building. I must further tell you, before I end my Letter, that I went lately into the Tennis-Court, and was furprised to find the Walls white, and the Balls black, and Rackets as large as Sieves: it is the Custom of this Country.

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Padua, Dec. 7. 1687.

Your, &c.

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SIR,

TT was an extraordinary Satisfaction to me to meet with your Letter in this Place; for befides the Pleafure I had to learn good News of you; you have done me a fingular Kindnes, in proposing Questions to me, about those Things concerning which you defire to be most particularly informed. Affure your felf, Sir, my best Endeavours shall not be wanting to answer your Demands exactly: I entreat you to continue the fame Method hereafter, that I may be better enabled to fend you fuch Accounts as will be acceptable to yourfelf, and those of our Friends.

to whom you communicate them.

You defire me to tell you fincerely, whether our present Travels be really pleasant to us; or at least, whether the Pleasure we take in them be not over-balanced by the Trouble which they give us. I am not at all furprised that you should entertain such a Doubt of it; for tho' we are neither among the Savages of America, nor in the Defarts of Arabia, we have fometimes the Mortification to meet with fome Difficulties. The Weather is very rough; the Way of Travelling ordinarily unpleafant, and the Days fo short, that we get late in at Night, and rife very early: We oftentimes meet with very hard Lodging, and worse Diet; and besides, Travellers are certainly exposed to many Dangers. Nevertheless, with a good stock of Health, Money, Chearfulness, and Patience, we have furmounted these Difficulties.

ties, even almost without being sensible of them. This I fay, with Time, Men acquire new Customs, and find easy Remedies to many Evils. We take fome Days of rest when we think we want it: The Variety and perpetual Novelty of Objects recreate the Spirits as well as the Eyes. A little weariness supplies all the Defects of a Bed, and Exercise sharpens our Appetites: Offa, & torus berbaceus, famis & laboris dulcissima medela sunt. With good Furrs we defended our felves against the Cold, in spite of all the Frosts and Snows of the Alps: and to conclude, without infifting upon those general Reasons, which render Travels profitable and pleafant, I can affure you, that the tenderest and most delicate Persons in our Company, have hitherto eafily overcome all those Obstacles, which might have baulked our Pleasure and Satisfaction. Our stay at Venice will perfectly recruit us; and when we shall proceed on our Travels, the Sweetness of the Spring will infensibly begin to succeed the Rigours of the Winter.

I HAVE let a whole Month pass without writ- VENICE. ing to you, fince we arrived in this City, that I might have Time and Opportunity to observe every Thing that is remarkable; and to reflect at Leifure upon what I fee, or hear. I will tell you nothing but what I have feen my felf, or that which I have had particular Information of. You are in the Right to conclude, that I will not undertake to give you a full Description of Venice; that would be a Work too tedious, and foreign to my Defign. And, I will not affect to tell you only fuch new and fingular Things, which were never mentioned by any other: But being willing to be ignorant of what others have written; I shall speak as an Eye-witness, and represent to you, as naturally as I can, the principal Part of fuch Q 2

fuch Things as I shall judge worthy of Observation, without taking any Notice of what others have said. You will perceive, that I have chiefly taken Care to answer all particular Questions you have asked me: And if you have forgotten any Thing, you may acquaint me with it in your next Letter.

VENICE is so singular a Place, and so extraordinary in all Respects, that I resolved to consider it with Care: I fill my Memorials with all Sorts of Things; and I hope I shall be able to give a satisfactory Answer to most of your Questions. But I must advertise you of two Things, before I put an End to this little Presace. The first is, that I reserve some particular Observations, to be communicated to you at a more proper Time: The other is, that I will not oblige myself to any Order in my Remarks, but relate Things as I chanced to meet with them, which I have already intimated to you in another Place.

We parted from Padua on the twentieth of the last Month, and came hither betimes that Evening. There are many good Villages on the Way, and a great many Houses of Pleasure, which belong to noble Venetians; and were contrived, for the most part of them, by Palladio.

which is a little Town on the Bank of the Lagunes, five Miles from Venice. I have read somewhere in Mezeray's History, that the Adriatick Sea

* Others say was frozen in the Year * 860, and that they went in 859. in a Coach from the main Land to Venice. As for us,

were about an Hour and an half on the Water.

VENICE, THAT I may give you a true Idea of Venice, called the rich. I must in the first Place describe those Waters in the Midst of which it is seated. The general Opinion of Geographers is, that Venice is built in the Sea,

Sea, and this in some Measure is true; nevertheless, it requires Explication: 'Tis certain it is not the main Sea, but drowned Lands, yet, fuch as were drowned before the Building of Venice; that is at the leaft, thirteen or fourteen hundred Years ago. The greatest Ships sail in some Places on those Waters; and there are Chanels by which those that are not of a greater Burthen than two

hundred Tuns, can go up to Venice itself.

THE principal Canals that lead from the Land to Venice, are those of Lido, Mamaloco, and Chiosa. See what Mr As for the Canals of Figino, Mestré, St Erasmus an Author and of the three Gates, they are of less Considera- particularly tion. There are several others; but seldom any informed, has Boats, except those belonging to Fishermen, or written about of the same largeness, that venture into these Description of last: Nay even the Water of the Canal call'd Fu- Venice, Chap.i. cino, is at present supplied by Sluices. The Courses to the End of of these Waters, and Roads, are marked by xxiv concernlong Poles thrust into the Water at a certain Di- ing the Flux stance from each other; a very necessary Precau- and Reslux, tion, when Water coming from the Sea lays all &c. the Lagunes at Level; for the Canals are not ex-Those falt Waters have a free actly straight. Communication with the main Sea, by the ebbing and flowing of the Tides. The Oysters, and other Shell-fish stick to the Foundations of the Houses of Venice and Murano, as they do to the Rocks in the middle of the Sea; so that it may be faid in a Manner, that Venice is feated in the Sea. Yet, as that drowned Land was formerly a Marish; and as these Waters which have little Depth, are but a draining, or an overflowing of the ancient Sea, this Extent of Water is only considered at Venice, as a Lake or Marish, and they gave it the Name of Laguna. I observe, that the greatest Part of Strangers adopt this Word, every one disguising it according to his own Language,

for want of a fitter Term to express it. Lacune hath another Signification in French, which perhaps is the Reason that they change here the C into G and call it Lagunes. Tho' this be a barbarous Word, and newly invented, I must make use of it, rather than give myself the Trouble

to contrive another.

* THEY have Mills, and other Machines, to empty the Mud and Oufe, which gather continually, and discover themselves in several Places, when the Sea is at the lowest Ebb. They have turned the Mouth of the Brenta, and some other Rivers, to prevent their throwing of Mud and Sand into the Lagunes; and that the Earth may not regain from the Sea, which would be very prejudicial to Venice, whose Strength and Security confifts in it's Situations 'Tis true, that as this City is obliged to labour incessantly, to keep the Waters which inviron it at a certain Depth, to prevent it's being re-united to the Continent; fo it would not be for it's Advantage in every respect, that these Waters should have a great and general Depth; because while Things remain in or near the same Posture they are now in, it is, in a Manner, impossible to approach to Venice, either by Sea or Land. + When Pepin, Son of Charlemagne.

+ Our famous Historian Mezeray, says positively, that Pepin failed from the Port of Ravenna, and entered the Lake of Venice; but, that for want of being informed of it's Depth, Muddiness, and Difficulty of the Road, his Fleet met with a terrible Disaster in it. Abregé de Mezeray, dans la vie de

Charlemagne.

Those that have criticised upon these Mills, as if we were speaking of Windmills, have disputed against a Chimera of their own Imagination: Moulin in French, is used to express all Sorts of Machines, which being moved by outward Force, give a violent Impression on Things. Consult the Dictionaries of the Academy, and Furetiere, upon the Word Moulin. There are feveral Sorts of Machines made use of, to throw up the Sand and Mud, by which the Canals would infenfibly be filled up.

Charlemagne, King of Italy, undertook to expel the Doge Maurice, and likewife his Son John, who was his Affociate, he parted from Ravenna with his Fleet, imagining that he could easily find a Passage thro' the Canals: But whilst the Doge's Ships steered their Course through the navigable Chanels, without meeting with any Misfortunes, Pepin's Vessels struck, and funk in the Mud on all Sides; fo that after a great Loss, he was constrained to fly with the Remainders of his wreck'd Fleet. It is manifest, that could this Fleet have passed every where with full Sails, this Expedition must have succeeded better. 'Tis three hundred and odd Years fince the Genoese received the like Difgrace.

I BELIEVE you do by this time fufficiently . This Term comprehend what is meant by the Lagune di Ve- has been innetia: Represent then also to yourself the City considerately of Venice, which rifes out of the midst of these contested, as if Waters, with thirty or forty large Steeples; and speaking of the is at least a League and a half distant from the Waves of a Land. 'Pis certainly a very furprizing Object to Lake, and of fee this great City without any Walls, or Ram- a River: They parts, beaten on every Side with the Waves, and fult the Dictiyet remain on it's Piles as firm as on a Rock.

onary of the Academy, before

they venture to make such a Criticism. I'll say here, the Censurer ought to be informed, that Placentia, or Cremona are not, to speak strictly, seated on the Banks of the Po, in such Manner that they are washed by the Streams of that River. Both Placentia and Cremona are situated above sive hundred Paces from it: One may come into Cremona through a Canal drawn from the Po.

I know that all Geographers agree, that Venice is composed of seventy two Isles; nor will I controvert fo generally received an Opinion: But I must confess, that I can by no Means conceive what these seventy two Isles should be; and I dare affure you, that this Account gives a false Notion

Notion of the Ground-Plot and Situation of this City. It should seem by this Description, that there were seventy two little Hills, one near the other; and that these little Eminencies being all inhabited, had at last formed the City of Venice; which is not at all true. Venice is generally slat, and built on Piles in the Water for the most Part. The Water washes the Foundations of the Houses which it touches, to the Height of sour or sive Feet; and the Breadth of every Canal is parallel. 'Tis true, they have made the best Use of several Spaces of a reasonable Bigness, which may, indeed, give Occasion for one to believe, that there was formerly some Land there, but not seventy two Isles.

For the Streets, they are very narrow, and the most Part of them seem to have been filled and raised with Mud and Rubbish, especially along the Canals; but it is not at all probable, that they have a folid natural Ground. If all the Divisions which the Canals make, were reckoned for Isles, we should find near two hundred, in stead of seventy two. It might be farther obferved, that the Number of these Isles might be arbitrarily increased, and new ones made in any Place, by fixing Piles, and building Houses upon them; as Bridges are built by Means of Bastardeaux in the deepest, muddiest, and most rapid Rivers: Nay, even in the Sea also, as at Pozzuolo and Dunkirk, besides several Moles, in a great many Havens of the Sea: So that taking the Thing after this Manner, they could make fuch artificial Islands where they please.

We are not to give Credit to what is commonly said of the Greatness of Venice: Some give it eight Miles Circuit, and others allow but seven. As for me, I assure you Venice is neither eight nor seven Miles in Compass. They reckon Part I. to ITALY. VENICE.

five Miles from Mestré to Venice, which Way we came in an Hour and half, with two Rowers; and we took a Turn about Venice in the fame Space of Time, with two other Rowers, who made neither more nor less Haste than those of Mestré: Judge then by this, of the Circuit of that City. Confider too, that our Gondola was frequently obliged to describe a larger Compass, to avoid the little Capes which the City makes in feveral Places; and by Confequence the Line that it made was much greater than the true Circuit of the City. Besides, to mark the Circumference of a City, without confidering it's Figure, is not a competent Way to determine the Largeness of it's Extent. One might easily This is what demonstrate, without great Help of Mathema- made Polybius ticks, that a City which is eight Miles in Com- ta, which had pass, for Example, may contain a less Number but forty eight of Houses, than another City which is only Stadiums in four Miles, or less if you please. This depends Compass, was upon the Regularity or Irregularity of the Fi- Megalopolis, gure. This Truth, which is undeniable, is the which had Reason that I never will pretend to represent fifty. [A Stathe Bigness of Cities by the Measure of their diam contain'd Circuit; for that might betray you into very con- and twenty siderable Errors. I shall usually content myself, five Geometriwith telling you, that a City is either large, or cal Paces.] very large; little, or very little: And I am perswaded that such Expressions as these, may give you a fufficient Idea of it's Extent.

THE Number of Inhabitants is another Thing which is hastily determined, but seldom well examined. It is commonly reported at Venice, that there are two hundred thousand Souls in the City, and some have advanced the Number to Three hundred thousand; but we must not rely upon these frivolous Opinions. When the Trade of Venice slourished, 'tis probable enough, that the

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Number of it's Inhabitants was much greater than it is at present: But if we may give Credit to the Report of a Person who hath been settled here for a long Time, and assures me, that his Calculation is very exact; Venice does not at present contain more than an hundred and thirty or forty thousand Souls, comprehending the Isle of Giudeca.

Those who please themselves with representing Venice as a very populous City, take great Care to inculcate, that it has neither Gardens, nor void Places, nor Church-yards; and that the Streets are very narrow. But when, on the other Hand, they would describe the Beauty of Venice, they magnify it's Gardens, it's Places or Squares, and the Breadth and Number of it's Canals. I read the other Day in a Venetian Author, that he counted in Venice fifty three publick Places, and Three hundred and thirty five Gardens. Thus you may fee how variously things are represented. But to speak the Truth, there is a Mixture of Truth and Falshood on both Sides. I will not deny, that there may be fifty three Spaces, great and fmall, to which this Author hath thought fit to give the Name of Places; and the same might be said of his Gardens. But if we take a particular View of thefe Places and Gardens, we must conclude him to be too prodigal of fuch honourable Titles. To speak properly, there is but one Place at Venice, the famous and magnificent Place of St Mark. But let us allow him the Liberty to bestow that Name on five or fix void Spaces more, which are neither large nor beautiful; yet all this comes far short of fifty three Places. There are also some Gardens here and there, particularly towards Santa Maria del' Orto; but if we fet aside fifteen or twenty, or should even allow thirty,

thirty, or thirty five, to deserve to be so called, I can positively aver, that the three hundred which remain, would not, one with another, be ten Foot square; and are not these very noble Gardens? Nor is the other Account exactly true: for besides the Gardens and void Spaces that are in Venice, there are many Parts of it very thinly inhabited. 'Tis true, indeed, there are no Churchyards. As for the Argument that is brought from the Narrowness of the Streets, it is a Sophism easy to be cleared. The Streets are narrow, I confess, and so narrow, that the justling of Elbows in the most frequented of them is very troublesome; but pray, sure the Canals ought not to be reckoned instead of Streets? If the Canals were filled and paved, the Narrowness of the Streets could not be alledged.

I MUST tell you, fince we are on this Sub- I find Mr de ject, that all the City is so divided with these St Didier has Canals and Streets, that there are but sew Houses same Thing. which you may not go to by Water as well as Part L. Ch. iv. by Land; though every Canal is not bordered with a double Quay, as in Holland, for the Conveniency of those who go on Foot. There are, indeed, * fome of thefe; but very often * On the Cathe Canal takes all the Space from one Row of nal Reggia, and Building to another. The Streets are in the fome others. little Isles that are borrowed from the Canals; and there are about Four hundred and thirty Bridges dispersed among those Canals; so that there are few Parts of the City, to which one may not go either with or without a Gondola. 'Tis true, all these little Passages, and all the Turns that must be made to find the Bridges, make Venice a true Labyrinth. But the best Way of giving you a Inserted Vol. just Idea of the Plan of Venice, is to fend you a I. pag. 485. Draught of it, which is the most exact of all those that have been seen by me.

THE

THE famous Piazza of St Mark was the first

Place which our Curiofity prompted us to vifit, after our Arrival at Venice; and it is really the Soul and Glory of that City. The Church of St Mark fronts one of the Parts of this Place. and that of St Geminian the opposite; and the Procuraties, which are both very regular Buildings of a Sort of Marble, and finely adorned, border the two Sides of the Place with large Porticos; which much enlarge it, and at the fame Time contribute to it's Embellishment and Conveniency. This Place is two hundred and fourfcore Paces long, and One hundred and ten broad. When you come from the Church of St Gemimian towards that of St Mark, and instead of entering there, you turn to the Right-hand; the Place turns also, forming an Equerre, or a Rightways kept in angle; and this fecond Place, whose Extre-Readiness for mity reaches to the Sea, is Two hundred and atlies constant- fifty Paces long, and fourscore broad: This is ly in that Place, the Part which they call the Broglio. The Palace that it may be of the Doge is on one Side of it, and the Proalways at hand curaties are continued on the other. All this in Case of any considered together, makes an admirable Show, Accident. 'Tis and may pass for a most noble Place.

The Figure of Angel, an Angel.

commonly

The Gallery over-against

this fecond

Place is al-

THE Tower of St Mark is near the Angle of the Equerre within, and does a little spoil the Symmetry of the Place. This Tower is about three hundred Foot high, comprehending the which ferves for the Weathercock. Formerly the Top and the Angel being all over gilt, when the Sun shined, those at Sea might perceive the Tower at thirty Miles Distance; but now the Gold is gone, it scarcely appears. You go up to this Tower by a Stair, without Steps, like

faid, that the Galley Slaves learn their Exercise there.

that at Berlin, and at Geneva; of which I remember I have discoursed with you. You may easily judge of the Beauty, Variety, and Rarity of the Landscape which is discovered from the Top of that Tower.

THE Broglio is the Walk of the Nobles: They The Word take up always one Side of the Place; fometimes Broglio, is also used at Venice, for Sun, and sometimes for Shade, according to to denote all the Season. Since these Nobles are very nume- Sorts of Sollirous, and not easily to be accosted any where citations and else, the Broglio is the general Rendezvouz, where hegotiations Visits are made, and a great deal of Business on by intriguedispatched. No Person is suffered to mingle with ing. them, on that Side of the * Broglio, where they *One may pass walk, excepting in croffing; but the other Side thro' them in is free. This Place is fo particularly destined, his Way to an and fet apart for them, that when a young No- other Place. bleman is come to the Age required for Admittance into the Council, and to take the Robe, the first Day he puts it on, four Noblemen, or more, of his Friends, do ceremoniously introduce him into the Broglio; and when any of them are banished the Council, at the same Time they are restrained from appearing on the Broglio.

IT was about the Beginning of the ninth Century, that the Merchants of Venice brought the Body of St Mark thither; which, 'tis faid, they had dug out of the Earth, in the City of Alexandria in Egypt, by I know not what Chance, And as there is a certain Tradition, that this Evangelist being in Prison, Christ appeared to him, and faluted him in these Words, Pax tibi Marce Evangelista meus; the Senate of Venice received the holy Corps, or Bones, with the fame Words, when it was brought to their City: And that's the Reason why the same Words are written upon the open Book, held by the Lion of St Mark, in the Arms of Venice. You may imagine, that there was great Rejoicing for the Poffession

Possession of the Relicks of this Evangelist; of which it seems they could give no greater Testimony, than by preferring him, as they did, before poor St Theodore, the ancient Patron of the Republick, who had not given them the least Cause of Complaint. But they stopt not here; for besides divers other Honours which they paid to the Bones of the New-comer, they built the above-mentioned Church to his Honour, and placed there that sacred Treasure. It is true, they took so little Care to set a Mark upon the Shrine or Tomb, that at present they cannot positively tell where it is; which is no small Affliction to those who have an extraordinary Devotion for this Saint.

I WILL not stop to relate the Story of his Apparition, which they say, happened two hundred and seventy Years after they had brought him to Venice, when he shewed his Arm to the Doge, and gave him a Ring of Gold, which is carried every Year in Procession, on the twenty-fifth Day of June. Nor will I trouble you with many other Stories which are told on this Occasion.

THE Patriarchal Church is dedicated to St Peter; and that of St Mark, as rich as it is, is but a Chapel: 'Tis the Doge's Chapel. The Primicerio, who is the Dean of the Canons of St Mark, wears a Mitre and Rochet, as Bishops do, and depends not on the Patriarch. I have seen him officiate on Christmas-Day in great Ceremony; the Altar being adorned with the richest Pieces in the Treasury: He is always a noble Venetian, and his yearly Revenue amounts to about a thousand Pounds Sterling.

THE Church of St Mark deserves an exact Description; but that would be too great a Work for a Traveller: And therefore I shall content content myself with giving you some general The Church is Account of it. It is a square Structure, or al-ned, Greek-most square, built after the Greek Fashion, dark, wife. There and indifferent high, but extraordinarily enriched are many Gowith Marble, and Mosaick Work. The Roof thick Ornaconsists of several Domes, and that in the finished, Anno Midst is larger than the rest. Among all the 1071. accord-Statues with which the Outfide of the Church is ing to Alex. adorned, there are but two good ones; the Mar. Vianell. Adam and Eve by Riceio, which you fee when you descend the great Stairs of the Palace. I speak not of the four brazen Horses which are over the great Gate, because they are foreign Pieces which were placed there accidentally. I The Church Pieces which were placed there accidentally. I has learned from a skilful Antiquary, that these of St Mark has learned from a skilful Antiquary, Horses were harnessed to a Chariot of the Sun, Privilege, that that ferved for an Ornament to a Triumphal- they fay Mais Arch, which the Senate of Rome erected for in it at fix a Nero, after the Victory which that Prince ob-tained over the Parthians; which may be still Eve. S. Did. feen, faith he, on the Reverse of some of his A great Pre-Medals. Constantine the Great, carried them from rogative. Rome to Constantinople, where he placed them in the Hippodrome; and at last the Venetians having made themselves Masters of that City, brought hither many of it's rich Spoils; of which Number were these four Horses. One may still perceive. in fome Places, that they were gilded. .

ONE of the Things which feems to me most remarkable in the Church of St Mark, is the vaft Quantity of Mofaick Work with which it is adorned. All the Pavement is made of it, and all the arch- See the Moed Roof is lined with it: Since you have feen nument of but few of this kind of Work, and defire me S. Edward at to give you some Account of it, I will explain Westminster; it to you as well as I can. Mosaick Work came ment, before originally from Greece; but 'tis plain, that it hath the Altar, in been used in Italy for near two thousand Years, the same

Vitruvius Church.

Vitruvius, who lived in the Time of Augustus. speaks of it under the Terms of opus settile, pavimenta sectilia, opera musaa & mustva: It was also

called, Tessellatum, & vermiculatum opus.

ALL Works composed of little inlaid Pieces. whether they be of Stone, Wood, Ivory, Enamel, or any other Matter; whether they be Representations of natural Things, or only Morisk or fantastical Ornaments; all these are comprehended under the Name of Mosaick-Work: So that there are feveral Sorts of it. You know what we call Marqueterie, a Sort of inlaid Work: You have also seen some of those fine Works of Florence-Stone; in a general Sense, all these are Mofaick-Work. 'Tis true, that which is more particularly called Mosaick-Work, and is one of the great Ornaments of the Church of St Mark, is not exactly wrought after the same Manner. For want of natural Stones, which would have been hard to find for fo vaft a Work, and would have required an immense Time to polish and prepare; they were forced to use Pastes, and Compositions of Glass and Enamel melted, and made in a Crucible; this takes a lively and shining Colour, which never wears, nor stains. Every Piece of the Mosaick-Work in this Church is a little Cube, which is not above three Lines thick, or fometimes four at the most. All the Field is of Mofaick gilded with very bright Gold, and incorporated in the Fire, upon the Surface of one of the Faces of the Square or Cube: And all the Figures, with their Draperies and other Ornaments, are coloured according to Nature, by the due laying together of all the Pieces of the Work. All these little Bits are disposed according to the Defign which the Workman has before his Eyes, and are joined close together, in the Cement that was prepared to receive them; which

which presently after becomes hard. The best *Each of these Quality of this Work is it's Solidity. It has last fmall Pieces, ed more than fix hundred Years without the least judge, dosome-

Diminution of it's * Beauty.

THE Pavement of the Church is also extream funder; so ly curious; and though it is spoiled, and in some that the whole Work has need Places worn, it may be thought a kind of Mi- of being reracle that fuch large Pieces remain still entire, paired. after they have been troden under Foot for fo many Ages. They are little Pieces of Jasper. Porphyry, Serpentine, and Marble of divers Colours, which form Compartiments quite different from one another.

I PASS by the Relicks, the miraculous Images, and other holy Rarities, which are in this Church; and shall only make mention of one of them, which I thought the most curious; I mean the Rock which Moses struck in the Wilderness. This is in the Chapel of Madona della Scarpa, or of Cardinal Zeno, at the End of the Baptistery: It is a kind of greyish + Marble; and there can be nothing more pleasant, than the four little positively tell Holes out of which they affirm the Water issued: whether it be They are about two Fingers from each other, a Piece of the and the Bore of each Hole is no bigger than the Rock Horeb.

Hollow of a Goofe-Quill. 'Tis certainly doubly or of that of miraculous, that fo much Water, in fo little Kadez, in the Time, should iffue out of such narrow Holes, Defart of Zia. as was fufficient to quench the Thirst of an Ar- Namb. xx. 8. my of Six hundred thousand Men, with their Wives, Children, and Cattle. He fruck the Stony-Rock, and the Water gushed out in Abundance. Pfal. lxxviii. 20.

THE Madona that gives the Name to the Chapel, the Angel over-against her on the other Side, and the little Manger which is to be feen in the same Place, were all cut out of the Rock which Moses struck; if you think fit to believe

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times cleave a-

dillen territes."

my Informers; and the whole was brought from Constantinople. These Words are engraved under the Stone, with the four Holes, Aqua quæ priùs ex petra miraculose fluxit, oratione Propheta Mosis producta est. Nunc autem bæc Michaelis studio labitur; quem serva, Christe, & Conjugem Irenem. That, Nunc autem bæc labitur, is a Paffage which I must confess I do not understand; nor could I meet with any Man that could explain the Meaning of it:

Father Mabillon writes, pidi rubeo magno infixa est Lamina, in quo Alexander III. Fred Anobarbi collo pedem impohis literis incifis, fuper Aspidem & Bafiliscum ambulabis. The Stone is not large, neither is there

THEY made us take Notice of a * Piece of Porphyry, enchased in the Pavement, in the Midin his Iter Ita- dle of the Portico of the Church, over-against licum, that La- the great Door: It is to mark the Place where they fay Pope Alexander III fet his Foot on the Neck of the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, when that Prince came to submit to him for the obtaining of a Peace. I am not ignorant, that Baronius, and some others, have criticised this Story, and rejected it as a Fable: But I must take fuifie dicitur; this Occasion to tell you, by the By, that whatever Probability may feem to be in the Reasons they alledge, they cannot pass for more than Suspicions and Conjectures, if not spontaneous Lies; and can never amount to a convincing Refutation of a Story attested by so great a Number of worthy and credible Authors.

any Plate, or Piece of Metal fastened to it, nor any Words engraven upon it. 'Tis fomewhat strange, that the Father should mistake so often in so small a Compass. But perhaps he relied too much upon his Memory, which, it feems, was not a very faithful Guide.

You may see the whole Story at length in Bodin. 1. i. r. x. J. Carion relates, in the fourth Book of his Chronicle, that Theodore, Marquels of Mifnia, who was present, could not forbear expressing his Indignation by some threatning Gestures, when he saw the Emperor thus trampled under Foot: And that the Pope was so alarmed with these Menaces, that he treated the Emperor afterwards with great Demonstrations of Kindness and Respect.

ALEXANDER III. was a haughty Man; his Enemies had provoked him, and he had at left the Pleasure to triumph over an Emperor, and Four Anti-popes. At the very Time of his Flight into France, he was so proud as to suffer * two . Lewis the Kings, who met him, to alight, and both to young. King take the Reins of his Bridle, and lead his Horse of France, and to the Lodging prepared for him. If he did this King of Engin his Difgrace, what might he not be supposed land.

to do in his Prosperity? See, p. 247.

FROM the Church of St Mark you enter into the Treasury: three Procurators of St Mark are the Administrators of it; and it is never opened, but in the Presence of one of them. In the first Place, you fee fome Relicks, as Pieces of the true Cross; Bones of dead Persons; the Hair and Milk of the Virgin, &c. From thence you pass into another Chamber, where the real Treafure is kept. The greatest Part of the Things to be seen there, were brought from Constantinople, at the same Time with the brazen Horses, which I mentioned before. I shall only name some of the most considerable Pieces.

THE two Crowns of the Kingdoms of Candia and Cyprus; many fine Vessels of Agate, of the Root of Emeralds, and of Crystal: 'Tis said, that these Vessels belonged to the Cupboard of Constantine. A kind of Bucket eight Inches deep, and as many in Diameter, made of one Piece of Tis most cer-Granate; a very fair Sapphire, which, they fay, tain, that these

Stones are fine.

arment sha

530KL 520

The Republick had formerly, fays S. Did. a Gold Chain which was fo long and heavy, that it required forty Men to carry it, besides twelve or sisteen Millions in Gold, which was never touched but by those who were employed on certain Occasions to tell it over. They caused the Chain to be extended along the Portico of the Palace, and made a Heap of Pieces of Gold betwirt each Column. The Republick added every Year some Links to the Chain, and laid up some Gold in the Treasury. But this Treasury was partly exhausted by the War of Candia; and some Venetian Families have also found a Way to enrich themselves with the Spoils of it.

You may fee

the Form of

the Doge.

but he hath

this Coronet in

weighs ten Ounces; twelve Corflets of Gold. garnished with Pearls; twelve Head-Tires in form of Crowns, which they fay were worn in

certain Ceremonies by the Maids of Honour of the Empress Helena. A Cup of one Turquoise. with Egyptian Characters; this Cup is feven Inches in diameter, and three and a half in depth:

A Picture of St Jerom, in fine Mosaick; confift-

ing of Pieces that are not one Line square; and many other Things that are either remarkable

Camerarius for their Richness or Rarity. The Doge's Corno faith, this is, in my Opinion, the finest of them all; the Corno is not Circle is of Gold, the Bonnet or Cap of Crimfon efteemed

worth more Velvet, and the whole enriched with precious than Two Stones and Pearls of great Value. Charles Pajobal

hundred thoufand Crowns. pretends to prove, that this Corno is nothing else but the Phrygian Bonnet, or Trojan Mitre,

which Antenor brought into this Country; the

Form of which may be still feen in divers Ancient Pieces, as in the Statue of Ganymede, which

is at the Entrance of the Library of St Mark;

in some Medals of the God Lunus; in some the Figure of others where you fee Eneas carrying the old An-

chises: And in Miniatures of the ancient Manu-

script of Virgil in the Vatican: But these are chi-

merical Thoughts.

Mr Payne THIS Manuscript puts me in Mind of that writes, that it which they call The Gofpel of St Mark, and is is of the Skin here esteemed one of the most precious Things of a Tree;

been misinformed, as well as P. Messie, who said, they were Leaves. Nor was Father Mabillon's Information better, that gave him Occasion to write, that the Manuscript which bears the Name of St Mark's Gospel is never shewn, Sigillo obfignatur, nec cuiquam aperitur. 'Tis probable, that those who shewed him the Treasury, told him such a Story, that they might spare themselves the Trouble of opening it: Or perhaps he relied upon the Authority of M. de S. Didier, who affirms the same Thing, and seems to deserve more Credit than other Strangers, who have described this City; because he studied the Subject so carefully. I have seen that Manuscript twice. It was brought from Aquileia, where it was kept by the Religious of the Order of St Bennet.

in

in the Treasury. I was suffered to take a parti- Father Montcular View of it, and confidered it at Leifure. It faucon has consists of old Leaves of very thin Vellum, ac-mistaken about cording to the best Conjecture of our Company, this MS. in loose from each other, worn, torn, defaced, his Diarium and fo rotten with Moisture, and other Injuries has fince acof Time, to which this Book has doubtless been knowledged exposed, that one cannot touch it without some part of his Bits sticking to his Fingers: and it is a hard Faults, in his Matter to discern any Thing in it. This Manu-Graca. fcript was in quarto, about two Inches thick. The See the last Remainders of it are shut up in a Box of Silver, Presace, at the gilded, made in the Form of a Book. There re- Head of this Volume. main still some Traces of imperfect Characters, but so little that scarce any Thing can be distinguished; tho' by turning over the Leaves, I found three or four Letters well formed: I also met with the Word KATA, written as you fee. I was with the Abbot Lith, Library-keeper of St Mark, and others, and we fearched, as diligently as we could, without being able to difcover any Thing, only that the Margin was large, and the Lines at a confiderable Distance, and ruled with two little parallel Scores, to make the Writing straight and equal. This KATA, with a A and a E, which I also observed in it, proves that it is a * Greek Manuscript. But * Alfonsus Cithe bare Tradition is not a sufficient Demon-tively affirms stration that it was writen by St Mark: The that this Ma-Age we now live in, does not furnish us with a nuscript is Lany Original of that Time; neither can it be prov-tin; and this ed that there is any Manuscript in the World, that Reasons upon comes any Thing near that Time. The Manner which Baroniof Writing, which I observed, would rather us grounded make me inclinable to believe, that it is the that St. Mark Work of some professed Transcriber. Besides, wrote his Goswe must rely on common Fame, to believe it pel in Latin. to be a Gospel rather than any Thing else, since

*This History one can hardly distinguish any Letters in it. is reported by * The Treasury was robbed in the Year 1427, by a certain Candiot named + Stamati, who made a Garon, Carutti, and se- Hole in the Wall; they recovered every Thing, veral others. but the Thief was fentenced to be hanged; and, + Stamati hav- they fay, he begged the Favour of the Judges. ing communi- that he might have a gilt Halter, which they cated the Se- that he finght have a gift Flatter, which they cret to one Za- had the Charity to grant him. Upon the Wall, over the first Door of the Treasury, are two chary Grio, that Grio dif- Figures in Mosaick, which, they say, represent fame, and received a great fore either of them was born, according to the Reward; but Prophecy of the Abbot | Joachim. the Thief was

hanged on the two Columns or marble Pillars which are at the Entrance of the Palace, over-against the Logietta. Lewis Garon affirms, the Thest was valued at two Millions of Gold. They say, that the Well in the Court of this Palace cannot be poisoned, because two Unicorns Horns were east into it.

| He was condemned for a Heretick, by the sourch Council of Lateran, and his Books were burnt by the common Hangman, in the Year 1215.

THE Palace of St Mark is contiguous to the Church: It is a large fine Building, though after the Gotbick Manner. It hath been burnt four or five Times; and the various Reparations of it have spoiled the Uniformity of the Structure. The Side which is on the Canal, is built of a certain pietra dura, brought from Istria; and the Architecture of that Part is highly efteemed: Were the rest of the Building suitable, it would be a very fine Structure. The Doge lodges in this Palace; and here it is that all the Councils of State, and the Magistracy do meet. The Apartments are large, high, and well wainfcotted; but dark in Comparison of the Light that is now a-days required in Buildings. The Hall where the Body of the Nobles affembles, which, you know, composes the Grand Council in which the Sovereignty of the State refides, is extreamly large, and adorned with fine Paintings; among which are the Pictures of the Doges; the History of the Conquest of Constantinople, which was taken in the Year 1192, and loft threescore Years af-The Picture of Frederick and Alexander is there also; they have not forgot the Circumstance of the Foot on the Neck.

WHAT I observed in this Picture, gives me an Opportunity to add fomething to what I have already faid on the fame Subject. I think we ought not to take in a rigorous, and strictly . The same literal Sense, what is commonly said; that the Story is repre-Pope * set bis Foot + on the Emperor's THROAT. sented in the This Action would become less odious, and more Church of St credible, if it were related as it is represented James de Riin this ancient Picture. For the Pope feems on- + Deposte le ly to put his Foot lightly on the Neck of the vesti d' oro, Emperor, without shewing a very great Pas- prostrato afion. Tho' the History of the Popes mentions vanti l'e' pia great Number of them that were guilty of the fandro, chieutmost Excesses of Pride, Brutishness, and Fury; deva miseriand tho' fuch a haughty Man as this Alexander cordia; & il was capable of the most spireful Resentments, piede destro when he was animated with Revenge and Indig- sa il COLLO, nation, it ought to be confidered, that so vio-diffequelle palent an Action, on such an Occasion, among roledel Salmo; Strangers, in a publick Place, and in the Sight & Basiliscum of fuch a Multitude of People, would have been ambulabis, &

Leonem & Draconem. Al cui motivo l'Imperatore rispose; non tibi, sed Petro. Ed il Papa più sorte Calcando il piede soggiunse, & mihi & Petro. Theodor. Valle Cit. di Pip. cb. x. The same Story is unanimously related by a thousand other Authors, among whom I shall only cite Alex. Maria Vianali, and Giovanni Francesco Lauredano two noble Venetians, with Nicolas Doglioni. The first wrote a History of Venice, which is very much esteemed, and the second the History of Pope Alexander. They are both positive on this Subject. Instead of quoting that Passage in the Psalms, the Pope might have rather alleged the Example of Joshua x. 14.

contrary to the Policy, as well as the Gravity of God's Vicar. Whereas it was not only a noble Pride, but also the Duty of him who represents the Master of the Universe, and whose Government extends itself over all the Kings of the World, on fuch an Occasion to maintain the Dignity of his Character. 'Tis true, that the Submission and Repentance of the Vassal, ought to have been received with a Spirit of Meekness: but on the other Hand, it was not just that he should be acquitted for a fingle Reverence. It was requisite, as I observed before, that the Lieutenant of Jesus Christ, should maintain the Interest of his Master: And that, at least, he should make the Offender feel his Power, the same time that he granted him Pardon. If it be objected, that all this is founded only on the Fancy of a Painter, who represented the Story as he thought fit: I answer, first, that this is a mere precarious Affertion. Painters do not always give themfelves a Latitude, nor do they usually allow themselves a Liberty that is inconsistent with an important Circumstance. And in the second Place, it is more reasonable to believe this Picture, than to form chimerical Notions on purpose to refute them. Some wrangling Dilputer will perhaps alledge, that the Neck is not the Throat, but I think it not worth the while to reply to fo frivolous an Objection. I hope you will pardon this fresh Digression, in which I was the more easily engaged, because of the Difcourse we had on this Subject.

I SHALL only add two Remarks on the Palace Bajamonte Tie- of St Mark, which, in my Opinion, deserve to be taken Notice of. The Rebellion of Bajamonte, Venetian in the the Story of which you know, was the Occasion Beginning of the Story of which you know, was the Occasion the fourteenth of the erecting of a little Arfenal in the Palace, to which there is a Passage from the Hall of the

Grand

peli, a noble Century.

telves known

Tho was wel

sals need ago

to ITALY. VENICE. Part I.

Grand Council, by a Gallery of Communication; that if the People should confpire against the Nobles, and make any Attempt against them while they are fitting, they might be furnished with Arms upon the Spot to defend themselves. And 'twas also for the same Reason that they built that little Tribunal called the Loggietta, which is at the Foot of the Tower of St Mark, in Sight of the Palace, and of the Hall of the Grand Council. There are always fome of the Procurators of St Mark there, upon the Watch, while the Council is affembled; making a fhew of doing other Business. This Arfenal is furnished with a competent Number of Fusces and Musquets, which lie always ready charged; and a great many other good Arms. There is a Machine, a little out of Order, which is to light five hundred Matches at once. Befides these, they keep, in the same Place, a confiderable Number of curious ancient Arms, among which they preferve, the Sword of the valiant Scanderbey. I observed there the Bust of * Francis Carrara, the last Lord of Padua, so . Strangled at famous for his Cruelties. They shew a little Box Padua, with for a Toilette, in which were fix littleGuns, which his four Chilwere so ordered with Springs, adjusted in such a dren, by Order Manner, that upon the opening of the Trunk, of Venice, in the Guns fired, and killed the + Lady, to whom the Year 1405. Carrara fent it for a Present. They show also with this, some little Pocket Cross-Bows, and + The Coun-Arrows of Steel, with which he took Pleasure to Jan. 1696. kill those he met, so secretly that they could hard. There were no ly either perceive the Blow, or him that gave it. more than two Ibi etiam funt sera, & varia repagula, quibus turpe Guns in the illud Monstrum Pellices fuas occludebat. I must not Box. forget the two little Statues of Adam and Eve, which Albert Durer made in Prison, with the Point of a Pen-knife, and for which he obtained his Liberty.

The Discoveed. They make themfelves known per torn from the Billet, which they put into the Box.

Bessario Ni-

cænus Cardi-

ciæ reliquiis

quisiverat, Templo D.

dicat. Ann.

Some think

mistook the

Year of this

hinc inde con-

THE other Particulars which I shall vet obferve about the Palace of St Mark, are the Muzzles under the inner Portico; in several Places of the Galleries; into the Throats of which any rers are some- Body may cast a Letter or Note, to give what times reward- Advice he thinks fit to the Inquisitors of the State, who have the Keys of these Boxes; and make use of the Notices they find, according to by a Bit of Pa- their Judgment and Equity. This is what they call Denuntie Secrete.

THE Library is in the Procuraties, over-against the Palace, and on the other Side of the Broglio. There are feveral Greek Manuscripts in it, which were given by Cardinal Beffario, who you know was a Grecian. I could not learn that there was any Thing rare in this neglected Library, except another Manuscript, De consideratione Dei, which they ascribe to St Augustine. I cannot nalis, Biblio- tell what Reasons induce them to believe it, but thecam suam, it is very certain, that the Title of this Treatise quam ex Græ- is not in the Index of Possidius. A Friend of mine, who travelled into Spain, told me, that there is in the Escurial, a Manuscript Treatise of Baptism, which also passes for St Augustine's, Marci Venetiis and is different from that which we have of that 1468. Calvif. ancient Doctor against the Donatists; and they add, that Charles the fifth refused fifty thousand that Calvifus Pistoles for it: But I believe that poor Prince would have gladly taken them, when at his lat-Donation, be- ter End he was forced to fell his Jewels. To recause it seems turn to the * Library; if it was none of the most

to contradict the Date mentioned in that Prelate's Epitaph, which is to be seen at Rome. Bessario Episcopus Tusculanus S. R. Ecclesiæ Cardinalis, Patriarcha Constantinopolitanus, Nobili Græcia ortus, oriundusque, fibi vivens posuit, anno salutis 1466. But this Epitaph does not mention the Year of his Death; the Date refers to the Words sibi vivens posuit. Mezeray says, that Sixtus IV. fent him to Lewis XI, in 1471. He was a Native of Trebizond.

* The Library of Petrarque makes part of St Mark's, with those of the o off righter to

Cardinals, Alcandre and Grimani,

numerous, nor rareft, and best conditioned in the World; yet, to make amends, it is adorned with Painting by Titian, and some other famous Mafters, which are much esteemed. There are alfo many Greek Statues of admirable Beauty, particularly, the above-mentioned Ganymede, carried away by Jupiter, transformed into an Eagle; The greatest a Venus; an Apollo; and two Gladiators. It must Part of these be acknowledged, that this Library is neither Statues were kept in good Order, nor much frequented presented to That of the Benedictines at St George Major is more The Library by numerous and acceffible, and more carefully Patriarch of looked after: And that of the Dominicans of SS. Aquileia, and John and Paul, deserves almost the same Cha- Frid. Conta-There are also considerable Libraries tor of St Mark. belonging to the Theatins of St Nicholas Tolentini; They were fet the Canons of St Saviour; the bare-footed Car- up in the Place melites; as well as those at St Stephen's, La Sa-where they stand at pre-lute, St Anthony di Castello, and in several other sent, Anno Convents. Dominico Martellini, in a Treatise 1597. lately published, entituled Ritratto, &c. affures us, that one may find Admittance into feveral private Libraries, which are kept open on certain Days for that Purpose: Such as those of the Procurators Baptista Cornaro Piscopia, Antonio Nani of * Zueca, and Philippo Bono; of the No- or Giudeca. bles, John Cornaro of St Paul, and Marino Zani; but especially that which belongs to the Sarotti's, where the Curious are entertained with a great deal of Civility and Liberty, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, &c.

THEY give out, that there are as many fine Paintings at Venice, as at Rome; and we have already feen good Store of them: But I do not pretend to undertake to give you a particular Account of them. The three most celebrated Pieces of those that are to be seen in the Churches, or other Publick Places, are the Wedding

Wedding of Cana, by Paul Veronese, in the Refectory of St George Major. The Presentation of the Virgin by Titian, in the School of Charity: And the * St Peter Martyr at SS. John and Paul, by

This St Peter the * St Peter Martyr at SS. John and Paul, by was a Domini- the same Titian.

can, and In-

quifitor-general in Lombardy. He was knocked on the Head with his Companions by fome Sectaries whom he profecuted. This happened near Barlaffina, on the Road betwirt Como and Milan.

WENICE is perhaps the only City of Europe, where young Painters may best study the Beauties of Nature. There are two Academies, where there are always naked Persons of both Sexes to be designed, and which are often on the Stage together, in what Posture they please to put them. Every Body for a small Matter may come in there, and you cannot believe with what Boldness these little Creatures will endure

to be gazed on by all the Spectators.

I SHALL answer in a few Words your Question concerning the ebbing and slowing of the Sea, by confirming what you have doubtless heard from others. The Sea slows six Hours, and ebbs as much: It is later every Day by three Quarters of an Hour, or thereabouts, as upon the Coasts of the Ocean which you have seen; and the Tides rise usually at Venice sour Foot, or sour Foot and an half: Sometimes more, and sometimes less; and here, as well as in all other Places, it agrees with the Moon, after the usual Manner: I shall take Care to impart to you the Observations I shall have Occasion to make along the Gulf from Ravenna to Loretto.

THE Shore is extreamly pleasant beyond those long and narrow Isles, which make Banks on the East-side; and form a kind of Semicircle from North to South, round about Venice: This is properly the Sea. There you find Shell-sish, and

the

the Walk is very diverting. They get Store of Oysters about Venice, but they differ much from the Savour of ours. They are even thought to be hurtful; and Strangers, especially, abstain

from eating fo many as in other Places.

You have Reason to say, that Policy and Liberty are two Words, which make a great Noise at Venice. But it must be acknowledged, that the Venetians are not the only Persons who magnify their Policy. I think 'tis generally confess'd, that they have refin'd this Study, and have fucceeded: That I neither can nor will contest. I shall only offer Two Observations touching that Subject: The first is, that when we speak in general of the Policy of Venice, we run immediately to a particular Confideration, which fills our Minds with false Prejudices, Before we proceed to take a nearer and more exact view of this boafted Policy, we judge of it by a deceitful appearance of a false and ill-grounded Experience. The State of Venice, say these Men, hath maintained it felf for this Twelve or Thirteen hundred Years. What a wonderful Thing is this, add they, and what greater Proof can be defired of the Excellency of it's Government? But by resting here, without further Examination, they draw a false Consequence from a very ill-grounded Principle. For this way of Reasoning cannot be just and solid, unless the State of Venice had always maintain'd it felf under the fame kind of Government. One might then admire the wife and happy Conduct of it's Councils, which, by the various results of their Prudence, had thus preserved the State for fo long a Succession of Ages. But to deal plainly, this is not the case of Venice; for to what purpose wou'd it be to diffemble, when the Thing is obvious to the Sight and Knowledge of all the World?

World? The Truth is, that the Government of Venice hath often changed it's Conftitution, without affirming what some maintain, that this Republick hath rendered Homage to the Kings of 'Tis in vain to deny, that the Doges were Italy. for a long Time absolute Sovereigns; whether by Right or Usurpation it matters not. The State of Venice was no more a Republick, when it's ancient Dukes governed with an arbitrary Power, than the State of Rome was a Commonwealth under the first Cafars, or during the Triumvirate. And therefore we must carefully observe the Difference between these two Propositions: The Republick of Venice has maintained itself for Twelve bundred Years; or, Venice bas been a State, or the Capital City of a State, for Twelve bundred Years. The first of these Propofitions, in a strict sense, is really false; for the Reasons I alledged: and the second is true; but nothing can be concluded from it. One might as well fay, that Rome has been the Capital City of a State, for above Two thousand four hundred Years, but could not from thence conclude, that the State of Rome had maintained itself in the same Constitution, during all that Time; for a Government cannot be faid to maintain itself, when the Form of it is altered.

My fecond Remark upon this Policy, which makes fo much Noise, is, that the Signiory of Venice being confined within narrow Limits, in Comparison of the great States of the World; and the main Ambition of this Republick, I fpeak principally, as it stands at present, being only to live quietly and peaceably with all the World; I do not fee what Need it has of fuch an extraordinary Nimbleness of Wit, or such high Efforts of an exalted Genius, to maintain itself in quiet. When the Republick of Rome aspired

to the Empire of the Universe; when it endeavoured to fill the World with it's Colonies, and had already made so many Kings it's Tributaries, and was to find out the Secret, to make it felf both feared and loved by the Provinces it had newly subdued; then it was that Policy was necessarily required. But there is no such Occasion for it at Venice. If the little Republick of St Marin should come to boast of it's Policy on the Broglio, do you not think that fuch a Rhodomontade would make a diverting Scene? To fpeak Truth without derogating from the Glory and Power that Venice has feveral Times acquired; it is certain, that Venice is no more to be compared to old Rome, than St Marin can come in Competition with Venice.

I MIGHT add, for a third Remark, that the wonderful Policy of Venice could not prevent the many Declenions which that Republick has fuf-

fered.

THE Republicans talk of nothing but their Liberty; yet these poor People are Slaves to their Masters, as all other poor People are, under what Government foever they live: And, in the mean Time, they stuff their Heads with I know not what pretended Notions of Liberty, as if every one of them were a little Sovereign. But it must be confessed, that the Inhabitants of Venice have more Reason than any other People to boast of theirs. I will tell you in two Words, what that Liberty is: You must never in the least meddle with Affairs of State: You must commit no enormous Crimes punishable by Juflice, which by their Notoriety may oblige the Government to call you to an Account; and in all other Respects you may do what you please, without fo much as fearing to be cenfured, or even observed. This is the Sum of the Venehave neither a

College nor

Novitiate at Venice; and their Church

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tian Liberty. I could tell you many Things on this Subject, that are very particular, which might even feem somewhat incredible: But since these Reflections would carry me too far, I will defer the further Confideration of them to another

Opportunity.

As for the Question you propose about the Toleration of Religions, you must know, that the Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, are allowed the publick Exercise of their Religions; all other Sects are suffered or connived at, but they order their Meetings after so secret and prudent a Manner, that the Senate hath no Reason to complain of the Abuses or Indiscretion of any Persons.

NOTWITHSTANDING, the worshipping of Images and Relicks, and many other Superstitions reign at Venice; they prevail chiefly among the common People, to whom the Government is wil-* The Jesuits ling to grant these Amusements. Their Wits care neither for that, nor any Thing. Formerly the Venetians were as filly as the rest of the Popish World. The Excommunications of the Pope scared them, and sometimes did them Shew. They a great deal of Mischief. Those of Clement V, for Example, made a terrible Pother among them, goodPaintings: and spoiled all their Trade: But now they Those in the trouble not themselves about such things; and old Palma. In the Liberties of the Venetian Church are at prethe Chapel of fent as great as those of the Gallican. They take notice of the Pope as a Prince; but do not much regard him as Pope. When the * Jes the Assumpti- suits, who are the most potent Support of that

on, by Tintoret: And one of the Circumcision, by the same Hand; with the Visit of the Virgin, by Andrew Schiovon. The Martyrdom of St Lawrence is a famous Piece of Titian's; and the Beheading of St John by old Palma. The Tombs of Horatio Farnese, General of the Venetian Army, of the Doge Paschal Ciconia, of the Procurator Priam Legio, and some others are very fine.

which

which they call the Holy See, would have fubmitted to the Order of Suspension, sent to the Clergy of Venice from Pope Paul the Fifth, they were driven out as Enemies and Difturbers of the State. And though for some Reasons at the instant Sollicitations of the Court of Rome, they were afterwards recalled; it was on Condition, that they should not make such Disturbances as they do in other Places. Though they had bad Defigns, the Republic knows how to curb them: But confidering the Precautions that are used, the Toleration of the Jesuits at Venice can produce no ill Consequences: For, I am informed, they fuffer none to live there but fuch as are born Subjects of the State; and they affure me also, that the Superior must be a Native of the City. In a Word, 'tis certain that the Venetians do not fuffer themselves to be governed either by the Priests or the Monks. Men of that Profession may wear Masks during the Carnaval; keep their Concubines; fing on the Stages; and take what other Liberties they please: but they must not thrust their Noses into Affairs of State. The Senate in Venice, as well as in Holland, is wife enough to be fensible of the Disorders which happen when fuch Persons as these are permitted to meddle with the Government. And I wish to God they would do the same in all other States in the World.

I HAVE taken particular Care to inform myfelf about the Sentiments of the Greeks who live here, The Greek touching the Articles of which you make mention Church is dein your Letter. But to speak freely, though I find dicated to St them to be declar'd Enemies to the Roman Reli- George. The gion, and the they exclaim furiously against the handsome, and

some coarse Paintings, after the Mode of their Country, on a Ground of Gold. The Church has but one Nave, without Pillars.

VOL. I.

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Usurpations

Usurpations of the Bishop of Rome, when they fpeak with Freedom: I perceive by their Difcourse, that either by Contagion, or some other Reason, they differ in several Points from the other Greek Churches, which are at present under the Dominion of the Turk; especially if we may believe the Relations of those Countries. So that from the Opinions of these we ought not to draw any Conclusion concerning the Belief of the Greeks in general. To deal plainly with you, they declare here, that they believe Transubstantiation; but this is not sufficient to decide the Question, which has made so much Noise; and at the Bottom, makes nothing against those who will not admit that Doctrine. They make Use of common Bread; they mingle Water with the Wine, and communicate under both Kinds. There are two Altars in their Church, one which they call the Altar of Preparation, and the other of Confectation. On the first, they cut the Bread with a Knife, fashioned like the Head of a Spear. There they also mix Water with the Wine, and the Priest takes it with a Sponge out of the Vessel in which it was first mixed, and afterwards squeezes it out into the Cha-They embrace one another before they receive the Sacrament: And the Communicants receive the Bread dipt in the Wine, the Priest putting it with a Spoon into their Mouths. All this we faw: The Archbishop who officiated, had a Mitre fashioned like an imperial Crown, and all his other Ornaments were magnificent: They were changed from Time to Time, according to the feveral Parts of the Service.

THERE are among them Abundance of Ceremonies and Mysteries. When the Bishop blesses the People, he holds in his Right-hand a Candlestick

Candlestick of three Branches, with the Tapers lighted; which is an Emblem of the Perfons of the Trinity. The Candleftick which he holds in his Left-hand hath two Branches, to denote the two Natures of Christ: But I will not engage further in the Intricacies of these myflerious Representations. Their Churches are divided into four Parts; the Altars of Preparation and Confecration are in the Place which they call Holy, at one End of the Church. There are none, but he who officiates and those who ferve him, who commonly enter there. The fecond Place is appointed for the other Parts of the Service: The Men are in the third Place, which is separated only from the second by little Ballisters; and the Women set behind a Lattice, at the other End of the Church, or in the Galleries. The whole Service is performed in the vulgar Greek, which is their natural Language, and understood by the People. They highly condemn the Use of unknown Languages in the Church: They worship standing, bowing their Heads, and laying their Hands upon their Those who are married, may be advanced to Ecclefiastical Preferments without quitting their Wives : But those who are received before Marriage, are not afterwards suffered to marry. They pretend that Christian Decency permits not any Person to marry above thrice; fo that they forbid fourth Marriages. They deny Purgatory, and you know upon what Principles they pray for the Dead. There are very few here who believe a temporary Hell, from which the Elect are delivered; but they pray for the Souls which, they fay, are fequestered, expecting the last Judgment. The Use of Confession is much practised among them, but not after the Roman Manner. The Article

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Learning or Breeding.

of the Procession of the Holy Ghost, they put it in the Rank of those which are more curious than edifying; infomuch that that Question is now passed over with as much Silence as formerly it made Noise. They keep certain Relicks as precious and facred Memorials, but never wor-Thip them. I remember I have read in Thevet, that the Greeks of Athens excommunicate the Pope folemnly on Good-Friday. And the Monk Surius reports, that at Jerusalem they pray to God every Day in a certain Part of the Publick Service, that he would keep them still under the Dominion of the Turk, rather than suffer them to fall under that of Rome. And Villamont, who was as rigid a Roman Catholick as Surius, has written in express Terms, that they had rather fell their Daughters to the Turks for Slaves, than marry them to those of the Romish Religion: After this, I fee no Reason why the Gentlemen of Rome should reproach the Calvinists with the A version that some Lutherans have for them. It is commonly practifed, tho' very unreasonably, that the Proximity of Opinions between one Sect and another, among Christians, doth not creare any better Correspondency betwixt them.

I HAVE also used my utmost Endeavours to The Armeni- procure some particular Account of the Creed ans at Venice and Worship of the Armenians, that I might are all a Sort know it from the first Hand; but I have not without either hitherto had an opportunity to be acquainted with any of them, nor have I yet been present at their publick Worship; because they are at have discour-fed with seve- Work in the Repairing of their Church, and so cannot yet affemble in it. One of my Friends, ral of them,

and endeavoured to get some Information, by asking them Questions; but could never obtain a reasonable Account from any of them. And even their Priest [for at that Time they had but one] was as ignorant as the reft. Yet I can very well fay, that those who have written that the Armenians of Venice profeis the Romish Religion are misinformed.

among

Part I. to ITALY. VENICE.

among other things, affur'd me of these sour or five Articles. That they communicate under both Kinds: That they give the Sacrament to little Children: That they believe the Sequestration of Souls as the Greeks do: That they give a Bill of Divorce: That they believe there will be no Difference of Sexes after the Resurrection. And after all, there are so many particular Opinions among all these People, that 'tis not an easy Matter to determine positively what they believe.

THERE are several other Particulars in my Journal, with which I might entertain you at present; but I had rather join them to those other Observations which I shall make hereaster; that I may have Occasion to add also such new Instructions

as I hope to receive.

I was just now with the Abbot Litb, whom I mention'd before; and it comes into my Mind to inform you, before I finish my Letter, of a Thing which he assured me of, and I should have been sorry to have forgotten, though it has no Relation to Venice. We were discoursing of the sew numerous Families which are taken Notice of here, in Comparison to other Places; and he told me, on this Occasion, that one of his Relations had twenty four Sons by one Wise, who were all marry'd; and that all the twenty four with their several Wives, had been seen in a Company together: Though there is nothing in this but what is very possible, yet it is extreamly rare.

I HOPE I shall quickly receive a Letter from you; and you may expect another from me be-

fore I leave this City. I am,

Venice, Jan. 20.

SIR,

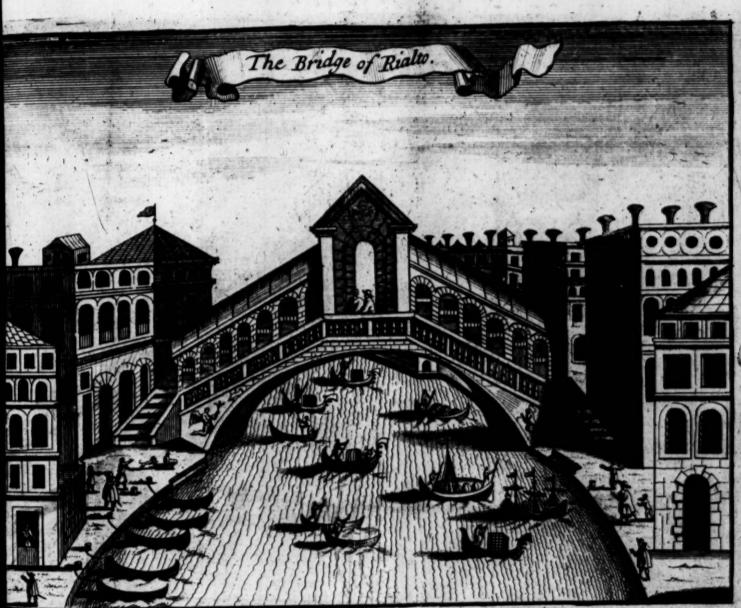
S.3 LETTER

LETTER XVII.

SIR,

founded on ten thousand Piles it appears by the publick Registers, that it cost two hundred and fifty thousand Ducati of Venice. S. Did.

HERE are some Observations which I can not forbear adding to what I have already fent you, concerning the City of Venice: For Example, the Bridge of Rialto is fo famous a This Bridge is Piece, that I must not forget to say something of it. Venice is divided by a great Canal, of the of Elm: And Figure of an S, and the Bridge is about the Middle of this Canal, When they begin to praise the Structure of this Work, they break forth into Admirations, and can find no Terms but what are too weak for expressing their Thoughts; though all this is purely the Effect of Prejudice. This Bridge hath but one Arch and all the Wonder confifts in the Greatness of this Arch. I took care to measure it, that I migh give you a certain Account of it. The Compass of the Arch makes exactly the third Par of a Circle, and there are ninety Foot from one End, or one Extremity of the Arch to other, on the level of the Canal: From which we may gather, that the Arch is near twenty four Foot high. It cannot be denied, but that a great Building of any Kind foever, deferves more Consideration than a smaller one; but in my Opinion, it must also be confessed, that when they are both of the same Nature, and when there is not a very remarkable Difference in their Largeness, there is nothing more incomprehenfible in the one, than in the other, This Bridge ought not to stand in Comparison with



Tal 1 Pata Plate a

with those * great Works, of which the bare un- . The Bridge dertaking, is in some measure surprizing: It of Civenchu is an Arch of a Bridge, which is somewhat big-in Japan is ger than those that are usually built; and this and fixty Toiis all the Miracle. I might also put you in Mind ses long, and of a Fault in the Structure of this Bridge, against fix and a half that Maxim in Architecture, That to give the broad. It is greater Strength to an Arch, it is necessary that black Stone, its Compass make an entire Semi-circle, where-which is alas this makes but a third Part of a Circle, as I most as hard intimated before. But to speak freely, I can-Marble; it is not find any Solidity in the Reasoning of those supported by who established this Principle. And I conceive three hunclearly, that when an Arch makes any Part of dred Stone a Circle, let the Portion be never so little, if the Stone of the Semi-circle does not wholly appear, yet it must Arches is be understood, and really exists in the Piles or eighteen Foot other Foundations which resist the Weight or in Length, Bearing of the Arch; and so comes to the same breadth; and thing. To be fully convinced of the Truth of there is a Row what I fay, one need but confider, that if an of Lions of an Arch, which would describe an entire Semi-bigness on circle, were walled up, and fill'd to fuch a height, each Side. that only the fixth Part of its Circumference The Bridge of should appear; or if you will, a fixth Part of a Tinfem is not Circle, this Top of the Arch would lose nothing more curious, of the Force it had before. The Bridge of the as confifting Rialto is very folidly built, with large square but of one only Pieces of a Kind of white Marble; there are two Stone. Dutch Rows of Shops which divide it into three Streets, the Emp. of the great one in the midst, and two little ones Japan. Part I. between the Rails and the Back-fides of the They boast al-Shops. Generally the other Bridges have no fo at Nurem-Rails. You go up to them by Steps, which are Bridge of one almost all of a certain white Stone, + hard and fingle Arch.

St Maurice in the Valais could do as much.

⁺ Pietra dura: of Istria. There comes also abundance of it from the Islands of Bioni, in the Gulpb, an hundred and twenty Miles from Venice.

VENICE. A New Voyage Vol. I.

flippery; which partly gave Occasion to the Proverb, that advises us to beware of the four * The com- P's of Venice, Pietra Bianca, Putana, Prete, * Par-

THE finest Houses in Venice are upon the great Canal; and there are fome which appear very + magnificent. They are great Masses or Piles of катпа каки- Building, which would have no outward Beauty, formerly Cap- if it were not for the Mask which I mentioned in my Letter from Vicenza; I mean that Frontifpiece which commonly confifts of two or three Orders of Architecture, and covers the Building on that Side, which is most in View; for the rest sani, Morosini, of the out-side is no way pleasing to the Eye.

THE Lagunes may cause you to judge easily, that the Air of Venice is not very wholfom, as a fadramino, Grimous Physician of Ravenna has observed, [Thomas mani, Cornaro. Philologus in his Treatise De vita Venetorum semper commoda. And if 'tis the common Saying in that Country, That the Air of Venice is good, 'tis only in Respect of that of several other Places in the Lagunes, where it is very bad. So are Things more or less valued, according to the Comparison that is made of them, with better or worse of the same Nature. The Water is almost all very bad too. Of a great Number of Wells which are in this City, there are but very few good for any thing. The best Water is the Rain-Water, which some private Persons preserve in Cisterns; and that which they fetch from the Brenta.

> THE common Wines are also very unpleafant; that which they call dolce, to the French Palates of a difgustful Taste; and the Garbo or Brusco, sowre, on the contrary is extreamly sharp. After they have drawn off the pure Juice or Liquor, they mix Water with the Stalks and Skins of Grapes, that they may fqueeze some Sharpness from them. 'Tis also

fometimes

mon rude Peo- talone. ple call the Nobles fo. The three wicked K's padoces, Cretenses, Cilicienses. + As are the Palaces of Pi-Loredano,

See in the Supplement, concerning the Air and Water of Venice.

Rosini, Van-

sometimes mixt with Lime, Allum, &c. which gives it some piquant Briskness, but makes it very harsh; besides, this Mixture palls and weakens the Wine, which was not very strong before. They have also a very ill Way of making their Bread; let it be as fresh as you will, the Dough has been bruis'd fo much, and is fo hard, that you must break it as they do Bisket, with a Hammer. In other Respects the Entertainment is pretty good, in the French Inns, which are the only Places where you may be to-

lerably accommodated in. STRANGERS have fo little Commerce with the Natives of this Country, that it is difficult to learn their Customs, and Manners of Housekeeping: And therefore I could give you but a very imperfect Account of these things. I read the other Day in a Preface of Henry Estienne, that in his Time, they had an ill Opinion in France, of a Woman who discovered her Neck; whereas in Italy, and particularly at Venice, every old Hag exposed her wither'd and swagging Breasts

to view. But things are much * changed fince * There are his Time. At present the Women of Quality are none but prothut up so close, that you can scarcely see their fessed Courte-Face; not even in the Churches, which are the flew their only Places where they usually appear in pub- Necks bare. lick. When they go abroad, they are shut up in their Gondola's, and accompanied with two old Women, who never leave them. The ordinary Women cover themselves with a great Scarf, which opens only a little, before their Eyes; and they go abroad but rarely, because the Men buy Provisions, and take care of all Business

without Doors. THEY fend the Girls to Monasteries in their Infancy; and dispose of 'em in Marriage without their Knowledge; and even frequently with-

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out letting them fee their future Husbands. That you may not be furprized at this, you are to know, that they make not commonly Marriages here, under the fame Notions, and with the fame Defigns as they do in other Places. They don't trouble themselves with Love, Affection, or Esteem, in this Cafe. If any of those Conveniencies happen, so much the better; but they mind nothing fave Kindred and Riches. The Use of Concubines is fo generally received, that the greatest Part of the Wives live in good Correspondence with their Rivals; and 'tis that makes amends for the personal Defects of the married Women. is also another Way of Concubinage, very much used by those who are subject to some Scruples of Conscience; which is indeed a great Rarity at Venice, on that Subject. It is a Kind of clandestine Marriage, the Ceremony of which is not performed but a long Time after the Confummation; and commonly not till a few Days, or Hours perhaps, before the Death of one of the Parties. The Men find this Method convenient, because it keeps the Women in perpetual Awe, and constant Complaisance, being in daily Fear of being turned off. I know a rich Merchant who had lived thus for above twenty Years with his Female Companion. When he is in a good Humour, he promifes to marry her before he dies, and make their Children his Heirs. But the most usual Practice is, to live on the Common, at fo long kept, fo much paid, until the first Desire of Change, without fixing on any certain Person either for Wife or Concubine; Those who are not rich enough to keep a Mils for their own Use, join with two or three Friends; and this Plurality, which would in other Places be insupportable, does in this Place ferve only to tie the Knot of Friendship firmer between

between Companions in the fame Fortune. Libertinism, concerning the Women, is turned so common and general a Custom, that, to speak truly, it takes away all Sense and Remembrance As 'tis one of the Maxims of those of Sin-Politicks, to bring up all Persons in Esseminacy, and especially the young Nobility: The Mothers are the first who find out Courtezans for their Sons, that they may keep 'em from falling into contagious Pits; and when they have made a Bargain with the Father and Mother for some young Maiden; all the Relations of this poor Girl come in cold Blood, to wish her Joy; as if it were for a Marriage lawfully contracted. It is fomething peculiar enough to fee a Mother deliver up her Daughter for a certain Sum of Money, to be paid by the Month or Year; and fwear folemnly by God, and upon her Salvation, that the cannot afford her for less. We must not say, that all Mothers would do the same; but 'tis certainly a Thing commonly practifed. I was informed by a good Catholick, that the Confessors are not willing to be troubled with fuch Peccadillo's; they will not hear fuch Trifles, but ask presently, qualch' altra cosa: True or not, 'tis become a Proverb at Venice. There are none but some foolish foreign Courtezans, who by a kind of nice Scruple, which they brought from their own Countries, will have some Mass said upon their Account. It is true, this costs them but little, because those whom they employ have also need of their Assistance; so that they are kind to each other; and it is not difficult to to order Affairs, that they may have no Occasion to be out of Pocket. There are whole Streets of that Sort of Ladies of Pleasure, who receive all Comers; and whereas the Habits of other Perfons are black and melancholy, these are drest

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in red and yellow, like Tulips; with their Breasts open, their Faces painted a Foot deep, and always a Nosegay on the Ear: You may see them standing by Dozens at the Doors or Windows; and the Passers by seldom escape them without torn Sleeves.

THE Carnaval begins always the fecond Holiday after Christmas; that is, from that Time People are permitted to wear Masks, and to open the Play-Houses, and the Gaming-Houses. Then they are not fatisfied with the ordinary Libertinifm; they improve and refine all their Pleasures. and plunge into them up to the Neck. The whole City is difguifed. Vice and Virtue are never so well counterfeited, and both the Names and Use of them is absolutely changed. The Place of St Mark is filled with a thousand Sorts of Jack-Puddings. Strangers and Courtezans come in Shoals from all Parts of Europe: There is every where a general Motion and Confusion. as if the World were turned Fools all in an Instant. It is true, that the Fury of these Bacchanals does not rife fuddenly to the Height; there is fome Moderation in the Beginning; but when they begin to be sensible of the dreaded Approach of the fatal Wednesday, which imposes an univerfal Silence, then they celebrate their great Feafts, and all without Referve. Since it is true, that every thing must be ascribed to their Policy in Venice, you must suppose there are particular Reasons for the permitting of this Licentiousness during the Carnaval; but perhaps too we need not look for any Mystery. Two Things come into my Mind on this Occasion. The common People always love Sports and other Divertisements. As abominable as that Monster Nero was, he was lamented by the Rabble because of his Shows. I'm apt to think then, that the

the Nobility, who otherwise are not much beloved, are glad to find some cunning Ways to please and amuse the People. At the last Carnaval, there were seven sovereign Princes, and many thousands of other Foreigners: How much Money must all this Multitude bring to Venice? 'Tis the other Thing that seems to me of some Moment.

I MUST, according to your Defire, give you my Sentiment of the Operas and Comedies that are acted here; tho' in the mean time, I must confess I cannot without Reluctancy enter upon this Subject; because I fear I shall in your Opinion be esteemed too singular in mine. You feem to me to be extreamly prepoffeffed in Favour of these famous Shows; and I perceive you expect fomething that may exceed the Idea of them, which you have already. I entreat you then, to fet afide all your Prejudices, and to believe I will do the fame, that I may be able to give you an impartial Account of Things as I find them. I will do it in few Words, without criticifing on Opera's in general; in which I have always been offended at fome Paffages which feem contrary both to Probability and Reason. But since you will have it so, let us suppose that the Representation of an Opera, is the best contrived Thing in the World; and I will keep myself within the Bounds you have prescribed me, which is to speak to you with Relation to the Operas you have feen at Paris. It is undeniable Matter of Fact, that the Ornaments and Decorations of thefe, here, fall extreamly short of the others. The Habits are poor, there are no Dances, and commonly no fine Machines, nor any fine Illuminations; only fome Candles here and there, which deserve not to be mentioned. Whoever fays the contrary, must be either a Fool or blind.

'Tis dangerous not to magnify the Italian Mufick, or at least to fay any Thing against it. Nor will I infift on this Subject, but confess, in the general, that they have most excellent Ayres, and there are good Voices among them. The Vicentine Singer of the Hospitalettes is, for Example, a little enchanting Creature. But I cannot forbear telling you, that I find a certain Confufion and Unpleasantness in several Parts of their Singing in those Operas: They dwell many Times longer on one Quavering, than in finging four whole Lines; and oftentimes they run fo fast, that 'tis hard to tell whether they sing or fpeak; or whether they do neither of the two, or both together. Every one has his own Humour; and for my Part, I must confess, their excessive quavering agrees not with me, tho' it requires a great deal of Practice and Trouble to attain to it; and tho' 'tis extreamly grateful to the Ears of those People. The Symphony is much smaller than at Paris; but perhaps, it is never the worse for that. There is also one Thing which charms them, which I believe would not please you; I mean those unhappy Men who basely suffer themselves to be maimed, that they may have the finer Voices. The filly Figure! which, in my Opinion, fuch a mutilated Fellow makes, who fometimes acts the Bully, and fometimes the paffionate Lover, with his effeminate Voice, and withered Chin; how is fuch a Thing to be endured? It is impossible, that fuch Persons can have that Vigour and Fire, which is necessary for the Beauty of Action; and indeed, there is nothing more cold and languid than the Manner after which they act their Parts.

THERE are at present seven several Operas at Venice, which Strangers, as we are, are in a Manner

Manner obliged to frequent; knowing not, fometimes, how to fpend an Evening any where elfe. But fince you would have me speak ingenuously, I must tell you, that I impatiently expected the End of the Piece, before we had heard a Quarter of it. You must know there is a Buffoon in every Opera; and you may imagine what a Figure this Actor makes with his Fooleries in a most ferious, and even formetimes most tragi-

cal Part of the Play.

I WILL fay little of their Comedies; all the World knows they are but * ridiculous and • Formerly wretched Buffooneries, jumbled together without they composed any Order or Coherency. Nevertheless, let regular Pieces, them be never fo filly, there is always some Gri- which Momace, with fome Posture or Trick of Harlequin, made use of. that makes the Spectators laugh. The most lu-Comedies are fcious bawdy Thing is pronounced there in the only acted du-most expressive Terms, and the Damsels of those naval. At the Societies never mince the Matter. Some Time Doors of the after they have begun either an Opera or Co- Theatres there medy, they commonly open the Doors for fome are always fome Bravos Gondoliers or Watermen, especially those that who are ready belong to the Nobles; who make a confiderable to execute the Body at Venice, and are very necessary Persons. Orders of the Their Office on this Occasion is to applied the Noblemen to whom the Actors by clapping their Hands, and shouting Theatres belike Madmen. I can't either express, or make long. you conceive what Terms they use, when they congratulate the Women; who receive also other Applauses, by Sonnets made for them, and printed, which fometimes fly about the whole Theatre. Before I finish this Article, I must tell you, that these Theatres belong to some Noblemen, who get confiderably by them, tho' they continue no longer than the Carnaval lasts.

THE Places which they call Ridotti, are properly Academies of Baffet: They are opened at

There are about fixty Gaming Tables in all.

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the same Time with the Theatres; and there are none but Noblemen who keep the Bank. They dismiss the Gamesters when they please; and they have so much good Fortune joined to their Privileges and Skill, that the Bank is always the Winner. There are ten or twelve Chambers on a Floor, with gaming Tables in all of them. You can scarcely turn yourself in them; but tho' the Throng is so great, yet there is always a profound Silence. None are permitted to enter into these Places without Masks: At least a Postiche Nose, or a Mustachio. The Courtesans come thither in Shoals; and other Ladies also, who under the Shelter of their Masks may enjoy all the publick Pleasures of the Carnaval; but they are still followed by Spies, or by their Husbands. Besides the Chambers for Gaming, there are some Rooms for Conversation, where they alfo fell Liquors, Sweet-meats, and fuch like Things. Nobody puts off his Mask, or Nose; and by the Privilege of this Difguise, provided a Man be pretty well dreffed, he may speak to the Ladies, and even to those whom he may suppose to be of the highest Quality; but must carefully avoid either the faying or doing of any Thing that may give Offence, for the Mask is sacred; and one will feem to take no Notice of what is faid to his Wife, that has many Bravos at his Devotion at the Doors: You know by that Name they call their Hectors and professed Murderers. * Not that it is absolutely impossible to act a fuccessful Piece of Gallantry with the best guardsta in Venetia ed Lady of them all, when they are not over se-

.* In materia di Donne, bahaver maniera vere. As the Difficulty augments Defire, fo this & denari; Si Defire invents the Means; and those who underarriva anche al cibo di qual- stand the Practice of this Country, will do more with an ogling Glance, than in other Counche Nobile Boccone.

tries by the longest Assiduities: But all these Things

Things are out of my Sphere; and therefore I

must beg Leave to go no farther.

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THE greatest Masquerading is in the Place of St Mark; where the Croud is fometimes fo great, that one cannot turn himself. You may put yourself in what Equipage you please; but to do it well, you must be able to maintain the Character of the Person whose Dress you have taken. Thus, for Example, when the Harlequins meet, they jeer one another, and act a thousand Fooleries. The Doctors dispute; the Bullies vapour and swagger; and so of the rest. Those who are not willing to be Actors on this great Theatre, take the Habit of Noblemen; some Polonian Dress, or the like, which does not oblige them to any thing. The Maskers are not permitted to wear Swords. The Women are also habited as they please, and some of them appear in most magnificent Dreffes. At the same Time the Place is filled with Puppet-shows, Rope-dancers, and all fuch Sorts of People as you fee in London at Bartholomew-Fair. But those, which in my Opinion are the pleasantest of all, are a Kind of Almanack-makers and Fortune-tellers, who have their little Stages environed with Spheres, Globes, aftronomical Figures, Characters, and conjuring Books of all Sorts. These Pronouncers of Oracles have a long tin Pipe, thro' which they speak in the Ear of the Curious, who stand below the Scaffold. They fay more or lefs, according to the various Characters of the Confulters, and without feeming to take any Notice, observe their Countenance. When they perceive they smile, or by some other Gesture denote their Approbation, they give over speaking a while, and ring a little Bell with wonderful Gravity; to intimate, that by Virtue of their Art, they have dived into a very fecret Affair, and VOL. I. fucceeded

fucceeded very happily in their Divining. When they swear only per Dio, it signifies nothing; that is only a common Phrase, which no body regards. But when they would be believed, they call to witness the Saint of Padua, or the most blessed Lady of Loretto; and then all the Spectators put on a serious Face, and pull off their Hatt as devoutly as if they were singing a Psalm at the Gallows. It is pleasant to see Priess and Monks of all Orders, so busy about that Pipe, that one would think they fansy no body has Business to enquire after but themselves.

Confult S. Didier's Book.

I WILL say nothing of the Bull-baitings, Goose-catchings, Combats at Coups de poing, Balls, Races in Gondolas, or of their Feasting on Sbrove-Tbursday; on which Day they cut off a Bull's Head, before the whole Senate, in Memory of a Victory obtained in the Friul. These Stories are too long to be related; and may be found in several Books.

THE Carnarval is not the only Time in which they wear Masks at Venice. They use them in all Feafts of Pleasure: With the Masks they run to the Audiences of Embassadors: And on Acension-Day all are masked from the Noblemen in the Bucentauro, to the Mob in the Streets. All these are admirable Times for the Gondoliers not only because of the Profits it brings them by their Gondolas, but because it is a Time of Intrigues; and a Gondolier will undertake any thing. They are acquainted with all the Turns and Windings; they pretend to know the critical Minutes, and the private Stairs, and to hold Correspondence with the Waiting - Women. They furnish Ladders of Cords on Occasion s they promise in your Ear, to bring you to Places esteemed otherwise inaccessible: In a Word, they are for all Uses, and in Case of Necessity would

Plate 6 . Vol. 1 . Pag . 278



would perform the Trade of Bravos. Their great Business is Pimping: They offer, without asking, to deposite a Sum of Money, and lose it,

if their Wares prove unfound.

You may have Gondolas, either for fo much to fuch a Place, or at so much an Hour, as you hire Coaches in London or Paris. But it is more convenient to keep one for your own Use; and this costs but little: For you may have one of the best for the Value of five or fix Shillings a Day. The Gondolas of Venice are very pretty Things; They are from they are light, and of a pleasant Structure; you two Foot are very conveniently feated in them, under co- long, and ver, as in a Coach, with Glasses on every Side, broad from The Left is the Place of Honour; and the Rea- four to five. fon which they give, is ; because he who fits on the Right-hand, cannot see the Gondolier before, and confequently cannot fo eafily command him. These Men are excellent Masters of their Trade: they turn, stop, and avoid one another, with a furprizing Nimbleness and Dexterity: They stand and manage the Oar in such a Manner, that their Faces are turned towards the Place to which they go; whereas the Wherry-men on the Thames, and almost every where else, sit and advance, by going backwards. All the Gondolas are painted black, in Pursuance of an Act of the State; and the little Cabbin is also cover'd with black Cloath or Serge. But Strangers may have them of other Colours, if they will be at the Charge, which seldom happens; few staying at Venice longer than the Time of the Carnaval. Lent is no sooner come, but all that Multitude begins to dislodge: Travellers, Puppet-Players, Bears, Monsters, and Courtezans; by Courtezans, I mean those whom Devotion brings from the neighbouring Kingdoms; for they take care, at Venice, that none of their own Country prove Deferters. Before I leave

They are from

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leave the Gondolas, I must tell you, that those which belong to Embaffadors are extreamly fine; they are larger than the ordinary ones, and their Ornaments are as fumptuous as those of the most magnificent Coaches. These Ministers have commonly four or five; and 'tis in these Gondolas they make their publick Entries.

THE Arfenal of Venice passes for one of the greatest and most beautiful in Europe; and all the World agrees, that it is a most important Piece. But it is to be considered, that it is the only one which the Venetians have in Italy; and consequently that all their Magazine is lodg'd there. And besides, half the Stories Piece of Can- that are told of it are not true. Those who shew it to Strangers would make them believe, that while a Doge there are no less than two thousand five hundred was at Dinner: Pieces of Cannon; and good Arms for an hun-It is in the 22d dred thousand Foot; and compleat Equipa-Lodge. Henry ges for twenty five thousand Horse: These treated in the are Words foon spoken, but not so easily made You must further observe, that the ring the Time Inclosure of this Arsenal comprehends also the of the Collati-on, they built Magazines for the Vessels, Melting-Houses, Rope-Yards, Forges, Lodges for the Galleaffes, Gallies, and the Bucentaure: Besides the cast three Can- Havens, and Docks for building and refitting of Vessels. This is what occasions the extraordinary Largeness of the Arsenal. They have some Men of War, of which the greatest called the Redeemer, hath, as they tell us, fourscore Pieces of Cannon mounted, and fourteen Patterero's; 'tis, at present, at Sea. The Galleaffes have three Batteries in the Prow, and two in the Poop: the Crew ought to confift of one hundred and ninety two Galley-Slaves, at fix on a Bench.

They shew a non which ' was made 23d; and du-good. one whole Galley, and non. Payen.



Bench. The * Bucentaure is a fingular kind of a * Navilio che vast Galleasse, very much adorned with Sculptures dalle trombe; and Gilding. The Doge, accompanied with the menti che ri-Senate, and a great Number of the Nobility, eve-fuonano denry Year, on Ascension-day, goes on Board this tro, ha con-Vessel with great Pomp + to marry the Sea. The feguito il ship which they made use of when Alexander III centauro. Al. instituted this Ceremony, in Confirmation to the Mar. Vianoli. Venetians of that || Empire, which, they faid, Some fay, that they were already possessed of over the Gulf, these Vessels was called the Bucentaure; and fince that Time, had the Figure they have still kept this Name, and appropriated of a Centaur it to all the Vessels destined to that Ceremony. in the Stern, and that all The Captain of the Bucentaure makes the pre-that were built fumptuous Oath, the Day when he is received, afterwards that he engages his Life, that he will bring her retained the back safe and sound, in spite of all Wind and same Name.
They add, Tempests whatsoever.

that the Particle Bu figni-

fied Great, in the Dialect then in use at Venice.

+ As if they became the Husbands of Thetis, or the Wives of Neptune, they wed the Sea every Year. Lewis Helian. Henry III, went from Venice, to Murano, in the Bucentaure. Mezeray.

There is a Treatife concerning the Dominion of the State or Republick

of Venice, in the Gulf, written by Cyril Micbelli.

A CONSIDERABLE Part of the Arfenal was It was burnt confumed by Fire, in the Year 1565; and 'tis before in faid, that the Cracks of the Burning were heard 1507. at forty Miles Distance. There are three Nobles who have the Management of it; and the Galleaffes are also commanded by Nobles: All considerable Employments paffing through their Hands.

I ACKNOWLEDGE, it is not an easy Matter to return particular Answers to the several Questions you propose, concerning their Dignity, and the great Figure their Name makes in the World. You know, that at Venice, as well as elsewhere, that which they call Nobility, according to the T 2

So are the Nobles, or Lords, or Peers of England, whose Titles not only the Prerogative of Rank and Honour, but make them High Magi-Strates, 25 Members of of Justice in the Kingdom.

France received the Quality of a Noble l'enetian. Alexander likewise accepted the Title of Burgels of Corintb.

common Acceptation of the Word, confifts only in Fancy and Opinion, as almost all the other Things in the World do. 'Tis true, that the Noble Venetians are born with a certain * Character of Sovereignty; because they compose the Grand Council, that which forms and animates all the other Councils; which deserves some Conconfer on them fideration. But after all, this Reason is not Satisfactory; for the Nobles of Genoua may boast of the fame Privilege. Things are usually esteemed according to the Value which is put upon them: And the Noble Venetians are diffinguished, because they knew how to diftinguish themselves. They have found it to be their the First Court Interest, to carry on the Value and Honour of their Nobility, beyond all Estimation. They have fometimes parallelled it with Princes of Royal Blood. They pretend, that their Dignity fwallows up all the Titles that are affumed by Henry III of others: And even some crowned Heads have ennobled it, by condescending to enter into that Body, and marrying Women belonging to some of their Families. These are the Methods by which they raised themselves to such a Degree of Honour. Moreover, tho? there is but one Order of Nobles at Venice, yet they bear not all equally the Grande supercilium, which Juvenal speaks of; the Commands, the Offices, great Wealth, and ancient Extraction, make new Distinctions among them. And though, as I told you, they value their Nobility at an infinite Rate, you must not from thence conclude, that this Title may not be communicated, for a certain Sum of Money. After all, they must still remember, their High Pretensions are of little Service to them when they travel into Foreign Countries, which is very uncommon. Every little

Prince may affume to himself the Title of King

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in his own Court, and tickle his Ears with hearing it repeated by his Servants and Vaffals; but the main Business is, to make himself to be own'd as fuch also by other Princes. The Truth is, that in foreign Courts they do not much concern themselves about the Knowledge of the Ideas of the Broglio upon-that Matter; however they do not refuse to allow those Gentlemen abundance of Deference and Respect; as I have just now

THE Nobles never appear publickly at Venice but in their Robes of Paduan black Cloth; * for- . Fedels Onsmerly blue, fays Mr Didier. A certain Person fri, in his has written, that these Robes ought to be lined Chronologia with Pettygris in Winter, and with Ermins in Veneta, fays, Summer: But whether 'tis a Mistake, or the Robes were Custom is changed; they are allowed to put formerly of all what Lining they please, provided the Robe be Sorts of Co-of Cloth made of Paduan Wool as I have faid lours, Chap. 2. of Cloth made of Paduan Wool, as I have faid; according to Mr S. Didier, and other well-informed Persons. However 'tis true, that according to the Custom, the Doubling or Turning-up of the Lining in the Winter, is of one of the two faid Furrs. The Doge's Counfellors; the Procurators of St Mark; the Chiefs of the Council of Ten; the Savii Grandi; and the Savii of Terra firma, have not their Robes made after the same Manner as that of the rest of the Nobility; and it may be of Camblet, in the Summer. The Stola which formerly was fastened al Capuccio or Baretta, according to Onofri, ought to be of the same Cloth of the Robe. The Girdle is black also, about four Fingers broad, and garnished with Plates and Buckles of Silver; and their + Bonnet is only a + Baretta. kind of Cap of black Wool Worsted, with a little When it rains Fringe of the same: But they wear long Pe-they put their Cap upon rukes, and commonly carry their Caps in their Head, Hands. The Procurators of St Mark, the Savii and the Stole grandi, over all.

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grandi, and the rest, who are Possessors of the

* The Doge's highest Offices, * are all distinguished by peculiar Counfellors wear a Scarlet Robe, while they are in Office. The Chief of the Quarantie Criminelle use one of a of another Fashion.

| They are

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are fent, in

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ent Custom. confers the

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bassadors to

Habits. | Those among the Nubles, who have been Embassadors, may wear a Stole of Cloath of Gold, and put Buckles of Gold to their Girdles: But usually they only adorn their black Stoles with a little Gold Galloon. The Physicians, Advocates, Notaries, and all those who are called Cittadini, are habited like the Nobles. Violet Colour, without any Distinction. It would not always Fashion. The be convenient for these to be known by their pro-Savii Grandi per Habits; for such a Distinction might expose wear a Violet them to very great Dangers, should any Disorder colour'd Robe happen. They assume the Title of Excellency, and the most submissive way of saluting them is to kifs their Sleeve: The Elbow of this Sleeve is like a great Bag, and into that, those who go to Market put their Provisions. They are not followed by any Servants, and no Person salutes call'd Knights them, but he who knows them; except those Stole. When who wear the same Robe. The People fear them, and love them but little; but I will not fay that this proceeds from any ill Treatment they receive from them. Since Friendship is usually the Effect of Familiarity or Conversation, I rather suppose, that the Reason is, because the Nobles are familiar with no body. They dare not make themselves popular, lest they should be accused of caballing against the State, The fame Reason hinders them from visiting one lity of Knight- another; and renders them almost inaccessible to Title or Qua-Foreigners. It must be acknowledged, that this

them, and at the same Time presents them with the Sword, with which the Ceremony was performed; so that these Knights of the Golden Stole are not properly Venetian Knights, but English, French, or Spanish Knights, &c. The Noble -Soranzo, one of the Embassadors Extraordinary, sent to the King of England, Inno 1696, was Knighted by his Majesty. Venier, the other Embassador,

had received the same Honour before, in another Embassy.

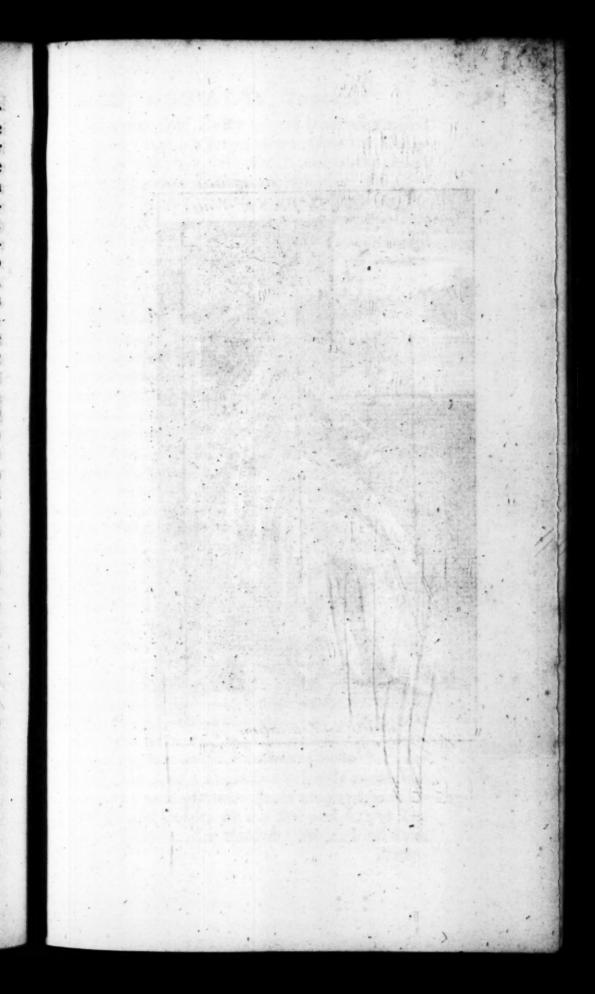


Plate 8 7 ol . 1 . P . 281.



favage and four Policy is very troublesome. It is hard, that a Government cannot be happy without destroying the Bands and Communications of Society; which are the chief Pleasures of this Life! I must further tell you, on this Subject, that the Nobility is not entail'd upon the eldest Sons only, as in England; and that they are neither permitted to trade at all, nor to mar-

ry with Foreigners.

I FIND you are puzzled about the Titles of Marquesses and Counts, which you hear mentioned in the Countries depending on Venice. To unriddle the Mystery, you must know, that the Noble Venetians pretend to be equal to Princes, but never qualify themselves by any particular Title: And that the Marquesses and Counts you speak of, are no Nobles of Venice. These Gentlemen are of three Sorts: Some of them really enjoyed these Dignities, before they became Subjects to this State, when they belonged to the Empire, or Spain, in Friuli, in the Bergamasco and elsewhere; but have lost the Privileges of their Titles, and keep only the Name. The Venetians have always made it their Business to humble them, and to deprive 'em of every thing that might either tempt or enable 'em to shake off the Yoke, or return under the Dominion of their ancient Masters; and one of the Ways which they have taken for this Purpose, was to create new Counts, who might make Head against the others, and so take away the Distinction by a Confusion of vain Titles, which have the fame Sound. The other Advantages which Venice draws from this Invention, would engage me in too long a Digression; I only mentioned it, that you might understand what are the Marqueffes and Counts of the first and second Order. Those of the third are founded on some PretenPretentions of their Ancestors. If they were not altogether Counts, in the Time of the ancient Government, they had at least a great Defire to be so: And when the Face of Affairs was changed, they made themselves Counts, I know not how; without any Endeavours used to hinder them, because they got no real Advan-

tage by it.

I FIND that you are misinformed in some Particulars relating to the Doge. You must conceive that the Doge, considered as Doge, is but a mere Figure of a Prince, an animated Statue, and a Chimera of Grandeur. He puts me in mind of those two Persons, who at the Coronation of your Kings, bear the Names of the Dukes of Aquitain and Normandy. It is fo far out of the Doge's Power to pardon any Criminal, as you have been informed, that you may affure your felf his new Quality diminisheth his Credit very much, if it doth not absolutely reduce it to nothing. 'Tis true, the Doge is encompassed with many Marks of Honour, but none of those properly relate to him: For they belong only to his representative Quality, like the Privilege which Embassadors have to be cover'd when they speak to the Princes to whom they are fent. The Doge is the Image or Representative of the Republick, whose Pleasure it is to reflect its Glory upon him, as it were to ease itself of the Trouble of it; yet appropriating to it felf all the Honours he receives. And those Honours to which the Quality of Doge entitles him, are not paid to him who is invested with it, but that they may be immediately transferred to the State; which feems to have only fet him up for that Purpose. This is fo true, that to hinder the Doge from abusing those Honours which are only to pass from him, as through a Canal, they appoint Counfellors, who e - s

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who have a constant Eye over him, and may visit his Closet when ever they please. He cannot take a Journey to the Continent, without Permission from the State; and when he goes, tho' with Leave, all his Honours vanish there, and he hath no more Authority than another Noble. From the first Moment of his Election. all his Relations who were in Offices are immediately turned out: And when he dies, the State wears no Mourning. This, Sir, is the true Idea you ought to have of the Doge of Venice. I will farther add, that if, notwithstanding all the Care they take to curb his Power, he should endeavour to break out beyond his Sphere, fuch Orders are taken as would prefently restrain him. The Doge is as much subject to the Laws, as the meanest Person; and the Inquisition of the State is a Scourge, which feems to threaten him more particularly than others. I suppose you are acquainted with the unlimited Power of this Tribunal; which you must reckon to be as rigorous and fevere, as the other Inquisition at Venice is patient, and free from Rigour and Severity.

I RETURN to the Doge: for you must know, that notwithstanding all his Slavery, and the Smallness of his Authority, his Quality of Doge entitles him to some Privileges. He hath two Voices in the great Council: He bestows the petty Offices of the Palace; and hath the Nomination of the Primicerio, and Canons of St Mark. As for his other Honours, they are given to the Republick, as I have already informed you, in the Person of the Doge. In this Sense he is called Prince, and treated with Seremity, which is a Term the Emperor uses in speaking to Kings, reserving the Title of Majesty for himself alone. There are some Marks of Roy-

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* This Chair hath two Arms, and no Back.

There is no Canopy in the in the Hall, where he gives Audience to Embassadors. nopies every where in the Gonfalonnier's Lodging, at Lucca.

alty in his Habits and Apparel. When he marches in State, they carry a Wax-Candle before him; * a Folding Chair; the Cushion which belongs to it; eight Silver Trumpets; fome Hautboys; and eight Standards, on which are the Arms of Venice: There are two white, two red, two violet, and two blue, which, 'tis faid, fignify Peace and War, Truce and League. They made us take Notice, that the two red ones marched first, because the Republick was at prefent in War. In Time of Peace the white ones have the Precedency: and fo of the reft. They carry also near the Doge, a kind of Canopy, Doge's Apart- made like an Umbrello. He is usually accomment; not even panied by the Nuncio, and the other Embassadors which are at Venice, except the Embassador of Spain; who never affifts at any publick Ceremony, fince the State gave the Precedency to There are Ca- the Embassador of France. These Ministers have their Hats on their Heads. As for the Doge, he never pulls off his Corno, but on one of these two Occasions; either at the Moment when the Host is elevated, or when he receives a Visit from a Prince of Royal Blood, or from a Cardinal. I must tell you, by the way, that Cardinals fit in the fame great Chair with the Doge; this Chair having a Spring of Machine made on Purpose to let it out, so as two Persons may fit together: And the Doge gives the Right-hand to Cardinals. But to return to the Procession: The principal Senators march after, and the Sword of State is carried before them, to denote that the Authority resides in the Council, and not in the Doge. I am not as yet well enough informed of the Particulars of the rest of this March, to give you an exact Description of it; but it is not very material. I must farther acquaint you, that the Money bears the Name

Part I. to ITALY. VENICE.

Name of the Doge: That the Letters of the Confederate Princes and States are directed to him: That he gives Audience to Embassadors, and that Declarations are published in his Name. These last Particulars need some Explanation: 'Tis true, the Name of the Doge is, on the Money, but his Arms are not; and his Image is there only Historically. This Money is properly the Coin of Venice. On the Reverse is the Doge on his Knees, at the Foot of the Primicerio, who fits and reprefents St Mark. Those who told you that this Figure is JESUS CHRIST are mightily mistaken: 'Tis St Mark, under the Figure of the Primicerio. This has been often plainly faid by the Venetian Writers; and we need only look upon a Piece of the Coin to be convinced of the Truth of it. And you may also fee what M. St Didier has written about it, Page 174 of the Holland Edition printed at the Hague 1685. The Doge takes an Oath of Fidelity to the Patron St Mark, having one Hand on the Mass-Book, and with the other receiving the Banner of the State. By this you may perceive, that this is no Honour to the Doge; and that his Image has no more Marks of Authority, than that of the Primicerio. As for the Letters of Princes, the Truth is, they are directed and prefented to the Doge; but it belongs not to him to open them, without first communicating them to the Council: that is to fay, the Council receives them by his Hands. And it is the fame thing with respect to Embassadors; for the Affair is consulted before, and the Answer is fo exactly put, Word for Word, into the Mouth of the Doge, that if at any Time he happens to forget, or perhaps to make a willing Mistake, he must expect to be corrected on the Spot. As to what concerns Acts of State, he is

but the Herald; the Senate enacts, and the Doge

publishes them.

'Tis plain then, that if in any Case Gold and Purple are but glaring Pageants; and if the Grandours of the World are but Chimeras and stately Yokes; the Doge of Venice is an eminent Instance of these Truths.

WHEN the Doge is fick, or dies, the eldest of the fix Counfellors, whom I mentioned before, takes his Place, and represents his Perfon in publick Ceremonies, and upon all other Occasions. But he neither wears his Habit, nor fits in his Seat. And as the Doge never takes off his Corno, fo the Vice-Doge never pulls off his Baretta.

I HAVE, in Obedience to your Desire, insisted the longer on these Particulars: But you must not think that I have reveal'd to you any Mystery, in the Account I have given you of the Doge: For though these things are not agreeable to the Ideas you had conceived, nor, perhaps, to those of the greatest Part of the World; they are all generally known here. I will not meddle with the Article of Government, that would be too tedious and difficult a Subject for me to undertake; who neither have Time, nor IntelcertainWriter, ligence fufficient to be fully instructed in fo many

Amelot has written of it, without minding what a as I have been Things. told, has lately

See what Mr

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wrote against him, with a great deal of ill Manners, and very little Knowledge.

I PROCEED, in the next Place, to answer your Questions concerning the Patriarch. This Dignity can only be possessed by a Noble Vener tian. He is elected by the Senate, and confirmed by the Pope; I need not tell you, that his Dignity is very eminent; but his Authority is extreamly bounded. The Rectors of the Parifhes

Parishes are chosen by the People; the Patri- The Rectors arch can nominate only to two or three Bene- of the Parishes fices: And the Clergy in general, to speak pro- the People of perly, acknowledges no Superiority but that of each Parish. the State. This Prelate wears a Violet coloured The Day of Habit. He only styles himself at the Beginning Election, the of his Orders; N-divina miferatione Venetia- present them-rum Patriarcha. N-by the Mercy of God, selves, every Patriarch of Venice: And adds not, as others do, one exalting Et santtæ sedis Apostolicæ gratiå; And by the Grace his own Merits, and deof the Holy Apostolick See: The Venetians desire faming his nothing more, than wholly to free themselves Antagonists. from the Authority of that which is called the G. Burnet. Holy See. Knowledge, or personal Merit, is no be not over in more requir'd to be made a Patriarch, than a three Days, Pope: Such Qualifications as these are altogether the State noneedless in those Cases; but 'tis by Interest and In- minates. trigue that those Dignities are obtained, as'tis the Habit which makes the Monk. You would be extreamly furprized, and perhaps would hardly believe me, if I should attempt to give you a naked Account of the Ignorance and Irregularity that reigns in this Country, among all those who call themselves Clergy-men. They say, Cardinal Barberigo, Bishop of Padua, who is a venerable old Man, and a wife Person, sometimes takes the Pains to preach against those Abuses. He does all that he can, to make the Priests understand a little Latin. And his Zeal has been extended fo far as to double the Grates of some Nunneries in his Diocese, in hopes they will follow his Example at Venice, where the * Speaking-places are of too easy Communication: * Les Parleirs But all his Endeavours have produced no Effect des Convens. among a People who are not willing to give Ear to fuch Spoilers of merry Company.

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I MUST not forget to acquaint you, fince I am talking of the Clergy, with a very pleasant Se-

cret which was found out here, in favour of fome Priefts that are Musicians. You know it is a Law without Exception, that a Priest must be a compleat Man; according as you'll find it in Deuteronomy, Chap. xxiii. 1. Nevertheless, as it has been observed, that this Perfection of the Body is fometimes the Cause of the Imperfection of the Voice; and as on the other Hand, the Sweetness of the Voice is of great Use to infinuate Things the better into the Minds of People, both in the Church, and at the Ope ra; they have found an Expedient to remove this Difficulty, and have concluded, that a Priest fitted for Musick, may exercise the Priestly-Office as well as another; provided he have his Necessaries, or, if you will, his Superfluities in his Pocket. I will not be bound to produce the Act for this Regulation, which, perhaps, was only given viva voce. But however, I can pofitively affure you, from my own certain Knowin the County ledge, that what I tell you is Truth.

bler a Lutberan Minister, of Juliers, hath writ a Book concern- in my Letter from Augsburg, is at prefent here: ing the Mira- I went twice or thrice to hear him preach, but

· Mr Schei-

cles of this Capuchin: fee some Stories of him in the Treatife of J. Zwinfil, de festo

has not ap-

could not get Admittance. One that would fe-And you may cure a Place must go three or four Hours before he begins. The Devotion of the People is fo great for this pretended Worker of Miracles, that at first they tore his Cassock, and plucked gerus, Prof. in off the Hairs of his Beard, and had certainly Divin. at Ba- pull'd him to Pieces, that they might get some Relicks of him, if his Friends had not bethought Christi. This themselves to make a Hole in the Church Wall; Holy Conjurer by which he enters into the Pulpit, through a Gallery, which leads directly thither from a neighpeared fince bouring House, and so preserved him from these the Year 1691. foolish Devotions of the superstitious People.

FATHER * Mark Aviano, whom I mentioned

tainly Time to withdraw, after he had play'd fuch a difficult Part fo long. IT

to ITALY. VENICE. Part I.

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IT is just I should say something, being in Venice, of the illustrious Fra. Paolo: All that I could learn concerning him among the Servite Friars was, that they hold his Memory in great Near the Veneration. But, to tell the Truth, I believe mas Lipomathose who spoke of him to me, knew very little mu; and alof him, as I could eafily perceive by their Dif- most overcourse; for they told me, that they knew not against that where his Body lay, but God would discover it of the Doge in due Time. They have preserved the Dagger drameno. I which that great Man called Stylum Romanum, on have feen it, fo just and true an Occasion. This Dagger is to and taken a Draught of it; be seen at the Feet of the Crucifix which is upon but I have the * Altar of St Magdalen.

1709; that it was removed from thence into another Place. Travellers will also find an Alteration in several Things since the Time of my first giving a Relation of them. This Church is of a Gatbick Architecture, but large and well adorned. The Painting of the Organ, and the History of Cain and Abel above it, are by the Hand of Tintoret. There is a very fine Piece of the Assumption, by Joseph Salviati, in the great Chapel; and there are several Tombs in the Cloyster. See the several other Remarks upon Venice, in the Beginning of the second Volume.

I SHOULD never make an End, should I undertake to speak of the Churches, the + Cabinets of Cabinets, you Curiofities, and an hundred other Things; and may particutherefore I shall content my felf with what I larly see those have faid at present. We are resolved to lie to of the Palace morrow Night at Padua, where we have fecured Procurator a Coach to carry us to Loretto. The Frost, which Justiniani; of hath continued for two whole Months, without the Family of Intermission, hath so dried the Roads, that we M. G. Barhope to jogg on easily. I expect at Rome to hear bare; of Meffrom you: Pray let me not be disappointed, and fieurs Morofinis believe that I am very fincerely,

Venice, Feb. 14. 1687.

SIR,

Your, Sica

been told in

Grimani, Ju-Stiniani, Garzoni, and Zani; of the Baron de Tassis of Dr Bon ; and of Francifco Rota. LETTER Spn.

VOL. I.

LETTER XVIII.

SIR,

THINK I told you, in the End of my last Letter, that I would not undertake to describe the Venetian Churches. I do not well remember. what Reasons I did alledge to excuse my Silence: But, to fpeak ingenuously, I was somewhat weary, and 'twas mere Laziness that made me finish my Letter. There are many fine Churches in this City, and they are generally either magnificent, or fo full of Things that deferve to be taken Notice of, that if I should not entertain you a while on fo curious a Subject, you might puftly suspect that I had forgotten the Promise I made you, to give you an Account of all the Rarities I should meet with. And therefore to make Amends for my late Neglect, I am resolved to present you with a short Abstract of my large fournal; that is, of the most remarkable Obfervations I find in it about these sacred Edifices: For, if I should transcribe all, my last Fault would perhaps be worfe than the first.

Tis one of the Peculiarities of Venice, that fome of the Churches are dedicated to Saints that were never canonized, fuch as the good Man Job, the Prophets Moses, Samuel, Jeremiab, Daniel, and Zachary; to whom perhaps there might be some others added. I had the Curiosity to visit the Temples that are consecrated to these illustrious Names; but could not find any thing more extraordinary in them than

their Dedication.

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ONE of the finest of those facred Structures is that which is dedicated to St Mofes. It has a majestick Front which was built by Alexander Tremignone, at the Charge of the * Procurator Vincent * Who died Fini. They preferve several Relicks in this Church, Anno 1660. and pretend, that they are both very authentick Aged 83 and effectual. However, fince they confift only Years. of Arms, Legs, and Jaw-bones, I will not trouble you with a Catalogue of them. But when I meet with some Holy Curiosity that deserves to be particularly taken Notice of, as some Foreskins of a Philistine, some Peas of St Francis's Issue, or a Shoe of the Trojan Horse [for any thing is good enough to make a Relick] you may infallibly expect to hear of it. As for the Church of St Samuel 'twill be fufficient to tell you, that there is nothing remarkable to be seen in it. St Job's is a pretty fine Building: In the Vestry they keep a Body of St Luke, and the Benedictines of St Justina. at Padua have another. But fince the + Pope + Piui II. declared for the former, the Monks of Padua have taken the Resolution to be humbly silent. I believe there are above 300 Epitaphs in my Journal. These Historical Elogies having commonly fomething agreeable and useful together, I fill my Table Book with them; and afterwards I transcribe the best. Here is one that was made for a certain Doges; and though perhaps, you will find nothing extraordinary in it but the Name of the Person, yet I think the very Simplicity of it will please you.

† Deæ, rarissimæ mulieris, Illustrissimi Donn. Ni- † Her Name colai Throni inclyti Ducis Venetiarum Conjugis, buthe Family of the Patrian advolasse credendum est. In the Cloitatem, ad Cælestem Patriam advolasse credendum est. ther of St Joh. An. Sal. M. CCCC. LXXVIII.

II 2

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AT * St Jeremy's they have one of that Prophet's Teeth; and 'tis reasonable they should have a Relick of their Patron. If the rest had imitated fo judicious an Example, we might perhaps have had the Pleasure to have seen one of Moses's Horns, and Job's Scabs. The great Altar, and the Tomb of St John the Martyr, Duke of Alexandria, are the most remarkable Things I observed at St Daniel's. St Zachary's is a fine Building: The Architecture is not modern, but the + Front is enriched with fine Marble, and the Infide beautify'd with many Ornaments. There are Marble Statue also magnificent ‡ Altars in it. Among the Tombs I took Notice of that of Alexander Victoria, fents Zachary. a famous Sculptor, with this Inscription.

> | Alexander Victoria, Qui vivus vivos duxit è marmore vultus.

To have avoided being guilty of false Quantity, the last Syllable of duxit being short; they Victoria, cujus might have transposed the Word, and placed it anima in bene- either before vivus, or in the Place of vultus.

THE famous Church of St Mark, of which I gave you a large Account, is so enriched with Mosaick Work, that in this Respect the Churches * Santa Maria of St George Major, and de la * Salute ought not to come in Competition with it: But if we confider the Architecture, St Mark's is an ugly obscure Place, in Comparison to these Churches. The best Judges give the Preference to + St George's; but common Eyes find fomething in the Church della Salute that is more agreeable to them. The Defigns are quite different. St George's is not unlike to St Justina's at Padua; for the Contrivance or gusto is the same in both. 'Tis true, St Justina's is larger, and perhaps more magnificent within;

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+ On the great Gate which repre-‡ Particularly the Great Al-Twas he who made the Statue of Zachary: Below on the Floor, Alexander dictione fit,

della Salute The Monks. are called Somaschi. + Benedia n Monks. In the Isle of Giude:a. A fine Cloifter. A large and fair Garden.

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in; but but its Outfide is naked, whereas the other is adorned with an admirable + Front, on which + This is one there are three Inscriptions; which twill not be of the curious improper to infert, because they are short and ladio. Historical.

Memoria Tribuni Memi optimi Principis, qui, Factiosis Urbe pulsis; inde Ottomis II. Casaris odio in Rempub. mirifice elufo, de eadem ubique promeritus, ut æternam, eamque certiorem adipisceretur Gloriam, abdicato Imperio, banc Infulam Monachus incoluit, ac ejusdem + instituit Viris, piè legavit. lidem grati animi † ergo posuere M. DC.X. Decessit MCCCCXCII.

On the right

mont more

Through the Graver's Mistake, for Instituti.

* Sebastiani Ziani invicti Ducis cujus Armis fracta * On the lest. prius Friderici Anobarb. Cafaris pertinacia, mox officiis delinità, eundem inter se & Alexandrum III, Pontif. Max. Pacis Arbitrum voluit, qua nutans Christiana Resp. tandem, sublato distidio, conquievit.

† Monachi pluribus obstricti benesiciis, celebriori † These two loco monumentum posuere, M. DC. X. Obiit M. D. with the LXXIII.

1 D. O. M.

Sacrum Georgii ac Stepbani Protom. tutela, Monachorum ære M. D. LVI. à fundamentis captum, adnetta fronte absolutum. Anno Humanæ Reparationis M. DC. X. Leon. + Don. Principe.

Epitaphs were Tombs in the old Church. In the middie, over the

Leonardo Donate Doge.

His Tomb is in the Church, with an Epitaph, which magnifies his Virtues extreamly.

THE great Altar of this Church is enriched with Marble of the finest Sort, and curiously wrought. 'Tis also adorned with several Statues, the chief of which are the | four Evangelists | By Jorene supporting a World, on which there is a Padre Campagna. Eterno. The whole is of Brass gilt.

U 3

THE

THE Seats of the Canons round the Choir are of Walnut-Tree, on which the Life of St Benedist is describ'd in very fine Baffo Relieve's, where + Perspective the Rules of + Perspective are well observed.

is little regar-In a Chapel, near the Tomb of the Procurator ded in the Vincent Morosini, those who have good Eyes obmost famous Antique Baffo serve on a Marble Pillar, and on some Places Relievo's. of the Balisters, Fishes, Birds, and other Things This is the naturally figur'd; and even an entire Crucifix. Work of Alb. I mean the Eyes of Imagination, for there is Brugle, a Fleming, who, nothing like it in Reality, though certain little if we may be Books that are to be bought at Venice, fay fo. lieve the

In this Church they have the Body of St Ste-Monks, was at that Time phen the Protomartyr, which a pious Woman, but twenty five called Juliana, brought from Jerufalem to Constan-Years old. tinople; from whence 'twas afterwards transpor-

ted to Venice, by one Peter a Monk. The whole Story is described at length in two long Latin Inscriptions, which I had the Patience to tranfcribe, but I'm afraid you would not have the Patience to read. I have also filled my Tablebook with feveral Epitaphs of Doges, Procurators, and other Noblemen of the Country; but I shall content my self with inserting that of the

Doge Dominico * Michel.

* At present they fay Micheli.

Terror Græcorum jacet bic, & laus Venetorum, Dominicus Michael, quem tenet Emmanuel. Dux probus & fortis, quem totus adbuc colit Orbis; Prudent confilio, fummus & ingenio. Illius abla viri declarat captio Tyri:

Interitus Syria, maror & Ungaria. Qui fecit Venetos in pace manere quietos; Donec enim vixit, Patria tuta fuit.

Quifquis ad boc pulchrum venies fpettare sepulchrum, Genua ante Deum flettere propter eum.

Anno Domini M. C. XX. VIII. Indictione VII. obiit Dominicus Michael Dux Venetia.

THE

The Doges in those Days, were not Statues. Flettere for Fiette. There are also some Faults against the Rules of Profodia.

THE Choir, Altars, Floor, Dome and Veftry of the Church della Salute, are all extreamly beautiful. The * Foundations of this Structure * Two Years were laid March 25. 1631. The Occasion is rela-were spent in ted in this Inscription, which was placed on the Piles. first Stone.

D. O. M.

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A Vow to the Divæ Mariæ Salutis Matri Templ. ædificandi, ad Virgin for De-Pestilentiam extinguendam, Senatus ex voto, primus liverance from bic lapis. An. Dom. 1631. 25. Mart. Urbano VIII. the Plague. Sum. Pont. Nicolao Contareno Duce; Joan. Theupolo was built by Patriarchâ. Balthafar Longbena.

'Tis adorned, both without and within, with about one hundred and thirty Marble Statues. 'Twas erected at the Charge of the Publick; whereas most of the other Churches were built by private Families, and confequently may be looked upon as so many Marks either of their Vanity or Piety [that is, of the Piety, which is in Fashion at Vinice and of their vast Riches. 'Tis certain, that there is a confiderable Number of very rich Families in this City.

On the great Altar there is a Statue of the Virgin, holding the little Jesus in her Arms. On her right Hand is Venice, imploring her Affiftance, and begging her to stop the Progress of that mortal and contagious Diftemper: On the other Side is Peftilence flying, purfued by an Angel with a Torch in his Hand. St Mark is present, with the bleffed Lawrence Justiniani, and several others. All these Statues are of fine Marble, and made by a curious Hand.

I DARE not undertake to describe all the Embellishments of this Noble Structure.

ST James's de Rialto is faid to be the first Church About the that was built on these Spots of Ground, on Year 421. which Venice is founded. But it has been for often deftroyed and rebuilt, that it may be reckoned a new Church, notwithstanding its boasted Antiquity. The Altar in the great Chapel

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was the first

Bishop, Anno

774, and Lorenno Justi-

Patriarch .

archate of Grade was

united to the

Bishoprick of

Venice ; and both these

Anno 1450.

is of white Marble, adorned with a fine Statue of St James by Alex. Victoria.

St Mark's Church is but a Chapel to the Doge's Palace. St Peter's di Castello is the * Episcopal and Patriarchal Church. 'Tis pretty large, and the + Front deserves to be taken Notice of for For the Patri- its beautiful Simplicity. And though no extraordinary Care has been taken to embellish this Church, there are some very considerable Ornaments, and feveral Sorts of remarkable Things to be feen in it.

Dignities were conferr'd upon Lorenzo, by Pope Nicholas V.

+ 'Twas built by Fr. Smeraldi, at the Charge of Lorenzo Priolo, Cardinal and Patriarch. I observed these two Inscriptions upon it.

D. O. M. Domus Domini ædificata super firmam petram, in longitudinem

dierum. Anno Sal. 1596. Clem. VIII. Pont. M.

Laurentii S. R. E. Card. Priolo Patriar. Ven. pium Monum. Anno fui Patr. VI. Marino Grimano Duce Venetiarum.

THE great Altar was erected by the Senate, in Pursuance of a Vow they had made during the War against the Turks, 1649. 'Tis dedicated to the Beato Lorenzo; and the Body of that Demi-Saint is plac'd in a flately Marble Tomb, supported by Angels and | Apostles. The Statue of the Beato stands upon the Tomb that contains his Bones, There is an Infcription over the Door of the Vestry, which not long since occasioned a Quarrel betwixt two * German Gentlemen, about the Words Tutelare numen, that you may observe or thereabouts, this Infcription.

* The one was - Bloom of Saltzburg,

I St Peter,

St Paul,

St Mark. St John, fine

Marble Sta-

tues, The

whole by B. Longbena.

a Roman Catholick; the other - Kerglaw, of - in Silefu, a Lutheran. They drew their Swords in the open Place, over-against the Church, and were both wounded. This Accident happened, Anno 1684.

D. O. M.

Beato Laurentio Justiniano, primo Venetiarum Patriarcho: firpis claritudine augusto; Santtimonio glorid glorid longe augustiori; Tutelari Numini benesicentissimo, ad sacros cujus cineres Templum boc illustrantes, Civitate in pestilentid tanti Civis auxilium experta, quotannis ejus die perpetud sestivitate celebrando, Senatus Religiosissimus venerationis ergo ex voto accedit. Federicus S. R. E. Cardinalis Cornelus maximi cultus minimum argumentum dic.

NEAR this Inscription, upon the Wall of the Church, there are two Epitaphs that are thought to be well written, and consequently will not be unacceptable to you.

Majestas quam * suspicis The Bult is over the Epi-

Frontis Fran. Mauroceni + D. M. Pro. refert.

Hic Ille, at non Ille unus,

Linguâ & calamo diserte multiplex,
Mente & manu impigre omnigenus,

Moderandis Provinciis ter magnus, Imperandis Armis ter major,

Maturandis confiliis terque quaterque maximus:

Feltria, Tarvisium, Brixia testes,
Palma, Candia, iterum Candia

Pervicacium cade feliciter cruenta,

E Jovis monte importato in Forum fonte, Veneto sumptu, Romano ausu;

Immortaliter sed bilariter irrigua Virtus benigniori semper imbre recreata.

Fato irascere serò te adventasse & abi.
Obiit H. an. et. XXCII. Sal. Hum.

M. DC. XLI.

† Divi Marci Procuratoris,

er, Divi Marci Procuratorem. If Fron. stands for Pranciscum. They ought to say Maurocenum, or Marosini; if they mean Francisci, it is not so be construed. See the following Epitaph.

Offa

segment, of guirds you all Ourses seem to me too the Helenæ Capellæ, Omnigenis virtutibus infignitæ Matronæ, Francisci Mauroceni Conjugis prediletta: Genere, Forma, Venustate, Græcam

and some merchanics. I we land to be being

Fide, Pudore, Pietate: Romanam Helenam referentis; In boc postremo Humanitatis domicilio ed to the visco requiescant.

· On the right hand as you enter, betwixt the fe-Altar, by the The Wall. Patriarchal Palace is on 'Tis a convenient House, but makes no great Show.

I HAVE feen some devout Persons kiss a Stone Chair which is * kept in this Church: They pretend that St Peter made Use of it when he was at Antioch; and a Sacriftan informed me, condand third that 'twas a Present of Michael Paleologus, Emperor of Constantinople. The same Person told me a Story of a brazen Crofs, that was found floating in some Part of the Lagunes, and brought the same Side with a great deal of Ceremony to this Church. of the Church. They have a Veneration for it; but the Cross could never tell them what kept it from finking when it was in the Water: And tho'it is evidently miraculous, no body may fay that he remembers to have feen it working any Miracle. So that notwithstanding every Church, and almost every Chapel is abundantly provided with Pieces of the true Crofs, this brazen one, as extraordinary as it is, is somewhat neglected. The Monks of St + In the Cha- Michael, betwirt Venice and Marano, have + a pel of the Fa- fine one, which is endu'd with a particular Virtue to appeale Tempests. The History of it is full of furprizing Wonders: 'Tis written on a Scroll of Vellum, in so antique a Manner, that this Consideration alone would be sufficient to prove the Truth of the Relation, though they had no other Arguments to confirm it.

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'Twas in Usage heretofore, that never any Veffel fet Sail from the Port of Venice till the Pilot, and all the Ship's Crew had recommended themselves to the Protection of this miraculous Cross. But the Heat of this Devotion is much abated; for it feems 'tis the Misfortune of Venice, as well as of other Places, that good Customs are fooner forgotten than bad ones. The Choir of the Church is much commended for the Richness and Beauty of the Work. In a little Chamber near the Choir, there is a Map of the World drawn with the Hand, and adorned with Miniatures; which is certainly a curious Piece. He They have that made it was a Monk of this Convent, as it one in the appears by the Medals that were struck on that Occasion, with this Motto, Frater Maurus S. Michaelis Morianensis de Venetiis, Ordinis Camaldulensis, Cosmographus incomparabilis.

THE Monk who shewed us these Things carried us to a little, but magnificent Chapel near William the Church. He faid the People generally believed Bergamaje that 'twas built by a Courtezan, with the Profits chitect of it. of her lewd Vocation; yet at the fame time he + After Sixaffured us in strong Terms, that they were mif tas V had ex-Solon built a Temple to Venus with the Money he was forest, that was earned by common Proftitutes; and why fay they, to should they not do the same at Rome and Venice, call them where fuch lewd Women are not only tolerated, again, for to but + invited; protected, countenanced, and Took Balt in Statement S

publickly allowed of?

THE Convent cannot be termed a magnificent of a Whore, Structure; but 'tis certainly a neat Building, and of the Lord thy agreeably fituated. For from hence you have God, for any the Prospect of Venice, Murano, Lido, Terra Vow. Deut. firma, and feveral Places in the Lagunes, with xxiii 18. out mentioning the Walks and Gardens that belong to the Convent. Above 200 Years ago, a Anno 1497.

out of Rome, . bring the Hire

Spamilb

Spanish Embassador was so charmed with the Beauties of this Place, that he resolved to spend the Remainder of his Days in it. They made us take Notice of his Epitaph, which, they told us, was written by the famous Aldus Manutius. tored a fire interest "lie the Officion will

He turned Monk.

Sec Bern, Val. II.

Letter parumper fifte; rem miram leges. Hic Eufebii Hispani * Monachi corpus fitum eft. Vir undequaque qui fuit doctiffimus ; nostræ quoque vitæ Exemplar admirabile. Morbo laborans, fexdecim totos dies edeus bibens + nibil prorfus, & ufque fuos manens, Deum abit. Hoc te scire volebam. Abi & vale. ming which is certainly a verious Riccon Ties

I WILL not trouble you with an Account of the other Tombs and Epitaphs that are to be feen in this Place. But fince we are so near the Glasshouses at Murano, I shall take this Occasion to

make fome Remarks upon them.

1 It contains hending those one of the millo Trovifazo, with the Garden,

MURANO is one of 1 largest and most fifteen Chur- agreeable Islands in the Lagunes, about a short ches, compre- Mile from Venice. There are some fine | Houses in it, and a great many more Gardens, proporof the Convents. This is tionably, than at Venice. There is a Canal which runs cross the Island, which is larger than the other Canals in the same Place: And the famous Glass-houses, which you have heard so thatof M. Ca- often mentioned, are feated on this Canal. You must not imagine, that there is any Thing at all extraordinary in these Buildings. They are divided into feveral Lodgings, Halls, Warehouses, Furnaces, &c. as in other Places. Formerly the Glass called Venice-Crystal, was the finest in Europe; but at present it does not merit that Title. Not that 'tis coarfer than before, but because they have found the Secret in other Places, to make Glass, at least, as fine as that of Venice. Mr de S. Didier writes, that he heard a Master of a Glass-house at Vamice

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'n. ice nice offer an * Hundred thousand Franks to any * About Man that would teach him the Secret of ma-find Pour king Glass as white as that of a Cup that was Seerling. brought from Paris LAnd one of my Friends affur'd me, that a few Years ago, having carried a Vial of the finest Crystal of Murano to London, the Work-men there were fo far from looking upon it as extraordinary or inimitable, that they faid they cou'd, and fometimes did, make finer Work. The Skill they have Venice Glate acquir'd in other Countries, and the Manufac- is prohibited tures they have erected, have almost ruin'd in France. the Trade of Murano. Their whitest and purest Glass is made of certain + Stones that are + They are found in the Tefino, the Ashes of several Herbs white, that are found in the Country about Tripoli fome of 'em in Barbary, and the other usual Ingredients. one's He They make use also of certain other Stones that are found in the Adige, and the Sand that is gather'd on the Shore of the Gulf on the Dalmatian Side: But this is only for common Glass. The Glass-makers of Murano style themfelves Gentlemen, fince they were ennobled by Henry III, who had the Curiofity to fee He was cary'd 'em at Work when he pass'd through Venice. from Venice And they enjoy all the Privileges of the Ci-to Me tadinance. od want end w in the B

Bu T let us return to our Churches. I will not lear. lose Time in describing that which bears the Name of St Nicholas of the Lettice, which was founded by the Noble Nicholas Leone, on the Occasion of his being cur'd by the fanctify'd Lettices that were fent to him by the Monks. Name from an Image that fell from Heaven, Church, and is enrich'd with a precious I am of Seven, Church, Nor that of | S. Maria Caleftis, which took it's and is enrich'd with a precious Leg of St Law rence, which serves to extinguish Fire. Nor will I trouble you with an Account of Jonas's Head,

last a poetr markon

present

in Bragora,

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There is a

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Signs, whe-

* The People which is kept at * Saint Apollinaris's; nor of call it, St A- Saint Charas's Nail; nor of the Coif at St Lau-By one of the rence's ; nor of other Raraties of the fame Na-Pope's Bulls ture; which perhaps you would look upon as the Butchers Trifles. have the Pri-

vilege of electing the Rector of St Matthew. And in the fame Church 'the the Custom to make Holy Water, by steeping one of St Liberallo's Bones in it.

THE Redemptore is a Modern Structure, and very confiderable; but inferior to those of St George and de la Salute. 'Twas built Anno 1576, on the same Occasion as that de la Salute, as it appears At St John's by this Inscription : Christo Redemptori, Civitate gravi pestilentia liberata, Senatus en Voto, Prid Non, there is a Box Sept. An. M.D.LXXVI. Palladio was the Arin which they chitect of this Building, as well as of the beauthat are very tiful Front of St Francis de la Vigne, and of St Lufick, and pre-cia. These two Churches are rich in Altars; but tend to know, the former deserves the Preference in all respects. The last time 'twas repaired, it's lovely Front ther they will was adorn'd with several Figures, and particulardie or recover. Jy with the + Statues of Moses and St Paul in Brass, with these Words under the first, Ministro Umbrarum, and under the other, Dispensatori Lucis: that ferves for The Chapels and Tombs are fuitable to the Richness of the other Parts; and the Time that Two Madona's flood on Cha. is fpent in visiting 'em may be reckon'd well employ'd. I found some excellent Elogies in when they be- the Epitaphs of feveral illustrious Persons, who gan to grow lie Interr'd in this Church; Doges, Cardinals, Patriarchs, Generals of Armies, Embaffadors, &: But they are purely Historical, and tho' they are finely written, they generally want that Singubuilt for 'em, larity of Style which is fo becoming and necessary of Madona del- ry a Property of a good Epitaph. I will only la Confolatione, or della Fava; & Madona de Miracoli, which is a fine Church, &c.

† Titiani Aspetti Patavini opus. In the Frize I observ'd these Words

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present you with one or two, which pleased me better than the rest.

Bernardus Dandulus Ant. F. Vir magni animi, ossa sua boc loco, cum Patris ossibus voluit reponi; quod Elisabet Soror amantissima effecit: ut cum iis ex quibus semel est ortus, longissima exacta ætate, iterum simul reviviscat.

M. Antonius Trevisanus * Princeps integerrimæ * Doge. vitæ, & Paterna virtute, ac gloria semper clarus; omnibus Honoribus egregiè persundus: à Patribus, invito ipsius genio, Princeps cooptatus; cum annum Remp. He died sudsantiè gubernasset, Religionis amantissimus, dum sacro denly as he in imaginum Aula interesset, nulla ægritudine, sienis was hearing ante aras genubus, in gremio Patrum moriens, migra-tot in Cælum beatissimus. M.D.LV.I. Octobris. gatorium.

THERE are at least ‡ eighteen Doges interr'd † Spheeler at || St John and Paul's; and a great Number of present Doge, such illustrious Persons as I mention'd just now. 1696, is the I took Notice of the following Inscription under 109th. A the Tomb that contains the Skin of the famous Man of great Merit.

M. Ant. Bragadino, Governor of Famagusta, who || A large and was flay'd alive by Order of Mustapha, the Genine Church; neral of the Turkish Army.

Todesca; that is, after the Gotbick Way. The Convent is also large and beautiful. It belongs to the Regular Dominicans.

Marci Antonii Bragadini, dum pro Fide & Patria, + Famagulia.
bello Cyprio + Salamine contra Turcas constanter, fortible capitularer; curam principem sustineret, long à obsidione victi, lated after a long curam principem sustineret, long à obsidione victi, long Defence:
But Mustapha was so far from observing the Articles, that he caused the Principal Officers to be massacred, and reserved Bragadine for a memorable Instance of his Barbarity. The Nose and Ears of that unfortunate Governor were cut off: He was loaded with Chains, and forced for some Time to carry a Hotte or Basket in the Service of those who were employ'd in repairing the Fortifications of the Town. At last, after he had for a long Time suffered all manner of Indignities, he was stay'd alive in the publick Place. He bore all those Torments with a surprizing Courage and Resolution. The cruel Mustapha ordered his Skin to be stuffed with Hay, and sent to the Arsenal of Constantinople; from whence 'twas retrieved by the Brother and Children of this illustrious Martyr for his Country, after it had lain there 25 Years. See Ant. Mar. Gratiani, de bello Cyprio.

à perfida Hostis manu, ipso vivo, ac intrepide sufferente. detracta pellis. Anno Salutis, M. D. LXXI. XV Kal. Septembr. Antonii Fratris opera & impensa buc advetta, atque bic à Marco, Hermotao, Antonioque, Filis pientissimis, ad summi Dei, Patria, Paternique nominis gloriam sempiternam posita. M. D. XCVI. Vixit annos XLVI.

To this Epitaph I will only add those of two . The one an of your * Countrymen.

English-man, and the other a Scotchman. + Superstition is an Exerefcence, and Su-

perfluity of

Religion.

Odoardo Windefor, Baroni Anglo, illustrib. Parentibus orto; qui dum Religionis quadam + abundantia, vitæ probitate, & suavitate Morum omnibus charus, clarufque, vitam degeret, immatura morte correpto, celeberrimis exequiis decorato, Georgius Lewknor, Affinis, poni curavit. Obit An. D. 1574. Die mens. Jan. 24. Atatis fue 42.

Illustri Domino Henrico Stewarto D. Aubignisecundo genito. Excellentissimi Principis Esmei Ducis Lavinia propinquitate, & generosissima indole praclaro; Hieronymus Uston Britanniarum Regis ad Sereniss. Remp. Venetam Legatus, suavissime Affini M. M. P. 1637. Vixit annos 17.

1 Nic. Urfinus Nolæ, dus Pratus. Pompeius luftinianus. Patritius Ge- Scription : nuenfis. Horasus Balleonius, &c.

THIS Church is also adorned with several Statues on Horseback, erected by the Senate, to the Honour of some illustrious # Generals. Pitiliani Prin- That of the famous Bartbolomeo Coglioni is most eeps. Leonar- remarkable. It stands in the open Place without the Church; 'tis of Brass gilt, and supported by a fine Marble Pedestal, with this In-

or the body light the street

by the Brother and

SACTOR DE LA CONTRACTOR DE . Barthe STAIR TANK

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* Bartholomeo Coleono Bergomenfi, ob militare * Leander Imperium optime gestum. S. C. Johanne Mauro, & Marino Venerio Guratoribus. Capolione; An. Sal. 1495.

Alberti calls him Barth. alluding perhaps to Capo

di Lione, because he was very valiant. But it is more probable that that General was named Coglione, fince he gave for his Coat of Arms Coglioni; as may be feen in Boffo Relievo, on the Pederal of his Statue.

+ SANCTA Maria Gloriofa is another of the † 1 Frant:
principal Churches in Venice. Tis large, and Franciscans. very much embellished with divers Ornaments. There are They pretend that the Seraphick St Francis, in some magniproper Person, mark'd the Place where it should ficent Tombs I fpent two whole Afternoons in viewing and decyphering the Epitaphs that are to be feen in it; but I only transcrib'd two of them: One of a Woman, which is the only Monument of that Kind I observed there; and the other of a Doge, who is made to speak his own Elogy.

| Modeste à Puteo; famine doctissime, que varies | In one of the virtutis partus, I Moderata Fontis nomine, Rythmis Cloisters, near the Madona Etruscis [quibus memoranda cecinit] & sermone con- Miracolosa. tinuo feliciter enixa, Nature Partum dum ederet, pu- 1 A borrowed ellæ vitam, sibi vero mortem, prob dolor! ascivit. Name ... Philippus de Georgiis Petri F. in Off. super aquis pro Ser. Dom. publici jura defendens amantissime Conjugi P. Obiit An. Dom. M.D. XCII. Kal. Novembris.

Accipite, Cives, Francisci Foscari vestri Ducis Imaginem; Ingenio, Memoria, Eloquentia: Ad bæc, Justitia, Fortitudine animi, si nibil amplius : certe, summorum Principum gloriam æmulari contendi. Pietati erga Patriam meæ fatisfeci munquam. Maxima bella VOL. I.

pro vestrà salute & Dignitate, Terrà Marique, per annos plusquam triginta gest; summà felicitate confeci. Labentem suffulsi Italiæ Libertatem. Turbatores Quietis compescui. Brixiam, Bergamum, Ravennam, Cremam, Imperio adjunxi vestro. Omnibus ornamentis Patriam auxi. Pace vobis partà. Italià, in tranquillum, fædere redactà. Post tot labores exbaustos, ætatis An. LXXXIV. Ducatús quarto supra trigesimum, Salutisque, M.CCCC. LVII. Kal. Nov. ad æternam requiem commigravi.

Vos Justitiam & Concordiam, Quo Sempiternum boc sit Imperium, Conservate.

FRANCIS FOSCARI was deposed, or rather removed from his Seat of Authority and Power, to that of a private Person in the eightyfourth Year of his Age, as not being capable of performing any Function belonging to his Dogeal Office; in which he had honourably acquitted himfelf for the Space of thirty-four Years. In all States, they depose their Princes when they become Traitors to their Country, and declare themselves Enemies inftead of Nurfing-Fathers and Protectors of it: according to natural Equity, and the folemn Oath they are obliged to take on the Day of their Instalment. They depose also Fools and Madmen, fuch as Alphonso of Portugal, Uncle to the present King. And when they fall into an irrecoverable State of Infirmity, why should they not exhort them to make an honourable Refignation of their Power? Does a General of an Army, that's grown old and infirm, make any Scruple of refigning his Post to another?

I SHALL take this Occasion to observe, that by the Epitaphs I have seen in this Place, I find that a cona confiderable Number of the Persons on whom they are written, died above 80 Years old. A Sign that the Air of Venice is not so bad, as is

commonly reported.

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THE Front of * St Mary's of Nazareth is of ve- * At the barery fine white Marble: 'Tis a Piece of Sard's Ar- footed Carmechitecture, and extreamly magnificent. + Those lites on the of St Justina's and St Saviour's are also very Regio. much esteemed. The last of these Churches is the Charge of adorned with the stately Tombs of the Doge the Noble Francisco Venier, [Venerius,] Gatharina || Cornaro Hieronymo Cavazzo, [Cornelia] Queen of Cyprus, the Doges Lorenzo whose Tomb and Hieronymo Priolo, the Procurator Andrea Del- may be feen at fino, and some others. Under the little Portico S. Maria dell through which you descend from the Church to Horto. the Street, there is an Inscription by which it of Jacobus appears, that Pope Alexander III, when he was Gallus as it forced to wander about as a Fugitive, lay hid a appears by whole Night in this Place. † Alexander III. Sum. tions. Pont. A. D. 1177. bic pernoctanti, Ecclesiam S. D. O. M. Salv. consecranti, & Indulg. concedenti, Can. Reg. Christo Serva-S. Salvat. posuere An. 1632. Some People by way tori, æterna of Contradiction, would fain make us believe Jacobi Galli that this Pope never hid himself in Venice; but pietatem certainly, either they are ignorant of the Hiftory, testabitur or else disguise the Truth of a Thing which is Eternitati. undeniable.

D: O. M. Æternam. hujus Frontis

incrustationem, & Jacobo Gallo legatam, Marinus Moschenius P. C. M. DC. LXXIII.

She fet up the Standard of Venice at Famagusta, and refigned her Kingdom to the Republick, An. 1487. But the Duke of Savoy must be heard upon that

I Upon the Wall, on the left hand as you go down.

I LIKED much the great Altar of St Justina's with the Tabernacle. The devout Adorers of that Saint are always careful to visit the Stone where she left the Print of her Knees, when she X 2 faid

faid her last Prayer before her Martyrdom, as the Story is related in an * Inscription beneath * Traditum est nobis ab antiquis indubia the Stone.

fuccessione, hanc esse illam petram in qua Justina virgo impressit vestigium genuslexionis fuæ factæ pro oratione habita ante martyrium, quam hic reponi fecimus ad fidelium devotionem.

ranzone.

An. 1470. enriched with Marble, and not meanly adorned.

t There are iome Bufts in it by the Hand of Alex. Victoria. Of the Architecture of Toleph Sardi. Venice.

THOSE who chuse the huge St Christopher for their Patron, have an extraordinary Veneration for a Statue of that Saint, which is to be feen in the Church of St Maria dell borto, on the great + Gaftar Mo- Altar. 'Twas made by an excellent + Sculptor. according to the Proportion of a Bone of the Original, which was | heretofore brought from The Front of England, by a very curious Person who was a this church is nice Judge of Relicks. So that a devout Spectator has the Pleasure to behold the exact Dimensions of that Saint; and this Consideration has so enhanced the Value of the Statue, that those who have most Experience in Affairs of this Nature, are confident, that it will quickly begin to work Miracles. In the fame Church they take particular Notice of the Magnificent t Chapel of the Family of Contarini, and the § Mausoleum of Count Hieronymo Cavazza, whom I had Occasion to mention before.

I HAVE gone many Times on purpose to 4 St Luke's to fee the Tomb of the famous Peter Aretin, but could never find the Church open, neither Tis faid this the Man to open it. Though that fatyrical Poet Church stands deserved to have been made the Subject of a in the midst of Satyr, I can hardly give Credit to what I have heard affirmed, that the biting Epigram that was made against him is placed as an Epitaph on his Tomb. However, you will perhaps read it with Pleasure both in the Original, and as it is

translated into French and Italian.

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Condit Aretini cineres lapis iste sepultos,

Mortales atro qui sale perfricuit.

Intactus Deus est illi: causamque rogatus,

Hanc dedit; Ille, inquit, non mibi notus erat. Dictionary

See what Mr
Bayle has faid
of this Epitaph in his
Dictionary
under the Article of Pierre
Aretin.

Le temps par qui tout se consume, Sous cette pierre à mis le corps De l'Aretin, de qui la plume Blessa les Vivans & les Morts. Son Encre noircit la memoire Des + Monarques de qui la gloire Est vivante apres le trepas: Et s'il n'a pas contre Dieu mesme Vomi quelque borrible blaspheme, C'est qu'il ne le connoissoit pas.

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† He was called the Scourge of Princes,

Qui giace l' Aretin Poeta || Tosco, Che d' ogn' un disse malo, suor di Dio; Scusandosi col dir' Io no'l conosco.

He was a Native of Arezzo.

In English it may be express'd thus;

Here lies a Man, who no Man spar'd, When th' angry Fit was on him. Nor God himself had better far'd, If Aretin had known him.

ANOTHER Rhymer has had the same Thought in the Biggarures or the Touches of the Sieur Des Accords.

Bissot rempli de Medisance Parle mal de tous, en tout lieu Et s'il ne medit pas de Dieu, Ce'st qu'il n'en a la connoissance.

I HOPE

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I HOPE this Letter will make amends for my late Neglect, which I acknowledged was the Effect of my Laziness; and that, I am fure, is one of the most pardonable Faults in a Traveller. They would laugh at me here, if they knew how immethodically I discourse of their Sacred Places, feeing me skipping so often from one End of the Town to the other. I must confess, I have obferved no other Order than that of my Journal; and that I think is fufficient for the Use you will make of it.

See the In-Traveller, at fecond Volume.

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* 1. Of St

ing to the Church of St

2. Of Mercy,

I could eafily reckon up a vast Number of fine Paintings, with which the Churches are fiructions to a adorned; but I know not whether you would the End of the have the Patience to read fuch a dry Catalogue, Nor will I undertake to give you an Account of those half sacred Places, which are here called Scuole. These are publick Edifices divided into Chapels, Halls, Chambers, and Lodgings, which belong to Fraternities of Monks, or some other particular Societies. I have feen at least thirty five of 'em, and I doubt not but that there are more. Among the reft there are * fix, called Scuole Mark, adjoin- grandi, which are embellished with so much Art and Cost, that they may vie with the finest Churches, both in the Richness and Beauty of Fohnand Paul. their Ornaments.

in the Quarter of the Canal regio. 3. Of St John the Evangelist, in the Quarter of St Paul. 4. Of Charity, in the Quarter of Dorso duro. 5. Of St Roch, in the Quarter of St Paul. 6. Of St Theodore, in the Quarter of St Mark. The first and the fifth are most considerable.

> In many Churches and Fraternities there are Annual Funds established to raise Portions, and procure comfortable Matches for poor Maids. And generally over all Italy Care is taken by fuch charitable Foundations, to provide for the Necessities of the Sex.

AFTER

AFTER I have given you my Observations on the Christian Churches, you will perhaps expect an Account of the Jewish Synagogues. But all that I can say on this Subject, is that there are seven of them inclosed in * two † Gbetti, and * The Old that the best of the seven is not near so sine as is and the New. † So the Itative Portuguese Synagogue in London. There is a signs call those German one.

Quarters or Wards of the

Cities, where the Jews are shut in, every Night.

If we give Credit to the vulgar Computation, there are about two thousand \$ Jews at Venice. \$ There are Some of them are rich, but few in Comparison some rich Porto the poor. They are obliged to wear || red lies, but the Hars. But I find, by Martinelli in his Ritratto, Germans are that they may be exempt from that difagreeable poor. Distinction, by paying a small Sum of Money. Their Hats They have a Sort of Court that determines petty vered with Suits among themselves. They are generally Scarlet Cloth, a Sort of People that never refuse any Kind but they are of Employment, and are made Use of on seve-neath. ral Occasions; especially by the Nobles, who are a very great Support to them. They may take the Degree of Doctors in Medicine at Padua, and practife Physick any where in the City and State of Venice.

This is all that you must expect at present concerning the famous City of Venice. I am,

Venice, April 16.

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SIR,

Your, &c.

I HAD almost forgot to satisfy your Curiosity, concerning the Article that relates to our X 4 Friend, (3)

Friend, and which you have expressed so earnest a Desire to have explained. As you know him to be of a free Temper, plain, and without Artifice in all his Ways; a professed Enemy to all Sorts of Farces, as we fay in French: And indeed very little, or not at all inclinable to fubmit himself to any capricious Customs of Mankind; fo you greatly defire to know whether he complies with that of wearing a Mask, and mingling himself, in a disguis'd Habit among that Croud of Fools, that fill the Place St Mark, and the Boxes in the Theatres: A Thing, fay you, which would be impossible for you to do; and which you cannot approve of, any more than you do of any Sort of Disguise whatfoever.

THE first Thing then that I have to say, is, that our Friend whom you mentioned, some times wears a Mask: So, you have that Point cleared at first, in few Words; à Rome comme à Rome, says he, à Venise comme à Venise for these

Sorts of Things:

Cum fueris Romæ Romano vivito more: Cum fueris alibi, Vivito sicut ibi.

But without endeavouring to make any Apology, here, for those that think it proper to conform themselves to the general Custom, during the Carnaval, of wearing a Mask; you ought in the first Place to take Notice, that it is impossible to be admitted either unto the Balls, or in the Ridotti; or in several other Places where there are certain Assemblies, and honest Companies, without being masked: So that whoever has a Mind to be informed by his own Eyes, of what

is transacted in those Places, were he as grave as Cate, must of Necessity be obliged to wear a Mask, There are also a great many other Things, about which one loves to fatisfy his Curiolity, without being known; tho' they are very lawful in themselves. But in the second Place, I shall also say, that you feem to me to be too severe, in declaring your self so positively against all Manner of Disguises; since there is one Sort of Dissimulation that differs in nothing from true Prudence: There is an honest Artifice, that agrees certainly very well with Probity. But give me Leave, I beseech you, to tell you, that you your felf go mask'd every Day, without any Defign, or perhaps without thinking of it. Is not the World a Theatre? A Place St Mark in which every Man is oblig'd to act his Part, very often with forc'd Complaifance? Pray, what is the Meaning that your House at * * * is so handsomely furnish'd, and curiously adorn'd? To what purpose serves that Galloon, and those green, white, and red Liveries, with which you cloath fome of your Servants? What fignifies that Perriwig, whose Length and Powder are so troublesome? And what have you, who are a peaceful Man, to do, to wear that Iron hanging at your Side, and which, perhaps, may prove dangerous? All this, believe me, is nothing else but Mask: Art, and Dexterity, to impose upon People, and to create in their Mind Notions commonly Falle. Do you think that an Anchorite, that has bid Adieu to the World for ever, would amuse himself with fuch Ways of Acting, altogether expensive and incommodious? No, Sir; but we fail with the Wind; we follow fuch Customs, as a Cork

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goes up and down upon your River, according to the Tide. Sometimes a Monk's Habit. and fometimes an embroider'd Cloth; not for the Conveniency only, and Pleasure of Life; but for Security. I fay Security; for Men are, indeed, much more respected in this World. this vast Piazza of San-Marco, according to their Equipage, than to their Merit. I know a Gentlewoman in London [let me tell you that by the bye] who had her Life faved by the Watermen, the Boat having been over-fet, because they perceived she had fine Silk-Stockings: they ran to her, neglecting the others. You evidently fee that those Stockings were Masks, and that it was by them she was delivered. Pardon us then, I befeech you, if we should happen now and then, to wear some Polish Dress, with a black or white Nose, which serves as a Surtout to our own, during our Pilgrimage in Venice; where fuch innocent Drefs is as necesfary, upon certain Occasions, as a short Leather Mantle charged with Shells, and a Staff, are to the good Pilgrims that are travelling to St James of Compostella.

LETTER XIX.

SIR,

THERE is not any Thing worth Observation between Padua and Rovigo, only that the Country is even and fruitful, watered with several Rivers, and pretty well cultivated. It is every where full of Meadows, Groves, Vineyards, and

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and well-till'd Spots of Ground. The Venetians have there some Houses of Pleasure; but the common Habitations, when you draw near to Rovigo, are mostly Hutts made of Reeds, which a Fire would reduce to Ashes in a very short time; yet are they as merry as if they liv'd in Palaces, and it may be more. We frequently observ'd several of those Country-people in Masquerade, coming out of those Cabins, and dancing Gambols to the Tunes of the Violin and Bagpipe. These rustick Diversions perhaps are to be preferred before the samous Consusion of Venice.

ROVIGO is a poor little Town encompass'd ROVIGO. with a ruinous Wall: Yet it is the Residence of the Bishop of Adria: that ancient and famous City, which gave it's Name to the Gulph, being now

but a pitiful half-drowned Village.

WE met in the Evening, a curious German Traveller, who could not forbear taking a View of the Ruines of that formerly so renowned Place; especially for it's generous Wines. But the best Thing he brought from it, was it's Epitaph.

Laudatam tentas Hadriam lustrare, Viator! Sed tumulata jacet, propriisque sepulta ruinis: Heu suit! & tantum superest informe Cadaver: Ergo, Viator, abi; cogitaque quòd Ipse jacebis.

FERRARA is very large, and pretty handsome; FERRARA. but ill peopled. Some say it was called Ferrara, quasi, ferè aurea, because of it's rich Trade: But In the Year at present it is so poor and desolate, that it cannot be view'd without Compassion. In a Place space of Forty where Four very large Streets meet, we stopp'd Hours, Ferrara suffice without perceiving any one Person in any of them: and they commonly say, that sixty jobs of an Earthquake, and was almost all destroyed. Schraderus.

that

that City has more Houses than Inhabitants. Nevertheless, the Territory of Ferrara is one of the best Parts of Lombardy; it is a plain and fat Country, which wants nothing but Tillage; which is look'd upon as an Effect of the Hardness of the Government. For every Place that falls into the Pope's Hands, becomes immediately miserable.

Servierant tibi, Roma, prius Domini Dominorum: Servorum Servi tibi sunt jam, Roma, Tyranni.

THESE Princes are usually old, and confe-

quently are forc'd to do a great deal of Work in a little time to enrich their Families: And they rarely confider, what may become of the Estate * About the after their Death. When Ferrara was first united End of the to the Holy See, under the Pontificate of Cla-Year 1597 the Duchy of ment VIII, that Pope built a strong + Citadel in it, which is still in good Order: But the other For-Ferrara returned to the tifications are quite neglected. The ancient U-Holy See, the Male Race of niversity of Ferrara is at present reduced to a the Dukes be- poor College of the Jesuits. ing Extinct.

Alfonso was the last legitimate Son of the House of Este.

† Du Val the Geographer, writes, That this Citadel cost Two Millions of Crowns of Gold.

OVER-AGAINST the Church there are two Statues of Brass on Horse-back; one of which was Rersus or erected in Honour of the good Duke || Borso. All sin whose farmerly a Place of Resuge, or Sanctuary for Cri-II, erected the minals; and the Conditions of this Privilege Marquisate of were written on the Pedestal of the Statue. But Perrara into a Duchy. Borso was one of the Statue has lost it's Immunities; and they have emost virtuous ven encroached so far on this priviledged Ground, Princes of his that the Pedestal enters into the Buildings that are

WEST STORY

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pell books

to the sendent.

General .

are erected behind it. However, to make amends, there is another * Sanctuary of the fame * These San-Extent about the + fine Column that supports altogether usthe Statue of Alexander VII. The other Statue less; for the on Horse-back represents Nicolas, Marquess of wretched Cri-Este, who is styl'd in the Inscription, Ter Pa- minal cou'd not avoid pecis Auctor. rishing in the

THEY carry'd us to the Ducal Palace, to the Place of Re-Marquess de Villa's House, to the Cathedral, and suge it self. to several other Churches and Convents. But + In the mide tho' every one of these Places deserves to be of a large open. taken notice of at Ferrara, I believe you would not take much Pleafure in reading a Description

of 'em.

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I MUST not forget to fend you the Epitaph of poor Ariosto, whose Tomb they have lately repaired in the Church of the Benedictines.

Notus & Hesperiis jacet bic Areostus & Indis. Cui Musa æternum nomen Hetrusca dedit. Seu Satyram in Vitio exacuit, seu Comica lusit, Seu cecinit grandi bella Ducesque tubâ. Ter summus Vates, cui summi in vertice Pindi Tergemina licuit cingere fronde comas.

THEY carried us also to the Opera, where we faw nothing extraordinary. The principal Actress was a pretty little Songstress, about Twelve or Thirteen Years old; who that very Day was to make her first Essay on the Theatre; and according to common Report, was that Evening to enter into the private Service of one of the principal Gentlemen of the City. All the chief Boxes were fill'd with Jesuits, and fuch People.

'TIS

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'Tis fifty Miles from Ferrara to Ravenna: The RAVENNA. Country is pleasant and fertile for the first Day's Sylvefter Giraldus writes, Journey; but afterwards becomes low, and full of Water, between the feveral Branches of the that on the Day of St A-Adige and the Po. The Towns and Villages pollinarius all which we faw on the Road, deferve not to be the Ravens in Italy meet at mentioned. Ravenna is but half as big as Ferrara; yet it appears at a great Distance, being Ravenna, where they are fituated in a plain and open Country. You are treated with a not ignorant, that the ancient Geographers redead Horse. He adds, that present it's Situation almost like to that of Vethe City of mice, upon Piles in the midst of Waters. And Ravenna took tis known, that this was formerly the Princiit's Name from this Custom, pal Haven which the Romans had on the Adriatick Gulph: But this Place has fuffer'd great RAB in the German Lan- Alterations since those Times; for not only the guage fignify- Lagunes are dried up, but the Sea is also retired ing a Raven. This is one of three Miles from it; and these Plains, that were the most ridi- formerly drowned, are at present the most fruitculous Fables ful Fields in Italy. It is not to be doubted that ever was but the present Ravenna is the Ravenna of the invented; and Ancients, as it appears evidently from feveral befides, this City was cal- ancient Monuments: But that the Sea did ever led Ravenna come up as high as the Walls of the City, acman Language cording to the common Opinion, is a Matwas spoken. I ter of Fact that I don't believe: And those Rings was inform'd, of Iron which served formerly, as they say, to by a Learned fasten the Vessels, methinks, they only prove at Man at Rathe best, that some Barks might come up this venna, that he had found ther, through a Canal; for large Veffels are the same Story never fasten'd after that manner. in some Au-This City hath been so often ruined by the thors who

Wars, that there are but few Marks left of it's first Antiquity: It is at present poorly built, and very thinly peopled, as well as Ferrara; neverram Ravennæ thelefs, I found in it fome Things not unwor-

ad tutelam

wrote before

Myseni, alte-

Giraldus. Classem

Superi & Inferi Maris. Suet. in Octav. §. 49.

DOWN BOOK

thy of Observation. That Circumstance alone, of the wonderful Change which hath happen'd in it's Situation is, in my Opinion, a sufficient Reason for a curious Traveller to give it a Visit

by the Way.

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WITHOUT the Walls, near the ancient Haven. there is a Mausoleum, which Amalasuntha erected for her Father Theodorick, King of the Oftrogoths, who kept his Residence at Ravenna. They have turned this Building into a little Church, which they call the Rotonda. The most remarkable Thing about it, is that large and weighty The Stone is Stone, hollowed, or made concave in a Sort of not bor'd thro' a flat Cupola, with which this Church is co- the middle, as ver'd. I measured this Stone, and found it to written. They be thirty eight Foot in Diameter, and fifteen in fay at Raven-Thickness. The Tomb of Theodoric was on the sa, that it Top, in the midst of that little Dome, between weighs above the Statues of the Twelve Apostles, which were thousand placed on the Sides round about. These Statues Pounds. were broken down during the last Wars of Louis XII, and the Tomb which is of Porphyry, was also overthrown: But they have set it since in the Wall of an ancient Palace in the City where we faw it. After that Prince had put Boëtius and Symmachus to Death, as the Priest that conducted us, told us, he was so continually frighten'd by their Ghosts, that he sled to the other World to avoid 'em; but that his Tomb, as well as his Bones, have been wandering fince that Time.

THE Cathedral is an old Church, the Nave or Body of which is supported by fifty fix Pillars of Marble, of the Archipelago; which make a double Row on each Side. The Choir is vaulted with a fine Mosaick; and there they keep in great Veneration, one of the Stones with which Saint Stephen was stoned to Death.

B

mention of a Statue of Ju-

piter, and amade of Vine-Tree.

200 10

Pliny makes But the greatest Curiosity in this Church is the great Door, which is made of Planks of Vines. fome of which are twelve Foot high, and fournother of Ju- teen or fifteen Inches broad. The Ground hereno, that were abouts is so agreeable to the Vines, even in that very Place which the Sea formerly covered, according to the general Opinion, that it makes them grow prodigiously big. I have read, if I remember, in the Travels of Olearius, that he found near the Cafpian Sea, the Bodies of Vines of the Thickness of a Man.

THEY shew in the Church of the Theatines, a little Window above the great Altar, in the midft of which is the Figure of a white Pigeon, which is placed there for a Memorial, that after the Death of St Apollinarius, first Bishop of Ravenna, the Priests being affembled to choose his Succeffor, the Holy Ghoft, as they fay, came in at that Window in the Shape of a Dove, and perch'd upon him, who was to be elected: They add, that the same thing happen'd Eleven times after, fucceffively; but fince that time, they have done their Bufiness without supernatural Affistance. Platina after Eusebius, tells the like Story of the Election of Pope Fabian, or rather of Fabian Bishop of Rome.

THERE are very fine Pieces of Marble and Porphyry in the Churches of St Vitalis, St Apollinarius, St Romoaldus, and St Andrew; which were brought from Greece, and probably during

the Time of the * Exarchate.

The Exar-THE Tomb of Galla Placidia +, Sifter to the chate compre-hended Raven- Emperors Arcadius and Honorius, is in the Church na, Bolonia,

Imola, Fayence, Forli, Cefena, Bobia, Ferara, and Adria. The Exarch, or Governor, fent by the Emperor of the East, kept his Residence at Ravenna. There have been eighteen in all. The first call'd Longinus, was sent by the Emperor Justi-+ And Daughter to Theodosius the Great. There is another Tomb of this

Princess in the Church of St Aquilin at Milan.

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of Saint Celfus, between those of Valentinian and They affur'd us, that this is a very fine Monument; but we could not fee it, because he who had the Key was absent. We saw the Tomb of the Poet * Dantes, in the Cloy- * Dante Daster of the Conventual Franciscans. I transcribed ligbieri, a Florentin, the Epitaph, principally for the Curiofity of the Man of Qua-Rhimes, which is as follows: lity and great

Merit, died in Exile at Ravenna, in the Year 1221, and the fifty fixth Year of his Age: He was banish'd because he sided with the Gibbelins.

Jura Monarchiæ, Superos, Phlegetona, Lacusque, Lustrando cecini, voluerunt Fata quousque; Sed quia pars cessit melioribus bospita castris, Factoremque suum petiit felicior astris: Hic claudor Dantes, Patriis extorris ab oris, Quem genuit parvi Florentia mater amoris.

ANOTHER which was added when Cardinal Bembo repair'd this Monument:

Exigu? Tumuli Danthes bic forte jacebas; Squallenti nulli cognite pene situ. At nunc marmoreo subnixus conderis arcus Omnibus & cultu splendidiore nites. Nimirum - Bembus Musis incensus Hetruscis; Hoc tibi, quem in primis bæ coluere, dedit:

THERE is in the grand Place a very fair Brazen A Man of Statue of Pope Alexander VII. And you may Learning and fee at the other End of the same Place, two Co- great Merit. lumns, upon which were the ancient Patron, and the Arms of Venice, while Ravenna belong'd to that State; it being their Custom to erect the like Columns in all the Cities of their Demesnes: But the Pope has plac'd on the fame Pillars, the Statues of St Victor, and St Apollinarius, who are the Patrons of Ravenna. They made us observe, near this Place, under a Portico, the Gates of YOL. I.

+ Peter Bembo; a Noble Venetian, and a Cardinal:

Brass, and some other Spoils which those of Ra-* The Easter- venna took from Pavia: and which they preferve Day, 11 Apr. for a Memorial of the happy Success of that Ex-1512. His

RAVENNA has never been able to repair the be seen in the Losses it suffer'd by the Forces of Lewis XII. At present there is nothing to be seen, but the mise-The rable Remainders of it's former Glory. Three Factions of the Miles from the Town, stands the Monument that Rasponis and was erected for the young and brave Gaston de Foix, Duke of Nemours, Nephew to King Lewis XII. Leo X, have and General of his Armies; who was * kill'd in been very fa- this Place after he had gain'd the Battle. There are no Foot-steps left of the Amphitheatre which + This was a was built by Theodoric; nor of the ancient Aque-

retiring Place duct mentioned by Blondus.

of the Bandits A good Hour from Ravenna we entered into Pontificate of a + Forest of Pines, which is Four Miles long, and whose Pine-Apples, they told us, are di-CERVIA, stributed all over Italy. The Sea is not far off, on the Left-Hand; and on the Right, are those Marshes, which reach out of Sight towards the See the Instru- Apennine. After we had passed the River Savio in a Ferry boat, we went thro' the little City of Certhe End of this via, which is in the midst of a boggy Country, where they hardly make any thing but Salt. We CESENATE. Stopt to dine at Cesenate, on the Sea-side; and Three Miles from thence we found ourselves on the Banks of the || Rubicon, which they also call § Pisatello. Our Coach forded that famous Brook; which I knew from Lucan to be no great River.

Fonte cadit modico, parvisque impellitur undis.

An Hour after we took our Way by the Seafide. The Sand is firm and even, without any Rocks or Shells. We purfu'd this Way till we came within a Mile of Rimini; where we were oblig'd to quit the Coast, that we might pass the

Tomb, withan pedition. Epitaph, is to Church of St Martha, at Milan. Lupardis, under Pope

tal to Ravenna.

before the Sixtus V. a poor little Town and Bishoprick.

ctions to a Traveller, at Book.

| See the Supplement, and the Instructions to a Traveller. Others fay this is the Frumicino, about two hundred Paces from the Pifateilo.

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the River formerly called Ariminum, which has the fame Name with the City whose Walls it washes: But at present it bears the Name of Marechia.

RIMINI is a little poor City; yet the Soil is RIMINI. rich, and well till'd. It was fortify'd by Sigif- This City is mund Pandolphus Malatesta; but at present it has 485 Years olonly a Wall, and that in no good Condition. Rome, if we You know the Malatestas were formerly Lords believe a great of feveral Places in this Province. The Bridge many Writers; of Marble, on which there are two very entire and was made Inscriptions, by which it appears, that it was lony 266 Years built by Augustus and Tiberius; and the Trium- before the phal-Arch erected by Augustus, are the two Prin-Birthof Christ. Cipal Monuments of this City: There are also to prick. See the be seen, some small Ruins of an Amphitheatre, Instructions, behind the Garden of the Capuchins. And five &c. hundred Paces farther, without the City, there is a Tower of Brick, which was, fay they, the Pharos of the ancient Haven; but the Sea is fallen back half a Mile from this Place, and the Pharos is at present encompassed with Gardens. P. Malatesta finished the Destruction of the Harbour, which was once accounted one of the finest in Italy, to build the Church of St Francis, with the Pieces of Marble which he took from thence. This Church, if it were finish'd, might pass for a fine Structure. There they keep a Nostredame, which ferves for nothing but to bring Rain, or stop it, when there is either too little or too much; 'tis her only Use.

THE Library of the Count de Gambalonga is very numerous; but there are no Rarities in it, if we may give credit to him who shewed it to Suggestum. If the Thing is They made us observe, in the Midst of the not true, 'tis Market-place, a Kind of * Marble-pedestal, on at least prowhich these Words are Engraved: Caius Casar bable. Dict. Rubicone superato civili bell. Commilit. suos bic

CATHOLICA, S. MARINO, PESARO. Vol. I. 3.24

in foro Ar. adlocutus. The Statue of Paul V, in Brass, is in another open Place; and near to that a Marble Fountain of good Workman-

fhip.

DEPARTING from Rimini, we travell'd on the Downs for fifteen Miles, between the Sea and the Fields. I observ'd, as we passed thro' the Village Catholica, over the Gate of the great Church, an Inscription, which fays, That a. Mare, effendo Council of Bishops, who were almost all Arians, being affembled at Rimini, in the Year 359, the Orthodox perform'd their Devotions in this Vildono le mura lage, which has ever fince bore the Name of Cacon le fommi- tholica. You know the History of this Council, ta delle Torri if it may be properly fo call'd.

Al Lido del la Marina quieta & Piacevole se ve-& d'altri edifici della citta molto tempo da'l Marsommersa. L. Alb.

CATHOLI-

CA.

TEN or Twelve Miles from thence, towards di Conca gia the Apennine, you may perceive the little Town and Republic of St Marino on the Top of a Mountain, at the Foot of which are the Limits of that State. This little State has maintained it felf very happily for feveral Ages: Because, being always obedient to the Will of the Pope, within whose Territories it is situated; 'tis netther exposed to the Envy nor Jealousy of his It is about fix or Holiness, nor of any other. feven Miles from Catholica to Pefaro. All this Country is strewed with pleasant Houses, and very well cultivated.

PESARO. Col. Rom. A Bishoprick. The Air of and August.

PESARO is larger, better built, neater and pleafanter than Rimini: It's Situation is upon a A. U.C. 569 fmall Afcent, which makes the Air purer and freer: Nothing can be more pleasant than the little Pefaro is good Hills that furround it, which form a charming in Winter, but Mixture of Pastures, Vineyards, and Orchards: bad in Sum. The Olives are admirable; but the Figs are better, and extreamly danter, and more effeem'd than all the other Fruits. gerous in July The Figs of Pesaro are famous over all Italy. The

The Dukes of Urbin kept their Residence here in the Winter.

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best Meat costs not above three Bayoques, the Pound, which weighs eighteen Ounces; that is fomewhat less than two Farthings. The Bread and the Wine are proportionably cheaper; and so of the rest. The Sea and the Rivers furnish it also with all Sorts of excellent Fish; so that in all respects this City is excellently provided with all the Conveniencies of Life. It is tolerably well * fortified, tho' fomewhat after the old * By John Fashion; and the Houses are generally pretty Sforza. handsome. We found no ancient Monuments in it. There is a very fine Fountain in the great Place; and a Statue of Pope Urban VIII, under whose Pontificate, this City, and all the Duchy of Urbin were reunited to the Ecclefiastical State.

AT our Departure from Pejaro, we coasted a- FANO. gain along the Shore for Seven Miles, till we ar- Fanum, Farived at Fano: the Way continues still, as I repre- num Fortuna. sented it on the other Side of Rimini; only the See the Instru-Sea casts forth great Heaps of Acorns, Chef- ctions, &c. nutts, Cypress-nutts, Rushes, Leaves, and divers other Things which probably came from the Rivers, and are driven back from time to time by the Wind. One of our Company found on the Sand, one of those little Fishes which they call in this Country Cavalletto; in France some call it, Cheval Marin, or the Sea-horse; others the Little-dragon. I have often feen it in Cabinets of Curiofities; and I believe you also know It foon grows dry, and is eafily preferved without farther Trouble. It is certain, this Cavalletto hath fomething not unlike the Head and Neck of a Horse. 'Tis faid the Female has no Hair on it's Neck. This Hair falls off when the Animal begins to grow dry. They attribute several Properties to it; and they assured us at Fano among other things, that it cures the Mad-

ness that is occasioned by the biting of a Mad-Dog, being eaten roasted, and applied to the Wound, beaten with Honey and Vinegar.

FANO is a little City: We found nothing remarkable in it but a triumphal Arch; the Infcriptions of which are almost quite defaced. This Arch has three Gates, whereas that of Rimini is only a fingle one. They boast of the Earth-Nuts or Truffs of Fano; and pretend, that the Women are more beautiful in this Place than in any other; I don't know if this pretended Advantage could not be disputed.

I REMEMBER, that being at Oxford, I got acquainted with a Company of young German Travellers, who told me they went on purpose from Cambridge, to a certain little Town not many Miles from thence, to see the Women of that Place, who had the Reputation of being handfome; and that to speak impartially, they found

the Generality of them to be fo.

A MILE from Fano, we passed on a Wooden-Bridge, about five or six hundred Paces long, over the several Branches of the Torrent call'd Pongio, which drowns all this Extent of Ground, when the Snow on the Apennine begins to melt; And afterwards we took the Way on the Seafide for sisteen Miles, to Senegallia. Tho' this is an old City, we could find no Marks of it's Antiquity; it is enclosed with Walls, which are defended by some Bastions; but the whole is

very irregular.

By good Fortune, and rather because of our Weariness than for any thing else, we refused to go see a Play, which was acted at the Governour's House. The next Morning, which was the Day before Yesterday, they came to tell us, that a little before the End of the Play, the Arch which supported the Theatre, with Part of the Hall.

See the Inftructions, &c.

SENEGAL-LIA. Sena, Sena Gallica. Senogallia. A

Bishoprick.

Hall, and the first Boxes fell under the Weight with which it was over-loaded: That thirty Perfons were killed on the Spot, and a great many others wounded; and that all this little City was in a great Diforder, and unifpeakable Affliction on this Occasion: There scarcely being any confiderable Family which had not a Share in this Misfortune; which puts me in mind of that Simonides of whom Valerius Maximus speaks; that his good Genius forced him out of a House that fell down a Moment after. Socrates owned that he had a Guardian Angel that preferved him after the fame Manner.

DEPARTING from Senegallia, we followed again the Sea-Coast, and travelled seventeen Miles, without finding any Houses, besides an old Castle, and some Taverns about an hundred Paces from the Sea: but near the little Village called la Turrette, we got into the Land-way for three Miles to Ancona, where we now are. This City ANCONA. is feated on a double Hillock, at the Point of A Bishoprick. the Promontory. It is bigger than any one of Twas surprited by Clethe four or five Towns last mentioned, but not ment VII, much richer; though it's Haven is very good, Anno 1532; and the Country about it very fruitful. 'Tis and fince that Time has bestrange, that the Trade is quite ruined in a Place longed to the which was formerly fo famous for it.

Ecclefiaftical

Traders of all Religions may live at Ancona, provided they make no publick Exercise of any, besides the Religion of the Country. They whiten Wax very well at Ancona, fays Du Val.

'Tis true, that after the like Event in Antwerp, we ought not to be surpriz'd at any Accident of this Nature. The Streets of Ancona are narrow, and consequently dark: There are neither very fair Houses, nor fine Piazza's, nor considerable open Places in it; and the Unevenness of its Situation, renders it very inconvenient.

The

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The Citadel which you see on the first Ascent, as you enter, commands both the City and the Haven. And on the other Hill, which makes the Point of the Cape, is the Church of St Cyriack, to which we ascended with a great deal of Trouble and little Satisfaction. It is a low and dark Edifice, the Front of which indeed is cover'd with fine Marble, but without any Order or Ornament of Architecture, Things which are principally effeemed in this Church, by the People of the Country, are the pretended Bodies of some pretended Saints, with many Relicks. They boaft they have St Urfula, as well as those of Cologn. As for us, what pleafed us best, was the Prospect which we had of the Sea, of the City, and of a pleafant Country. At the Entrance of the Mole, or Peer, there is a Triumphal-Arch of very fine white Marble; which Arch was erected for Trajan, by Order of the Senate. I took the Inscriptions, because they are not exactly reported in some Books I have seen: They run fo in large capital Letters,

Imp. Caf. Divi Nerva F. Nerva Trajano Optimo Aug. Germanic. Dacico. Pont. Max. Tr. Pot. XVIII. Imp. XI. Cof. VII. P. P. Providentissimo Principi S. P. Q. R. quod Adcessum Italia boc etiam addito ex pecunia sua Portum tutiorem Navigantibus reddiderit.

On the right Side.

Plotinæ August. Conjugi August.

On the Left.

Divæ Marcianæ Aug. Sorori Aug.

This Inscription, which is still very entire, let us know, that it was erected in Acknowledgment 35

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of the Bounty of that Prince, who repaired the Harbour at his own Charge. They told us, while we were confidering this Monument, that certain Monks had oftentimes earnestly requested, that they might employ the Materials of it for some Use in their Convent: And that at last they were fain to drive them away with Threats, to be rid of their Importunity.

THE Exchange where the Merchants meet, is a Sort of Portico of a reasonable Bigness. There were at the four Corners of the Arch four Statues, which represented Faith, Hope, Charity, and Religion. But there happened an Earthquake some Years ago, which shook the three

Virtues, and threw down Religion.

I CANNOT forbear giving you some Account of the Habits, which, Thanks to the Festival, we faw here to Day. The principal Burghers ufually wear a black Cloak, lined with green; blue or Fillemot Stockings; Shoes whited with Chalk, and tied with coloured Ribbon; the Doublets unbuttoned; the Facing of the Sleeves with Embroidery of feveral Colours, and great Shirt Sleeves, which hang down to their Fingers Ends. The ordinary Citizens Wives and Daughters wear a kind of Toilet on their Heads, with a long Fringe which covers their Faces, and drives away the Flies like Horse-trappings. The Body of their Gown is red or yellow, laced before and behind, and on both Sides, and all overlaid with Galloon, like a Suit of Livery. The Wastcoat short, their Petticoats of the same Size, and the whole of fifty feveral Colours: The great Ladies are decked and trimmed up as much as they can after the French Mode: But to speak the Truth, their Apishness is more awkward and Grotesque, than the others natural Dresling. All this does neither Good nor Hurt; but 8

there is another Cultom which prevails in this Country, especially from Ferrara, and as we were informed, almost all over Italy, and is very inconvenient, especially at this Time of the Year. They have no Glass-Windows, and their Chamber-Windows are mostly made of Linen or Paper, which is always torn, fo that they are forced to invent Machines every Evening, to shelter themfelves from the cold Weather. This made us fometimes bewail the Lofs of our Straw in Germany; where, if we wanted Beds, we had at leaft a good Stove, well heated and closed. To compleat our Misfortunes, they commonly brought us a Fricassee of three Eggs, or as many Pilchards, for the Supper of five or fix Perfons. You must fight for your Victuals, and yet pay as much as for the best Entertainment. The fettled Price is, fo much a Head, three Jules for Dinner, and four for Supper, on Account of the Bed; which amounts pretty near to four Shillings a Day.

About fifty French Sols. Polybius relates, that in

his Time, about the Year 550, they had a good Meal in Italy for a Denier. Hospites, viatoribus honeste acceptis, & omnibus ad victum necessariis abunde subministratis, non amplius quam siliquam capiunt; hæc oboli tertia

pars eft.

I AM informed the Post is just going, which makes me finish my Letter, that I may not miss the Opportunity of fending it to you. I will add only one Word, touching the Flux and Reflux of the Sea. You must know, that it is more or less observable, according to the Distance from the Bottom, or Extremity of the Gulf. mice the Tides rife four Foot and a half, or thereabouts; near to Ravenna three, at Pefaro, two, and one at most an Ancona; so that at last it decreases to nothing.

I HOPE we shall arrive at Loretto to Morrow about Noon, and you may affure your felf I shall use all possible Means to give you an exact Account of the Santa Cafa.

I am.

ncona, Feb. SIR, Ancona, Feb.

Your, &cc. i al de golo de la taración de la transferio de la composición del composición de la composición del composición de la composición del composición de la composición del composición del composición del composición del composición del composición del composición del

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hands was granted of Laster and August SIR, was a commodal to a surface and a

BELIEVE there is not in Italy a better
Country, nor a worse Road, than between Ancong and Loretto: where we arrived Yesterday like poor Pilgrims, weary and dirty; having been often-times forced to alight to ease the Coach.

ALL the World hath heard of our Lady of LORETTO. Loretto: But fince there is a confiderable Variety a Bishoprick in the Accounts that are given of this Place, and united to Rethe Matter of it self is very curious; I intend to canati: give you an Abridgment of all that I faw or

heard on this Occasion.

THE House which is here called, Sacratissimo Sacello, Gloriosa Cella, Domus aurea, Domus Sapientia. Vas insigne Devotionis. Sanctuarium Dei. Propitiatorium Altissimi. Civitas Refugii. Puteus Aquarum viventium. Terror Dæmonum. Spes desperantium. Gloria Jerusalem. Tabernaculum Fæderis. Solium Gloriæ Dei. Sacrarium Divinitatis. Sacrosanta Casa, &c. is said to be the same in which the Virgin Mary was born, where she was betrothed and

in the Book, intituled, Ar-

Terribile è è che cafa di Dio, & porta del Paradifo. C. 1.

There is a Geographical Cart to be fold at Loretto, which de-Santa Cafa.

and pious strates the Truth of this

Story by four doughty Arguments. 1. By the Omnipotence of God. 2. By the Probability of the Matter of Fact, by Reason of the Intelligence, or Angel that moves the Primum Mobile. 3. By the great Number of rich Presents, which so many Princes have fent. 4. By the Antiquity of the Paintings, of which there are some Fragments to be seen in the Santa Casa.

and married to Joseph, where the Angel faluted her, and where the Son of God was incarnated. J. Cartegeno, E tanta è la dignità di questo luogbo, cofi sublime la

Maestà, ch' à tutti i sacri luogbi che sono sotto il Ciecani di Maria. lo, e preferito il sacello di Loretto. That is, And so great is the Dignity of this Place, so sublime is its

Majesty, that before all the boly Places under Heaven. the Chapel of Loretto is to be preferred. They pretend, that this House was transported by Angels,

questo luogho from Nazareth to Dalmatia, and there placed on a quale altro non little Mountain called Terfatto, May 10. 1291. It had remained there but three Years and seven Months, when the Angels took it away again,

Jacobin, 1. 1. and brought it to the Middle of the Forest, in the Territory of Recanati, which is in the Marche of

Ancona. The celeftial Melody awakened the Inhabitants of the Neighbourhood, who flocked together from all Parts, and faw the Miracle, by

the Favour of a great Light, with which the little House was surrounded. Nature her-self leap-

ed for Joy, and the very Oaks of the Forest, bowed themselves to pay Homage to it; they wanted only a Voice like those of Dodona. Af-

fcribes all the ter this House had continued there eight whole Travels of the Months, it could not endure the Thieveries and Murders that were continually committed about

that Place; fo that it was taken up a third time, and carried a Mile further, to the same Hill, on which it stands at present: But it was no sooner

The learned come thither, than a Controversy arose between two Brothers, to whom the Land belong-Lassels demon- ed, each desiring to have it in his Share. This

was the Cause, that four Months after the An-

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gels lifted it up a fourth Time, and fet it down some Paces from thence, in the Midst of the High-way; from whence it has never ftirred fince. 'Tis true, to prevent the Inconveniencies, to which this Place, as well as the others exposed it; and perhaps also to prevent the Misfortune of a new Change, they built in the same Place a magnificent Church, in the Midst of which remains the Santa Caja, free from all Manner of Infults or Injury. And for its better Preservation they have fince erected four Walls, which encompass it, in the Church, and close it up as in a Box, without touching it at all, left the two Walls [the old one and the new one being united] should one Day be confounded together. Some alledge another Reason of this Separation; and fay: That the Stones recoiled with Violence, and wounded the Workmen, when they would have joined it to the Holy Building; fo that they were forced to leave a Space between them. All the Beauties of Sculpture, and Architecture, were display'd on that Occasion; or at least all the most curious Artists in the Beginning of the last Age, were employed in this Work. It is of the Corintbian Order, and of white Marble of Carrara, with excellent Baffo Relievo's, in which all the History of the Virgin is represented. There are also two Niches, one above, and another between the double Columns. In the ten Niches below, are the Statues of ten Prophets; and in the upper Niches, those of ten Sibyls.

It is within this, that the Santa Cafa is enclosed, Key of the which consists of one Chamber, or rather of one Santa Cafa is Hall. It is forty four Roman Palmes long with- kept by the in, eighteen broad, and twenty three high; that Dominicans of is to fay, thirty two Foot; a Palm and a half Farfa, twenty making just thirteen Inches, English Measure.

hve Miles from Rome, as being

THEY a Relick

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THEY would have those very People who live on the Place, believe, that this House is built of certain unknown Stones, that the Story of it's being come from a remote Country, may feem probable. But what they fay of those Stones is frivolous: I have examined the Matter. 'Tis true, they have purposely made Choice of Bricks of different Shapes, and unequal Bigness, together with some flat and greyish or reddish Stones. which are commonly every where. But if this Affectation ferves for any thing, 'tis only to make the Cheat more visible, and to confound these Impostors. The whole is built with Lime and Sand, as our ordinary Houses; but the Pieces, ill joined and fitted together, feem to evince, that

this Work was done in Hafte.

I WILL beg, leave to make a little Digression, to acquaint you with a Thought which comes in my Head on this Occasion. It was under the Pontificate of Boniface VIII, that this pretended * It is he of Miracle happened *. And if you make any Rewhom 'tis faid flection on the Life of that famous For, who is himself to the represented in all Histories, as the most cunning, Papal Dignity the most Ambitious, and most covetous of all the Men in the World; and if you add to these Confiderations, that of his Power and Authority, you will grant, without Difficulty, that he It was he who was a Man fit to undertake fuch a Cheat as this. After he had counterfeited Angels who frighted good Gelestin, his Predecessor, and obliged him to return to his Hermitage, after he had abdicated the Popedom: It is not at all improbable, that he made use of the same Angels for the Contrivance of the S. Cafa. It was a great deal easier Task to build such a little House in one Night, than to build a Mill with all its Appurtenances, as the Jesuits once did. Jesuits have sufficiently been convicted of play-

ing

that he raised like a Fox, lived like a Lion, and died like a Dog. invented and first wore the Triple Crown. Intravit ut vulpes, regnavit ut leo, mortuus ut canis.

See the Morale Pratique of the Jesuits.

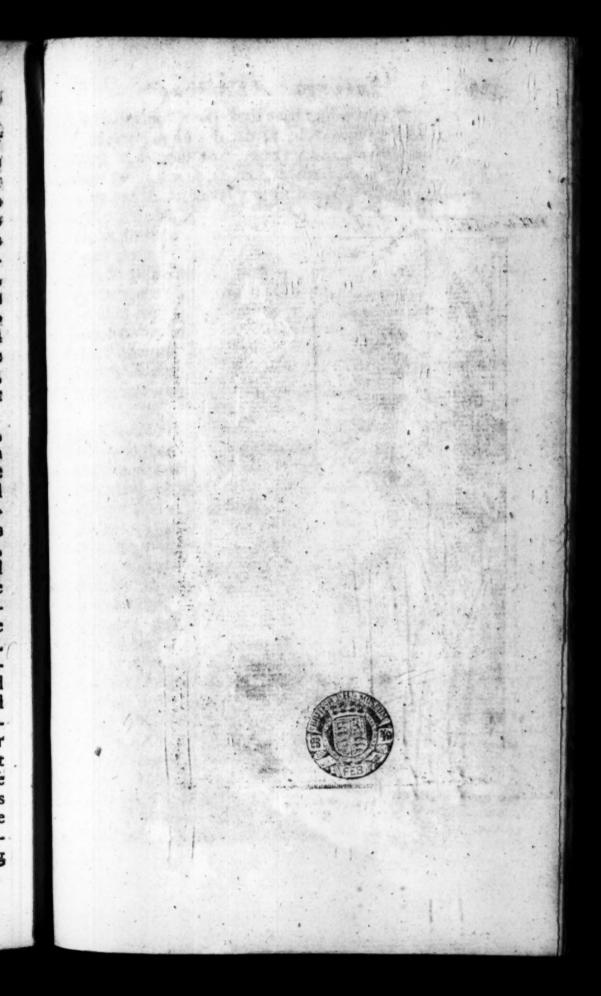


Plate to. The Lady of Loretto. Vols. Pag 300



ing of that Trick at St Foy, near Granada; and the Truth of this is maintained by the famous Mr Arnaud, in one of his Letters to the Bishop of Malaga. But let us return to the Santa Casa.

You may comprehend, by what I have faid, of the new Walls round about, that you cannot fee the Outfide; and confequently what I speak of must be within. The Mason's Work is almost all open to View, but there are some Fragments of Plaister covered with Painting, from which one might conjecture, that all the Walls were formerly covered with it. The Image of the Virgin holding the little Jesus between her Arms, appears in five or fix Places in the Remainders of the Painting. This holy Tabernacle is situated from East to West, though this Manner of building Churches is not much obferved in Italy. Towards the East is the little Chimney of the Chamber, and over it, in a Nich, stands the great Lady of Loretto. They fay this Image of our Lady is of Cedar-Wood; and they have been informed, by a thousand Revelations, that it was the Workmanship of St Luke: The is about four Foot high. * The Or- * She hath a naments with which she is sometimes decked, are great Number Her triple Crown, of Robes for Change, and of an inestimable Value. which is all covered with Precious Stones +, was feven different the Present of Lewis XIII, King of France. They Mourning Hatold me this Distich was engraved on the Inside bits for the of it.

Tu Caput ante meum cinxisti, VIRGO, Corond; Nunc Caput ecce teget nostra Corona tuum.

On each Side of the Nich, there are Presses full + The King of the ancient Ornaments of the Statue; and also gave a in the other little Window, which is made in Crown to the the Wall on the South-side, they preserve some

re great Number of Robes for Change, and feven different y Mourning Habits for the Holy Week. Whenever they drefs or undrefs her, they do it with a great deal of Ceremony.

1 The King dalfo gave a Crown to the Infant.

earthen

earthen Dishes which served for the Use of the Holy Family. There are many of these Vessels which are covered with Plates of Gold; tho we could see but one of them in that Place, which is covered underneath with Silver. They would make us believe, that this Porringer is made of a strange Kind of Earth [and they might have easily found such;] but it is only Potter's Ware, the Enamel of which is not so carefully scraped off, but that it appears still in some Parts. Over-against our Lady, at the End which looks Westward, is the Window at which they say the Angel entered. This Window seemed to me about three Foot in Height, and a little less in

* They add, * Angel that the Virgin was faying about the over her Beads Breadth, when the Angel entered. the old

THEY could not tell me what was become of the old Roof, nor the little Steeple that is observed in the ancient Pictures which represent this House; for the present Vault is of a later Fabrick. As for the old Bells they have them, and their proper Use should be to appeale Storms immediately with their Sound; but they never use them for fear of wearing them.

I MUST not forget two confiderable Things, which they fay were transported at the same Time with the House: The Altar made by the Hands of the Apostles themselves, and the Stone on which St Peter celebrated his first Mass. This is covered with Silver, and is placed among the Relicks, under the Altar where they usually officiate. The Pavement of the Casa is of square Pieces of white and red Marble. This is not the old Floor, for, they fay, the Angels left it at Nazareth, with the Foundations of the House. To confirm the Story of the Translation, they infift on this Argument, that, as they affirm, it appears, that it has really no Foundation, but is fixed on the Earth just as it fell from Heaven! a strong Argument!

You enter this Sacred Place by three Doors, None are pertwo of which are near the Face which looks to mitted to come in with offenthe West, and open a Passage to cross the Room five Arms. from North to South: And through these two B. Bartoli. Doors the Pilgrims are let in. The other is also People are sufon the South Side, but towards the East, and leads fered to lick the Walls, but to the Place called the Sanctuary; that is, the they pretend, Space between the Altar, and the End of the that those who

Chamber where our Lady stands.

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I WILL not pretend to give you an Account of away the least the Riches which are in this Place: For fuch an Piece of them, Undertaking wou'd be equally tedious and diffi- have been pucult: And therefore I shall content my felf with nished with terrible Judgtelling you, the Spectator is amaz'd to behold the ments, infinite Number of precious * Stones with which * Sometimes the Mantle of the Statue is adorn'd: There is only Crystal, nothing all around but Lamps, Statues, Bufts, Doublets, and and other Figures of Gold and Silver New Partly fuch and other Figures of Gold and Silver. Not to Sruff. mention the large Silver-gilt Candlesticks which The Crown of are eight and twenty in Number: There are Gold which Twelve of massy Gold, of seven and thirty Rome, to be Pound weight each. The last rich Offering placed in the is always left for fome time, in a Place fram'd Capitol, on purpose, strait before the Eyes of our Lady. Weighed 246 The Offering which at present occupies that honourable Place, is an Angel of Gold, holding a Heart bigger than an Egg, all covered over with Diamonds of great Value. The + English + He miled Jesuit who conducted us, told us, it was a Prefent of the Queen of England. This Reverend mous Madonais. Father inform'd us also of a great Piece of News, of Walfingof which, you ought, in my Opinion, to have bam, in the given us fome Advice. He affured us, that that County of Norfolk, and Princess was big with Child, and added, that of that of the undoubtedly it was by a Miracle; since they Undercroft, had calculated, that the very Moment in which at Canterbu

have been fo

which w

as rich as this is, and no less miraculous. See Erasm. Peregrin.

the Present entred, was the happy Minute in which she Conceived.

He made the following Verses upon this Subject, and would needs give me a Copy of em. He introduces the Angel speaking to the Lady, and the Lady answering.

[Ang.] Salve, VIRGO potens: En supplex Angelus adsum,
Reginæ Anglorum munera, vota, sero.
Perpetuos edit gemitus mæstissima Princeps;
Sis pia, & afflictæ quam petit affer opem.
Casta Maria petit sobolem; petit Anglia; summi

* To wit, in Pontificis * titubans Relligioque petit.
Great Britain. Inculti miserere uteri: Sitientia tandem
Viscera, sæcundo sonte rigare velis.

[Virg.] Nuncie Cœlestis, Reginæ vota secundo:
Accipiet socii pignora chara tori.
Immo, Jacobus, dum tales sundo loquelas,
Dat, petit amplexus; concipit illa. Vale

[Ang.] Sed Natum, O REGINA, Marem Regina peroptat,

+ The Princeffes of

Orange and

Denmark.

Sed Natum, O REGINA, Marem Regina peroptat,

Nam Spem jam Regni + filia bina fovet.

Dona, VIRGO, Marem. [Virg.] Jam condunt

ilia Natum.

Fulcrum erit Imperii, Relligionis honos.

[Ang.] Reginam exaudit REGINA MARIA Mariam.

Alleluïa! O fælix, ter, quater, Alleluïa!

Never were Verses repeated with a more luscious. Tone, or with more Delight. The Jesuit's Companion thought them so well pronounced, that he humbly begged him to repeat them, though he knew them already by Heart: And this Favour was presently granted him. My smiling Countenance seemed also to applaud them, but my Silence did not please the Reverend Father. He suspected there was something which I disliked, and

and entreated me so earnestly to tell him my Thoughts, that I could not possibly refuse him. At first, I praised several Passages of them, as the facundo fonte, fruitful Spring, which the Angel begged, and the Dat, petit amplexus; which appeared to me very fignificant. Yes, faid he, the Manner of expressing the Thing, is not less fweet and fine, than emphatical and Demonstrative; for it denotes a mutual Fervency. added, that fince he permitted me to speak freely, I could not forbear telling him, that the Beginning of the seventh Verse offended me as much as that of the twelfth feemed excellent that the Uterus [Womb] of which he spoke, did not in all Probability want Cultivating; that fuch an Epithet was injurious to her Royal Spouse; and, in a Word, that I could by no Means endure the Word Inculti, Untilled, which besides did not well express his Thought. first he would have defended himself, but he submitted at last; and it was concluded, that instead of Inculti miserere uteri, it should henceforth be, O bumilem spettes uterum, or something to that Purpose. I would have past over the Vale, but he confessed, of his own Accord, that he put it there only to fill a Gap. He admired the Alleluja beyond Measure, and imagined, he could never have made a more happy Conclufion. It is true, faid I, Alleluja is an Angelical Word, it is an Exclamation of Praise and Joy; which comes very feafonably where you have placed it: But you must remember, added I; that the three first Syllables of Alleluja are long, whereas you have made it a Dactylus; for this Hebrew Word is written in Greek, 'Anasia: He Amen redexcused himself for the Antepenultima, by citing didit: Alleluia Prudentius, who had made it short, notwith- is a Phaleucida Z 2 itanding Verse.

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standing the Greek , which signified little, the Word being Hebrew; and confessed the Penultima was naturally long. But he concluded. that the Beauty of a Thought might excuse the neglecting of fuch Niceties of Quantity; and resolved at any Rate to keep his Alleluja. We had already altered our Discourse, when the young Brother defired Leave to criticize the Natum of the fifteenth Verse. He said, the Son was not yet born, and therefore ought not to be called Natum: And that he could not think it possible, the Name of Natus or Filius should be given to an Embryo of half a Minute, or rather to the informed Matter of a Fætus. But the Father-Poet laughed at his Reflection, and told him, that the Word of the most Holy Lady was a sure Word; that Born or to be born, Natus Filius, or Mas fignified the fame Thing on this Occasion; that it was properly a Question of the Gender. and that we may speak of Things that will infallibly happen, as of those that are already in The young Man had another Objection to make against Natum marem, but he only muttered a little, faying, there never was Natus famina, for he was afraid of giving Offence: And thus ended our Conference.

THESE Verses have something very singular in the main, and in every Circumstance of them, that I could not forbear sending them to you. You judge well that there is no Conclusion to be drawn from the Fancies of this Poet, against prejudiced Persons, to whom their is no speaking but with the greatest Respect. Have a Care then of making an ill Use of what I send you: my Design being only to make you take Notice of two Things. The first is, The great Pains and Care that these Demetrius's take; that per-

nicious

nicious Cabal of Seducers, and publick Thieves, who upon all Occasions extol and magnify the rare Virtues and divine Power of their great Diana, to the visible Danger and Ruin of the poor People, whom they cheat and feduce. And fecondly, I was willing to fhew you by this small Sample, to what an Height the Impudence of these * Impostors is grown; being * The Jesuit not content with taking rich Presents of simple Martin del Rie and credulous People; they laugh also, and gives an Acmake Sport at them; not excepting crowned Priests of this Heads themselves.

THERE is a great Number of Candlesticks been many with Branches, and other Luminaries, all round times beaten by evil Spirits. the House without, that is, round the Walls See Demonolowhich enclose it. But one of the greatest Rari-gy of F. Perties we observed, was the Processions of those read. Ch. 1. who furround this House on their Knees. Some compass it five Times, others seven, and some twelve, according to the Mystery they search in the Number. Imagine you fee forty or fifty Persons, or more; Men, Women, and little Children, all creeping on their Knees, and turning one Way; and a like Number meeting them, as they go to the other Side. Every one is furnished with Beads, and mumbles his Pater-Nosters and Ave Marias. In the mean Time they all strive to creep next the Wall, both to shorten their Way, and to be nearest to the Holy Place; which makes them frequently justle each other, and causes no small Confusion. This is never done, but when there is little Company there. The great Resort of Pilgrims is at Easter, and about the Festival of the Virgin's Nativity, which they folemnize in the Month of September; at which Times they are obliged to take other Measures. I dare hardly venture to tell you a Thing,

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Thing, which may feem incredible; but it is reported for a certain Truth; which is, That in the Years of the greatest Concourse, they have feveral times counted two hundred thoufand Pilgrims and upwards, during these two

ONE can scarcely imagine a pleasanter Sight. than the Caravans of he and she Pilgrims, when they come together, as Bodies of Confraterni-

Festivals.

Saccola.

ties: Many Societies of Bologna, for Example, join together to go on Pilgrimage in Company, Each Society have their Frocks of ordinary Linen-Cloth, with a Cowl of the fame Linen, made like a Strainer for Hippocras, which quite covers their, Heads, and leaves only three Holes for their Eyes and Mouth. There are Fraternities of all Colours: They forget not their large Chaplets of Beads, Girdles, Pilgrims Staves, and the Arms of the Society, which are painted, or embroidered, before and behind, on the Back and Breast of every Brother. These Pilgrims, thus equipped, ride upon Affes, which are reputed to have some Smack of Sanctity, by reason of their frequent Journeys to the S. Casa. They feldom fall, and when they happen to do fo, they fay it is without Danger to the Pilgrim. So much for the Men. The Womens Habits are as rich as they possibly can procure: They fasten to the Body of their Gowns, a little Pil-† Some are of grim's Staff, about the Length of one's Hand †: A Staff which gives Occasion for many pretty Ebony, Ivory, Thoughts, and serves for Diversion to the Company on the Way: These Societies of Ladies ride in Calashes, surrounded with whole Squadrons of Ass-Troopers. Is it not pleasant to see Pearls, Preci- these Morrice Dancers thus mounted and dressed,

accom-

Gold, Silver, with artificial Flowers: and many are enriched with ous Stones, &c. make an hundred Rounds, and antick Postures, .

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accompanied with merry Ballads to divert the Lady Pilgrims? Let not this strange Liberty of the Women furprize you. The Pretence of Devotion to our most Holy Lady, is a Reason sufficient to release them from their usual Prisons: And besides, I doubt not but every one hath a Brother, or some other Spy not far from her.

I could entertain you with a great many Remarks upon the Church of Loretto, if I were not afraid of cloying you with fuch Stories: Only you must know, that all the Riches in the S. Cafa are but of small Value, in Comparison of what we faw in the Treasury-Chamber. This Chamber is a spacious Place: Seventeen large Presses with folding Doors, serve as Wainscot to the Walls; and the vaulted Roof is gilded in Compartments, adorned with the finest Paint-* The Silver-work is not thought wor- * They althy of Admittance into the Presses, as it was ledge 2 Chron. allowed at first: But at present it is confusedly ix. 20. heaped up in other Places, till they are pleased to fell it. The Presses then are filled only with pure Gold, remarkable Jewels, or Vessels, and Ornaments more precious than Gold +: I will +Among these not attempt a Relation of the Particulars, for Jewels they they exceed Imagination it felf. To comprefee an high Efreem on a hend how these vast Riches were thus amass'd, Pearl wrought you need only remember, that all the People, after the Fa-Princes, and States, who acknowledge the Su-shion of a Gon-premacy of the Pope, have continually, for these which is nafour hundred Years, been bringing them thither, turally the Fiand striving to out-do each other: Vanity, and gure of our often Politicks it felf, bring as much or more Lady, fays B. Riches to this Shrine as Superstition. When a feen it, and in-Prince has a Mind to have a Miracle performed, deed 'tis but a and dare not do it himself, he is not displeased to Trifle; though make Use of such an Operator as our Nostredame, perhaps there is some Arti-

to fice in it.

to take away all Occasion of murmuring from the People. You must also consider, that this Treasure is but a small Part of the Presents they have received. They have built a very fine Church, and a magnificent Palace. They have fettled Revenues, and purchased Lands out of Sight; and it is not to be doubted, but they have Chests full of Money. This is not all: the Boxes furnish them with prodigious Sums, and one of the Secrets they make Use of, to stir up the Devotees to fill them, deserves to be taken Notice of. They distribute a printed Paper, by which they endeavour to persuade the People, that the Holy House has no more than seven and twenty thousand Crowns of Revenue; and by another Computation which they annexed to the and Six-pence former, they shew, that they are obliged to difburse thirty eight thousand fix hundred and thirty four Crowns, to pay the Officers Salaries, and other annual Expences. Thus there remain above eleven thousand Crowns, which, according to this pretended Account they fall short of every This furnishes them with an excellent Opportunity to make pathetick Representations of their Poverty, and to move the Compassion of devout Pilgrims, in Favour of our good Lady; who, they fay, loves nothing more than

> AFTER we had feen the Treasury, they carried us to the Arfenal, which is not confiderable. There they shewed us some Arms taken from the Infidels; and relate, that thefe Barbarians having made a Descent to plunder the Treasury, about an hundred and fifty Years ago, our Lady struck them all blind as they were going to enter into it; at which Time they seized on Part of their Arms. From the Windows of this

the Virtue of Liberality.

Arfenal,

The Crown, or Piastro, is worth near Five Shillings English Money.

Mahomet II.

and after him Selim his Ne-

phew.

Part I. to ITALY. LORETTO.

Arsenal, you behold a Part of the Sea, over which, in the Air, they say, the House was brought. They add, that ever since, there is a certain White Way on the Water; and our Jesuit protested to us with the highest Asserverations, that he had often observed it. Yesterday when we came hither, the Rabble slocked about us, and told us, That we must make Haste to confess and communicate; without which, those who should dare to enter into the Holy House, would be shaken even to the Marrow in their Bones, and be in Danger of sudden Death. There must be as well Impudence on one Side, in this Business, as there is Prejudice and Stupidity on the other.

AFTER we had visited some Apartments in the Palace, they brought us to the Cellar, where we found one hundred and forty great Tuns, sull of good Wine. And from thence we went to the Place where the Druggs are kept; where they shewed us three hundred and forty sive Vessels of Earthen-Ware, which they said were painted by Raphael, and are infinitely esteemed. On five of the largest, are St Paul, and the four Evangelists; and on the rest, Sacred Histories, the Metamorphoses of Ovid, and Plays of Children.

LORETTO is a little Place, but incompassed with good Walls; and somewhat fortified with round Bastions near the Gate: For, I think there is but one. It has the Title of a City and Bishoprick. There is in the publick Place, a very beautiful Fountain of Marble, enriched with Statues of Brass. There is also a Statue of Sixtus Quintus, in the same Place, which the Inhabitants of Loretto erected in Acknowledgment of the Privileges they had received Vol. I.

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from him. The principal Trade of this little City, confifts in Medals, Rofaries, fanctified Beads, Images, Agnus Dei's, Measures of the Height of the Sacred Image, and fuch-like Stuff; besides the Favours of the Madona, which are to be fold at the first coming; or, if you will, to be trucked with Gold, or Silver, or precious Stones.

Chaplets of vented by Urry XI.

WE faw fome * Chaplets whose Beads were Beads were in- like Goose Eggs; these are for the Days of ban II, at the great Devotion. You must know, moreover, that End of Centu. there is no Person there, who does not affirm himself to be descended from the Race of one who faw the Arrival of the Holy House. of them have heard their Grandfathers relate, that they had it from their Ancestors; as those who live now will not fail to transmit the same Story to their Children, and their Childrens Children. And must not one be very incredulous that refuses to believe such a Tradition.

> POPE Clement VIII caused an Inscription to be fixed upon one of the Faces of the Santa. Casa, which contains an Abstract of this extraordinary Hiftory. And I shall add that Inscription here, so much the more willingly, as it will ferve me to make good all the Incredible Things, I have been just now relating to you. What I call incredible, is not the History, or Fable only, of this little House, with it's Circumstances; but 'tis the Boldness [to express my felf with Moderation] and the Tricks of all those Impostors, that with Impunity mock and laugh at God and Man; and find fo many credulous poor Souls to believe them.

CHRISTIANE HOSPES!

Qui Pietatis, Votique causă, buc advenisti;
Sacram Lauretanam Ædem vides,
Divinis Mysteriis & Miraculorum Gloriâ,
Toto Orbe Terrarum Venerabilem.
Hîc, Sanctissima Dei Genitrix Maria
In lucem edita.

Hic, ab Angelo salutata.

Hic, Æterni Dei Verbum Caro factum est. Hanc, Angeli primum, à Palæstina ad Illyricum Adduxere ad Tersactum Oppidum A. S. * 1291. Nicolao Quarto Summo Pontifice.

Postea,

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Initio Pontificatús Bonifacii VIII,
In Picenum translata prope Recinetam Urbem;
In cujus Collis Nemore
Eâdem Angelorum operâ collocata;
Ubi, loco intra Anni spatium ter commutato,
Hîc, postremò, Sedem Divinitus fixit
Anno abbinc CCC.

Ex eo tempore, tam Stupendæ rei novitate Vicinis Populis ad admirationem commotis, Tum, deinceps, Miraculorum famâ Longè, latéque propagatâ, Sancta hæc Domus Magnam apud omnes Gentes Venerationem habuit:

Others, 1293. under BonifaceVIII. LORETTO. A New Voyage, &c. Vol. I.

Cujus parietes nullis fundamentis fubnixi,
Post tot Sæculorum Ætates integri,
Stabilesque permanent.
Clemens VIII, Pontisex Maximus
In hoc marmoreo Lapide inscribi justit;
Anno Domini M. D. XCV.

I am,

Loretto, Feb. 26. 1688.

SIR.

Your, &c.

*** Quid non MONACALIA Pectora cogis, AURI Sacra Fames! Virg. En. L. iii. 56.

But, Presbyters which feed the Flock for filthy Lucre; and as being Lords over God's Heritage: High-minded; that will be called Rabbi, Rabbi: Vain-Talkers: Not apt to teach: Blind Guides: Given to Wine: Incontinent: Slow-Bellies: Evil-Beasts; &c. From such Monks turn away, of whatsoever Frock, or Garment they be, in all the Corners of the World. Ezek. xxxiv. Math. xxiii. 1 Tim. iii. 2 Tim. iii. Tit. i. 1 Pet. v. 2, 3.

The End of the first Part of the first Volume.

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